

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

Copyright 1913
By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1913—VOL. VI, NO. 16

PRICE TWO CENTS

BOYLSTON ST. CARS TO BE RESTORED



Operations preliminary to laying new tracks on the thoroughfare

OPPOSITION IN REICHSTAG TO FAIR EXHIBIT

Official Representation of Germany at Panama Exposition Is Unlikely as Members Argue Against Cost and Little Time

NO VOTE IS TAKEN

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN—Rumors of the last few days that Germany would be officially represented at the Panama exhibition have proved to be unfounded and the statement cabled to the Monitor two or three months ago to the effect that there would be no official participation has been confirmed.

At a discussion in the budget committee on Thursday Herr Dr. Bödecker, secretary for the interior, declared that an overwhelming majority of German industrialists had decided against participation. He insisted that of 123 chambers of commerce applied to, only 97 had replied and of these 79 had declared against participation. He also declared that 2,000,000 marks would not cover the cost. This statement was supported by the foreign secretary and finance secretary, the latter declaring that the cost would be more like 6,000,000 marks.

Dr. Lewald, director of the ministry of the interior, insisted that there was nothing like time enough in which to prepare and that Germany could not possibly be worthily represented now even if she desired.

In the debate in the Reichstag on the following day the same attitude was taken up by the government. Herr Bassemann, national Liberal leader, declared that though the budget committee had made no actual decision, still the position taken up by the government rendered the idea of passing supplementary estimates for an official exhibit impossible.

He denied that supporters of official representation had yielded to pressure from the States and went on to declare that the government had given confidential political reasons to the budget committee for their action and had at the same time satisfied the committee that the country would not suffer in any way by the decision.

Herr Lewald, who followed Herr Bassemann, again insisted that there was no time to prepare an exhibit even if it was desired. The transport question alone offered insuperable difficulties. It would not be safe yet to use the Panama route and the route around the cape meant, including loading and unloading, some 3½ months. As for expenditure, the German section at St. Louis had cost 1,600,000 marks and as the wages of American workmen had risen, as well as the cost of insurance, the very minimum possible for estimate would be 5,000,000 marks. In these circumstances the idea of official participation had been dropped.

LYNN WAITS FIRE HORN'S EDICT AS LICENSE VOTE IS RECOUNTED

LYNN, Mass.—Interest throughout the city is keen as to the outcome of this afternoon's recount of the vote on the license question which at last Tuesday's election resulted in a majority of 58 votes being cast in favor of license. A change in 30 votes will turn the tables and give victory to the no-license advocates.

Results of the recount will be announced probably in the early evening by the sound of the municipal fire alarm, four single strikes (4-1-1-1) indicating that after six consecutive years under the no-license regime the city has swung over to license; four double strokes (2-2-2-2) meaning that no-license again prevails.

A petition filed by members of the

Gang of Men Begins Work to Turn Traffic Back Into Old Channel Where Subway Work Is Practically Completed

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

More than 300 extra trackmen will begin work tonight on the restoration of Boylston street trolley lines between Arlington and Clarendon streets, where the subway is practically completed. The laying of a short track between St. James avenue and Boylston street is to turn traffic into the business channels during the holiday season. By Monday the car service is expected to be restored and until then shifts of workmen will labor night and day. The work will be under the direction of Maj. Thomas F. Sullivan, road master of the Elevated.

In preparation for the reopening of Boylston street 75 men are doing preliminary work necessary today. Operations will proceed first on the outbound tracks. At 12:40, when the last car goes into the subway, the inbound tracks will be opened up.

Rails are to be connected at Arlington street with the Boylston street tracks on which the cars formerly ran and the line will be continued along Boylston street through Copley square to Huntington avenue.

Cars destined for places along Huntington avenue will continue along that thoroughfare, but the Boylston street cars will turn up Exeter street as at present and then proceed along Boylston street.

To bring the North station cars onto Boylston street a short connecting line is to be laid between St. James avenue and Boylston on Berkeley street and work on this section will be done at the same time as the other connections are being made.

In the spring the traffic will again be diverted along the St. James avenue route.

UNIONIST WINS OVER LIBERAL IN SOUTH LANARK

Government Loses One Seat in Three-Sided Contest in British Election District

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—A Unionist has been returned at the head of the poll for South Lanark, defeating the Liberals by 241. The exact figures were: the Hon. W. Watson, 4249; G. Morton, 4008; T. Gibbs, Labor, 1654.

What has occurred is in exact accordance with the expectation of the whips' offices. Intervention of the Labor candidate has caused the defeat of the Liberals and the government consequently communicated with and the news of the recovery of the picture was conveyed to Paris.

Such is the story which is causing immense interest throughout Europe today, and which seems to leave no reasonable doubt that "La Gioconda" has been recovered for the Louvre.

LYNN, No-License League with the city clerk, the recount of the 15,718 ballots taken place at city hall starting at 2 p.m. The municipal building has been ordered closed at noon except to the official registrars, the three representatives of the No-License League and of the Lynn Business Men's Association and members of the press. Walter W. Pyne is attorney for the proponents of license and Guy Newhall for the no-license advocates.

Encouraging evidence that there is every opportunity for the recount to decide in favor of no-license is pointed out in the fact that for the last six years the average number of votes gained for "no" in the recount has been 112.

RECOVERY OF MONA LISA IS THOUGHT SURE

Florence Dealer, to Whom It Was Offered for Sale, Secured Famous Leonardo and Holder's Arrest, Notifying France

IDENTITY IS VOUCED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The lost Leonardo known as the "Mona Lisa" has, it is believed, been found. Were it not that the circumstances of its recovery are so extraordinary, and that innumerable attempts have already been made to pass off copies, there would be no hesitation in accepting the facts.

As it is, the director of fine arts, Dr. Corrado Ricci, the greatest authority in Italy, has vouched to the minister of education in Rome for its authenticity.

In preparation for the reopening of Boylston street 75 men are doing preliminary work necessary today. Operations will proceed first on the outbound tracks. At 12:40, when the last car goes into the subway, the inbound tracks will be opened up.

Rails are to be connected at Arlington street with the Boylston street tracks on which the cars formerly ran and the line will be continued along Boylston street through Copley square to Huntington avenue.

Cars destined for places along Huntington avenue will continue along that thoroughfare, but the Boylston street cars will turn up Exeter street as at present and then proceed along Boylston street.

To bring the North station cars onto Boylston street a short connecting line is to be laid between St. James avenue and Boylston on Berkeley street and work on this section will be done at the same time as the other connections are being made.

In the spring the traffic will again be diverted along the St. James avenue route.

LYNN WAITS FIRE HORN'S EDICT AS LICENSE VOTE IS RECOUNTED

LYNN, No-License League with the city clerk, the recount of the 15,718 ballots taken place at city hall starting at 2 p.m. The municipal building has been ordered closed at noon except to the official registrars, the three representatives of the No-License League and of the Lynn Business Men's Association and members of the press. Walter W. Pyne is attorney for the proponents of license and Guy Newhall for the no-license advocates.

Encouraging evidence that there is every opportunity for the recount to decide in favor of no-license is pointed out in the fact that for the last six years the average number of votes gained for "no" in the recount has been 112.

FRENCH PREMIER SAYS NATION WILL SUPPORT ENTENTE

M. Doumergue Wires Sir Edward Grey Stating Intentions—Assures M. Sasonoff

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS—Premier Doumergue has telegraphed to M. Sasonoff assuring him of the value with which he views the alliance with Russia, and to Sir Edward Grey, announcing that his efforts will be directed toward developing the entente. Both these ministers have replied to M. Doumergue assuring him of their desire to cooperate with him.

STABILITY SEEN AS DIPLOMATIC SYSTEM NEED

Dr. Eliot's Criticism of Bryan Course Focuses Attention on Demand of Law to Avoid Periodic Upheavals in Service

PRESSURE EXPLAINED

Argument Made That Positions as Representatives of Nation Should Be so Constituted as to Make Them Careers

WASHINGTON—This city finds nothing new in what was said by Dr. C. W. Eliot in his annual president's address in Boston before the National Civil Service Reform League, about the policy which has dominated Secretary of State Bryan in the making of certain diplomatic appointments, especially those in Pan-American countries.

President Wilson has reserved to himself the making of the major diplomatic appointments, and no criticism of those appointments has been heard here, as none has been heard by Dr. Eliot, speaking for the Civil Service Reform League. The minor appointments, however, seem to have been turned over, to a considerable degree, to Mr. Bryan, whose appointments have been the subject of a good deal of criticism during the past few months, most of which Dr. Eliot has received.

The truth seems to be that the pressure for place has been so great as to cause the Wilson administration considerable embarrassment.

The Democratic party came into office last March for the first time in 17 years, and its leaders quickly discovered that the onward march of the civil service principle had left only a very small number of offices at the disposal of the men who wanted appointment as a reward for party service. It has been estimated that Spanish subjects were being intimidated by General Villa, the victorious Constitutionalist leader.

The story that he received from Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock a wireless despatch saying that Rear Admiral Fletcher stopped the fighting at Tampico last night was denied today by Sir Lionel Carden, British minister, according to a despatch received here from Mexico City.

The despatch says that the Fletcher story which was sent out last night was

AMERICANS TOLD TO QUIT TAMPICO; BATTLE GOES ON

Admiral Fletcher Commands All His Countrymen to Board Ships as Federal Gunboats Shell Rebels Attacking Town

TRUCE STORY DENIED

Report That U. S. Naval Chief Forced Both Sides to Cease Firing Not Fact Says Despatch—Refugees Fully Protected

WASHINGTON—All Americans have been ordered out of Tampico by Rear Admiral Fletcher. The navy department has chartered the Ward liner Morro Castle to go to Tampico. It will reach there tomorrow morning and bring to the United States all refugees who wish to leave. Admiral Fletcher announced that all outside subjects are safe, but that he can answer no personal messages regarding individuals.

The 500 refugees on the Wheeling and Topeka have been transferred to the battleship Virginia, Rhode Island and New Jersey outside of Tampico harbor.

Fighting continues about Tampico harbor and the Mexican gunboat Bravo is shelling the Constitutionalists' position.

This information was contained in wireless despatches received today from Admiral Fletcher. On top of this came his report that he had protested in the name of humanity against the execution of prisoners of war, and the report that Spanish subjects were being intimidated by General Villa, the victorious Constitutionalist leader.

The story that he received from Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock a wireless despatch saying that Rear Admiral Fletcher stopped the fighting at Tampico last night was denied today by Sir Lionel Carden, British minister, according to a despatch received here from Mexico City.

The despatch says that the Fletcher story which was sent out last night was

HOUSEWIVES SEEK STORE FOR BOSTON CAMPAIGN ON EGGS

Mrs. Barry Looks Over Space Offered Organization in Place on Devonshire Street

Mrs. Edward P. Barry, president of the United Housewives League, looked over the rooms above the store of the Cooperative Society of Bank Men at 14 Devonshire street this morning, with the view to using them for general offices of the league instead of the rooms first planned on Bromfield street. Frank W. Chase, manager of the cooperative store, has offered space in the store to the league free of charge and it is probable that the offer will be accepted. The store has cold storage plant.

Mrs. Barry will probably call a meeting of the league officers early next week to make the final arrangements. An offer of space for a store was also received in Allston.

The plan of the league is to open a store next week for the sale of eggs at a reasonable price. Many farmers have signified their intention of cooperating with the league. The offer of a cold storage dealer in the western part of the state in which he promises to furnish the league with eggs considerably below the market price will be investigated.

Prices on fresh eggs and cold storage eggs have already dropped and it is probable that they will drop still more next week. The action of the housewives in refusing to buy eggs at the present prices is already being felt.

NEW ENGLANDERS GO TO GRIDIRON

WASHINGTON—The following New England men arrived here today to be guests of the Gridiron Club at its annual December dinner this evening: Howard Bisce, president Boston & Albany railroad; Sidney W. Winslow, president United Shoe Machinery Company; Henry B. Endicott, of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Manufacturing Company; James J. Phelan of Hornblower & Weeks, James Williams, Jr., and George W. Brown.

The Boston members of the club are Louis A. Coolidge, Walter Adams and Robert L. O'Brien.

ROXBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY TO IMPROVE HIGHLAND PARK



Water tower which marks past events

Restoration of the old entrenchments, fortifications and embankments around the 70-foot tower on Highland park, Roxbury, used by the federal troops in the siege of Boston in 1775, is planned by the Roxbury Historical Society. In making the improvements provision has been made for retaining the wall erected in front of the tower on Fort avenue and made from the rocks with which the original embankments were built.

There are 144,000 square feet of land in the park. To this has been added recently more than 30,000 feet so that an extensive area is at the disposal of the community. The tower has been equipped with all modern observatory instruments and will be open to the public within another year. To the right of the tower is a stone which bears the inscription: "On this site stood Roxbury High Fort. Erected by American troops 1775 and occupied by them during the siege of Boston, 1775."

On the other side is the date 1870. Underneath this are the words: "Authorization of this tablet made by the city council, Samuel C. Cobb, mayor." Below this it states: "Tablet completed 1877, Frederick O. Prince, mayor." A marble slab on the right of the tower reads as follows: "This tower was erected 1869 on Highland park. It is a water tower for the Cochituate water works, Nathaniel J. Bradley, president of the company." The names of the company's officers are also given.

The tower for years supplied Roxbury with its water but when that suburb came into the city the water tower was abandoned. Later on it was painted. The tower for years supplied Roxbury with its water but when that suburb came into the city the water tower was abandoned. Later on it was painted.

EDUCATORS GIVE THEIR OPINIONS ON TENURE LAW

Hearing Is Given Before Commissioner Snedden on Question of Merit in the Measure Giving Teachers Protection

PRESENT BOTH SIDES

Opponents Say Efficient Instructors Need No Such Statute, While Advocates Declare It Is Benefit to the Children

Arguments for and against a proposed law in regard to the permanency of the teachers' tenure, which provides that a teacher cannot be discharged by a city or town after three successive years of employment without a hearing being given, were heard today at the State House before Dr. David Snedden, commissioner of education. Educators from various parts were present to discuss the measure.

Joseph Wiggins, school committeeman of Malden, spoke against the bill. He said the measure was unnecessary; that if a teacher was efficient school boards were eager to keep her and she did not need any such bill as this. He declared that if a teacher is inefficient she should not have the protection which this bill affords. There were too many school-teachers, he maintained, who were inefficient but they were kept because the boards did not have enough initiative to dismiss them.

Mr. Lynch of Worcester declared it was a weak part of the school system that teachers should be dependent on the school board. In support of his statement he quoted Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University, who claimed that the maintenance of a teacher in schools should be based on examination, probation and tenure. This was acknowledged in all enlightened countries, he said. Mr. Lynch believed that instead of weakening the school system the measure would strengthen it.

Miss Mary Murdock of Boston also spoke in favor of the measure. She considered that the bill would operate as the civil service did in making the school authorities more careful as to whom they got into the service. She spoke of the bill as a protection for the blind. She said she thought she represented every teacher in the state when she said that such a law was for the good of the child.

Ernest Mackie, gave instances of the unjust discharge of teachers and said the schools must be protected from politics. For the Massachusetts Teachers Federation he spoke, saying that a recent committee decided that teachers should have the right to make contracts. Teachers, he said, should be allowed to make a contract after the first year for three years, so that after the fourth year they should go automatically on tenure.

Frederick P. Fish, chairman of the state board of education, also spoke in favor of the measure and said that if every one was ideal such a bill as that would be unnecessary, but the teacher of the schools must be protected from the unideal.

Send your "Want" ad to 

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

CUT ON THIS LINE

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR WORK TO BE DONE AT HOME

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in most of the large cities in the world.

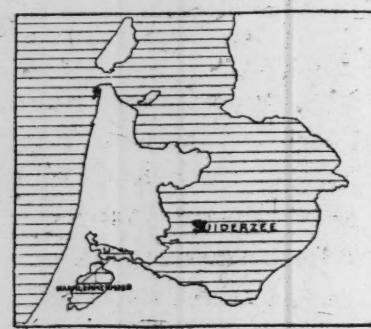
Dutch Plan Redemption of Thousands of Acres of Land

HOLLAND READY TO START WORK IN ZUIDER ZEE

Plans for Enclosing and Partially Draining Immense Territory Entail Promotion of Development for Next 33 Years

COST TO BE FL. 189,000,000

(Special to the Monitor)
THE HAGUE, Holland.—As recently announced the Dutch government have at last determined to undertake the



MAP NO. 1

enormous work of inclosing and partially draining the Zuider Zee.

Map No. 1 shows the Zuider Zee, the IJ and the Haarlemmermeer as they are at the present time with the dunes and dykes along the Zuider Zee, the IJ and the open rivers specially marked with a view to clearness.

Map No. 2 shows in addition the drained IJ and Haarlemmermeer, and the embankment and areas to be drained in the Zuider Zee as they will appear when the work has been completed, as also the polders into which the four areas drained are to be divided.

An embankment is to run from Ewijtselus (Anna Paulowapolder) by Wieringen to Piaam (Friedland), length 29,300 meters, height 5.20 meters to 5.60 meters above Amsterdam water level, and is to be built in water averaging 3.60 meters in depth below ebb level, the depth of the deepest cut, the Amsterdorp, between Wieringen and the North Holland mainland being 10 meters below ebb level.

The broad inner side, or Zuider Zee side of the embankment is to carry a railroad with double track and a road for ordinary traffic. The four areas to be drained within the embankment are the northwestern, 21,200 hectares in extent or 21,200 hectares exclusive of dikes, roads, canals, etc., 18,900 hectares of this being clay, or sandy clay. The southeastern, covering 31,520 hectares or 30,800 hectares exclusive of dikes, roads, canals, etc., of which 27,820 hectares is clay or sandy clay. The southeastern, 107,760 hectares in extent or 105,500

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—"The Whip," 7:45.
CASTLE—"Sag Harbor," 2:10, 8:10.
COLONIAL—"Lady of the Slipper," 8:10.
KEITH'S—"Minnie and the Boys," 2:10.
MAJESTIC—"The Great Adventure," 8:15.
PARK—"Stop Thief," 8:20.
PLYMOUTH—"The Broad Highway," 8:10.
SHUBERT—"A Thousand Years Ago," 8:15.

BOSTON CONCERTS
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., eighth symphony concert, Josef Hofmann, soloist.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 8:30 p. m., song recital by Anna Marie Rappold, soprano, and Emilio de Gogorza, baritone.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Thais"; 8 p. m., "Barber of Seville"; 8 p. m., concert by artists of opera company.

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
BELANCO—David Wardle.
BOOTH—"The Prodigal Judge."
COHAN—"Potash and Perlmutter."
COIT—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELLIOTT—"The King and the Count."
ELLEN—"Miss Ethel Barrymore."
GLOBE—"Madcap Duchess."
HARRIS—"Louis Mann."
HUNSON—"Gen. John Regan."
LIBERTY—"Sweethearts."
LYCEUM—Miss Elsie Ferguson.
NEW YORK—"The Little Cat."
PUBLIC—"Paramour."
SHUBERT—"Forbes Robertson."
THIRTY-NINTH—"At Bay."
WALLACKS—Cyril Maude.

CHICAGO
FINE ARTS—"Repertory."
OLYMPIA—"Stop Thief."
POWERS—"The Poor Little Rich Girl."

hectares exclusive of dikes, roads, canals, etc., of which 97,900 hectares is clay or sandy clay. The northeastern, 50,850 hectares in area, or 49,700 hectares exclusive of dikes, roads, canals, etc., 49,700 hectares being clay or sandy clay. Total area 211,830 hectares or 207,200 exclusive of dikes, roads, canals, etc., of which 194,410 hectares is clay or sandy clay.

The remaining 12,790 hectares is fen and sand. The area of the fertile land will therefore be equal to that of 11 to 12 Haarlemmermeerpolders, depth 4 to 5 meters below Amsterdam water level or a little less, on an average than that of the Haarlemmermeerpolder.

Large Lake Left
A large lake will be left inside the embankment of which the bottom will be chiefly sand. It will cover 145,000 hectares, and will serve as storage reservoir for the great quantities of water flowing into it from the Ysel, etc., and has to be large enough to answer this purpose, even when high tides prevent the discharge of water from the lake into the sea through the 5x6-meter sluice-gates in the wide canal that is to be dug through Wieringen.

The combined width of the sluices will be 300 meters, the depth 4.4 meters below Amsterdam water level. These sluice-gates will make it possible, in ordinary circumstances, to keep the water level at 4 meters below Amsterdam water level, i.e., the average ebb-level, at present, in the southwest corner of the Zuider Zee.

Canals for navigation and for the regulation of the water level will be dug along the coast in North Holland, along the coast of Gelderland (Eamketal) and along the coast of Friesland (Piaam-Harlingen). The time needed for the work will be 33 years. The embankment will take nine years. Building of dikes for northwest polder, southeast polder, southwest polder and northeast polder to be commenced, respectively, in the eighth, the eleventh, the twenty-first and the twenty-fifth year.

By the end of the fourteenth year the first land will have been reclaimed (in the northwest) and in the seventeenth year portions fit for habitation and cultivation will be offered for sale, and in the thirty-sixth year the remaining land will be reclaimed.

The estimated cost of the work is fl. 189,000,000, exclusive of interest, but including of cost of military defences, improvement of the Zwoelfsch Diep, accumulation of capital to defray the cost of dredging the sand and silt from the Ysel lake, compensation to the fishermen and so on.

When the whole work is completed a fresh-water lake will have been formed, from which the surrounding districts can at all times procure fresh water. In times of drought, in summer, North Holland now gets brackish and dirty water from the North Sea canal and in the north also sea water from the Zuider Zee, which contains 1.5 to 2 per cent of salt. Salt water is unsuitable, both for the cattle and for cheese making.

No Water Supply
In the dry season Friesland has no supply of fresh water, and owing to lack of grass and water the cattle cannot be turned out to graze and the production of milk becomes much smaller. Navigation is also hampered in consequence of the fall of the waters.

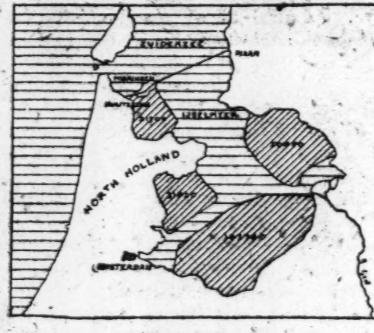
The small quantity of water in the canals, waterways, etc., soon gets brackish, especially in the west of the province, owing to the busy traffic through the locks at De Lemmer, Stavoren and Harlingen, and does harm to the fisherfolk in the inner waters, and to several industries, boilers having to be cleaned often than when fresh water is used.

The large fresh water lake will make more effective draining of the land possible because with a large supply of fresh water always at hand there can be no harm in letting the water run to a very low level in spring. At present this is not possible because summer droughts may cause a scarcity of water.

The Ysel lake will raise the value of hundreds of thousands of hectares of grass land in the surrounding districts by rendering the draining more perfect, preventing want of water, and improving the dairy produce. The rise in value will probably amount to 5 to 10 florins per hectare. The drainage of certain districts will be improved because the water level of the Yselmeer will be less variable and, on an average, lower than the Zuider Zee level. It will render navigation safer because the water will be smoother and the Swolsche Diep will be improved.

It will also lessen the cost of upkeep of water defenses, because long stretches of sea dikes will no longer be wanted and no damage will be done by floods in Overijssel and the north of Gelderland, and it

will provide a railway connection between North Holland and Friesland. The existing shortage of land as shown by the annual returns, is due to the fact that the increase of the population, both rural and urban, is at a much quicker rate than the acquisition of tillable land. Assuming that, as in the case of the Waard and Grootpolders and the Y-



MAP NO. 2

polders, very little of the clay in the Zuider Zee polders will make permanent pasture, the cultivation of the land will require at least 40,000 peasants, including the laborers. To this number must be added the peasants' families and some 50,000 tradesmen, handicraftsmen, etc., to get the total number of 250,000 men who will find ample means of support in the new Zuider Zee province.

According to the census taken in December, 1909, the population of the province of Zeeland, of which area, 181,000 hectares is almost entirely clay, was 234,191.

Clay Land Rented

In 1907 the rent of clay land in the Waard and Grootpolders was 100 to 120 florins of light clay land, 70 to 90 florins per hectare. In the Anna-Paulowapolder the rent of the light sandy soils was 50 florins per hectare. Supposing the average rent of the Zuider Zee areas, where the soil will be much like that of the Waard and Grootpolders, to be only 75 florins per hectare, we may estimate the total amount of the rentals at 15,000,000 florins a year. The value of the fish caught in the Zuider Zee is a little over 2,000,000 florins annually. The value of the crops grown on the drained Zuider Zee areas will be 70,000,000 florins a year.

Instead of a scanty or poor subsistence for 3017 Zuider Zee fishermen with their families and for 50,000 tradesmen, handicraftsmen and so on, who will be wanted in the new province.

When the whole work is completed a fresh-water lake will have been formed, from which the surrounding districts can at all times procure fresh water. In times of drought, in summer, North Holland now gets brackish and dirty water from the North Sea canal and in the north also sea water from the Zuider Zee, which contains 1.5 to 2 per cent of salt. Salt water is unsuitable, both for the cattle and for cheese making.

No Water Supply
In the dry season Friesland has no supply of fresh water, and owing to lack of grass and water the cattle cannot be turned out to graze and the production of milk becomes much smaller. Navigation is also hampered in consequence of the fall of the waters.

The small quantity of water in the canals, waterways, etc., soon gets brackish, especially in the west of the province, owing to the busy traffic through the locks at De Lemmer, Stavoren and Harlingen, and does harm to the fisherfolk in the inner waters, and to several industries, boilers having to be cleaned often than when fresh water is used.

The large fresh water lake will make more effective draining of the land possible because with a large supply of fresh water always at hand there can be no harm in letting the water run to a very low level in spring. At present this is not possible because summer droughts may cause a scarcity of water.

The Ysel lake will raise the value of hundreds of thousands of hectares of grass land in the surrounding districts by rendering the draining more perfect, preventing want of water, and improving the dairy produce. The rise in value will probably amount to 5 to 10 florins per hectare. The drainage of certain districts will be improved because the water level of the Yselmeer will be less variable and, on an average, lower than the Zuider Zee level. It will render navigation safer because the water will be smoother and the Swolsche Diep will be improved.

It will also lessen the cost of upkeep of water defenses, because long stretches of sea dikes will no longer be wanted and no damage will be done by floods in Overijssel and the north of Gelderland, and it

INDIA VICEROY GOES ON VISIT TO HYDERABAD

Lord Hardinge Tells the Nizam of His Pleasure in Learning of Prosperity of State and Plans for Its Future Improvement

RAILWAY PROJECTED

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India.—Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has been touring in Southern India, and was entertained by his highness the Nizam, at the capital of Hyderabad, which is the largest independent state in India. Considerable importance is given to the railway system, which will give your people access to a new port and provide new markets for their produce; of the vast drainage and water supply scheme in connection with the Musi dam; of reforms in the police and education departments; of the extension of the co-operative credit system, one of the greatest boons that could be conferred on the indebted cultivator; of the institution of a trained civil service; of generous measures of relief, and of the improved administration and control of the three great Paigah estates which had for long been ruined by neglect and mismanagement.

"Last, but not least, two splendid regiments of the imperial services cavalry, which I had the pleasure of seeing two years ago, are evidence of the continued support which Hyderabad is giving to this important movement."

It is not difficult to discern through these phrases the ring of a very obvious and well-merited satisfaction.

ENGLISH ARMY IS SAID TO BE BUYING OATS IN GERMANY

(Special to the Monitor)
PEWSEY, Eng.—Speaking at Pewsey, Wilts, Basil E. Peto, M.P., referred to the position of the war office as landowner in Wiltshire and read a letter from a farmer with regard to government contracts for supplying oats for the horses of the troops stationed at Tidworth, Salisbury Plain.

The present Nizam is a young man who only succeeded to the guddi (throne) two years ago, and who is believed to possess less independence of character than his father, whose attitude at times towards the supreme government gave rise to comment not unmixed with anxiety. It is impossible, of course, to judge from the speeches and toasts which mark such a function as the banquet accorded to the Viceroy at Hyderabad.

The speeches of the native prince, who is the host on these occasions, are more or less stereotyped. There is first of all an acknowledgment of the honor which his exalted guest has done him by accepting his hospitality. Then, there is a tribute to the prosperity which the state enjoys under the aegis of the pax Britannica. Lastly, comes a complimentary reference to the resident, or political officer representing the government of India, who is established at the headquarters of every native state, and is in many cases the de facto ruler of it.

His excellency usually replies in a complimentary strain, eulogizing the public spirit and devotion to duty of the chief. These compliments are always paid, unless the conduct of the chief has rendered it quite impossible to say anything whatever in his favor.

The mere fact, therefore, that flowing compliments were exchanged between his excellency and his highness at Hyderabad, does not necessarily mean that the relations between the state and the supreme government are specially friendly; at the present time, but as a matter of fact there is reason to believe that Lord Hardinge and the Nizam are great personal friends, and that the ruler is favorably disposed toward the sovereign power.

In the course of his speech the Vice, after referring in laudatory fashion to the Nizam's personal interest in his government, said: "I hear that the gigantic surplus in the yearly revenue of the state is being, or is shortly to be wisely used.

graph and celluloid stores, and for farmed-out houses.

A clause is promised to prohibit the publication, sale, distribution, or exhibition of offensive literature, pictures, and so on, and to provide for their seizure and destruction.

The Clyde Navigation order asks power to construct two tidal basins on the lands of Shieldhall; to divert a road for this purpose, and to construct four dock tramways to connect the new basin with the Glasgow and Renfrew district railways. Powers are also sought for additional railway, and to levy new and additional harbor rates.

The trustees seek to be empowered to enter into agreement with the corporation with reference to the new bridge which it is proposed to construct over the Clyde in the center of the city, near Oswald and Commer streets, also for additional quayage and a loading bank at Merklands.

There are 28 separate tramway construction proposals. Several of these are extensions of existing routes further out into the country, others link up city routes, and all will add to the present excellent provision which the tramways afford to the citizens of Glasgow at such small cost. The second corporation which will give access from Hamilton drive to Kelvin drive, and will tend to improve the amenities of this residential quarter of the city.

HOLLAND HOLDS CELEBRATION OF STEP TO FREEDOM

(Special to the Monitor)
VOORBURG, Holland.—Nov. 17 was a general day of rejoicing in Holland. Her majesty the Queen came to The Hague, where she reviewed the troops on the Malibaan, and on that occasion she presented a number of newly-formed regiments with new standards.

In the speech which she delivered to the troops, she pointed to the device, inscribed on all the standards: "Je maintiendrai," and she reminded them of their duty to maintain the liberty which their forefathers had gained. Great crowds attended the brilliant spectacle.

It was on Nov. 17, 1813, that some prominent Dutchmen, among whom were van Limburg Stirum, van der Duin van Maasdam, van Hogendorp, Kemper, and some others, took the initiative to free their country from the French subjugation. They sent for the Prince of Orange, whose father had fled in 1795. The most peaceful revolution known in history then took place. The French, who held the principal offices in the land, were persuaded to leave Holland without fighting and they all returned to their own country, some, however, more quickly than others.

The forms of government instituted by the French, which were on the whole a

great improvement on those formerly used, were retained, but the sovereignty was transferred from the French Emperor to the Prince of Orange. The prince, who was in England at the time, responded to the call of his countrymen and landed at Scheveningen on Nov. 30.

Whittemore's BULLY-SHINE

To open
Best Waterproof Polish Made
For all kinds of black shoes and old rubbers. Contains oil and wax to make soft and supple. Boxes open with a key. Retail "Bully Shine" same size and price.

If your dealer does not keep the kind for a full size package, charge paid.

Loan Question in France Stirs Political Situation

FISCAL REFORM PLANS DISTURB FRENCH LEADERS

Finance and Special Committees of the Chamber of Deputies Consider Projects for Adding Funds to National Treasury

OPINIONS ARE DIVIDED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

PARIS.—The electoral reform bill has been passed by the Chamber of Deputies for the fourth time, and again by a substantial majority. It now remains to be seen what the Senate will do with it. It is at any rate now recognized that it is entitled to serious consideration and it is scarcely probable that they will run the risks consequent upon a repetition of the summary and unceremonious treatment it has received on previous occasions.

When all is said and done universal suffrage was the direct mandate from the country at the last general election, and although it is possible that the Senate may think fit to amend the bill almost beyond recognition they can no longer afford to dismiss it lightly. The gist of the bill just passed is that the electoral quotient which is obtained by dividing the number of voters by the number of seats to be filled in any division is maintained.

Each ticket is to receive the number of seats corresponding to the number of times the quotient is contained in the total number of votes allotted to such ticket. Numerous unimportant changes have been made in the text of the bill but an unexpected and quite important amendment was carried providing that in future the number of seats is to be calculated not on the registered population of a division as hitherto, but on the number of persons on the list of voters in force at the time of the election. The effect of this new clause will be to reduce the number of deputies in the Chamber from 586 to 520.

The new government loan had no sooner passed the Chamber than it was sent as usual to the finance committee for examination where, as already mentioned by cable, it quickly became the center around which the whole force of the opposition to the cabinet was focused. The government had declared the urgent need of funds to give effect to the national defense scheme and other special expenditure, stating that the only practical manner of meeting the budget deficiency was by a loan. Their policy was a carefully considered one and the cabinet had to stand or fall by it.

Prompt Action Asked

M. Charles Dumont, the minister of finance, went before the finance committee to explain that it was absolutely essential that the committee deal promptly with the question in order to avoid a grave administrative crisis, for the work of some of the departments was in danger of being brought to a standstill for lack of funds. The minister went on to say that the present state of the financial market would not favor the issue of the loan of short term bonds, and he explained in detail that the only practical form of issue was a 3 per cent perpetual bond; that is to say a French "rente," since an ordinary bond would need a sinking fund provision, and this would make the cost of the loan so onerous under present market conditions as to render it quite impossible.

While there was to be no sinking fund provision in a strict sense, such as would serve a short-term loan, the minister promised that an annual sum should be set aside, with which it was proposed to buy each year in the open market a number of "rentes" and so eventually retire the capital sum raised by the present loan. This process was generally approved of, and in the long run would achieve the same result as the ordinary sinking fund operation.

There were innumerable evidences that this loan transaction would be attacked from all points of view by those opposed to the government. Since the committee was composed of members from all sections of the chamber, there was ample opportunity for every shade of opposition to get a hearing. The tactics seemed to be to delay the passing of the committee stage at any cost.

M. Dumont's warning seemed to have been totally disregarded, for it already appeared that the bill was to be opposed in committee on grounds which were quite unusual, as for instance, its being prejudicial to market interests. Others demanded that the loan should not be approved until the committee were made acquainted in detail with the government scheme of new taxation both as to the tax on capital and on income, while other opponents even wanted to question in committee the budget itself, alleging that the loan would not meet the disclosed deficit and further that the deficit disclosed was not the real one.

Lastly, others claimed that the loan must in any event be limited to the actual cost of national defense and the remainder of the deficit obtained by ordinary or extraordinary taxation. The result was that the government was threatened with a deluge of opposition which, if persisted in, would not only

deprive them of the means of carrying on the affairs of the country, but seriously depreciate the public credit as well.

Two Committees Meet

At the same time that the finance committee was considering this question, two other special committees were, strangely enough, considering fiscal questions closely allied. Out of these the opposition made capital by implying that they were inseparable. One of these committees appointed by the chamber was considering the proposed fiscal legislation of the government, and decided not to recommend a tax on capital in the form of succession duty on estates, but to limit the recommendation to a personal and annual duty on capital. They added that they were willing to consider with the government as to the best means of giving effect to this.

Obviously, if the loan was to be deferred until this question was settled the government's position was hopeless, for it would imply a delay of at least some months.

The second special committee appointed by the Senate was considering another fiscal problem, viz.: That of adopting a graduating tax on all incomes. This also opened up a question of the widest discussion and implied equally obvious delay.

Out of all this those members of the finance committee dealing with the loan found plenty of material with which to successfully play for time, and they even succeeded in passing a resolution that the loan in any event must be limited specially to expenditure relating to national defense.

This decision in itself was sufficient to disorganize the scheme as a quick solution for finding the money of which the government had such pressing need.

The attitude of the government was pointedly made known by M. Barthou, who, at a banquet of the Republican committee of commerce and industry, at which some 1500 representative business men as well as the majority of the members of the Chamber and many senators were present, indicated in exceptionally plain language that he and his colleagues in the cabinet were quite alive to the situation and had no intention of submittting to it.

He explained that the loan was indispensable and that if the accumulated devices of those who were opposed to the government and whom nothing would save were allowed, as was evidently their intention, to paralyze the prompt discussion of the loan proposals, he intended to apply for the support of the Chamber, regardless of party, and submit this question to a vote of confidence on the ground that the public credit of the country could not be compromised nor the consolidation of French finance be longer delayed.

The minister also indicated in very definite terms that the government would not be a party to any new tax on capital that extended to the French "rentes," which, he said, must always remain immune from any taxation whatever in the interest of public credit. In this he denied the numerous reports to the contrary.

He also emphatically stated that they need have no fear that any proposed legislation providing for a tax either on capital or income would be accompanied, as had been reported, by an inquisitorial interference by the administration.

JAPAN UNIVERSITY POINTS WAY FOR MORE EDUCATION

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan.—The thirtieth anniversary of the foundation of the Waseda University has drawn attention to the subject of education in Japan. Count Okuma, the founder of the university mentioned, has explained that there are two kinds of education in Japan, official education and private education.

Not only did China fare badly in the military operations which she carried out in Tibet, but she made a serious mistake diplomatically. More than a year ago the British minister at Peking protested against the assumption by China of all administrative power in Tibet, and demanded that an agreement should be made defining China's powers in that land.

China's reply was delayed for four months, and was of such a nature as to make it evident that satisfactory results could hardly be expected from negotiations at Peking. Proposals were accordingly made for a conference either in London or Simla. China at first demurred to treating with Tibet as an equal, and that in spite of the presidential mandate of April declaring that Tibet was to be regarded as an equal, but ultimately swallowed her pride and fell in with the proposals made by the British minister in August of last year.

Chinese diplomacy with regard to Tibet resembles the diplomacy of old-fashioned China, which refused to recognize facts until pressed home with a force which could not be gainsaid, and its manifestation at this late era when a new spirit was supposed to be influencing official China is decidedly disappointing. It may be charitably explained on the ground that the older fashioned official methods forming precedents have not yet been adjusted to the new conditions prevailing under the republican regime.

Be that as it may, it has to be realized that China is slow to grasp the fact that her prestige in Tibet is lost for the present. The Tibetans have asserted their rights throughout the length and breadth of the country, and Chinese ascendancy, either suzerainty, sovereign or political, is not very apparent.

Will Great Britain recognize the independence of Tibet, and will Russia recognize this independence? Have the political relations of the two European powers changed sufficiently to permit of Tibet enjoying autonomy? It is doubtful. The question then arises, will the old conditions be restored? The fact that a tripartite conference is being held on the proposal of Great Britain implies that China's ascendancy in Tibet will be restored in some form or other, but probably not in a manner altogether agreeable to China.

During this sojourn in Africa they are to visit the lower Congo, the Mayumba and proceed by rail as far as Stanley Pool. From there they will travel by river steamer to Dima, the Kassai, and probably reach Coquibala on the upper section of the river. An excursion to this part of Africa will constitute a decided novelty in the annals of touring and will doubtless prove highly interesting to those taking part in it.

(Special to the Monitor)

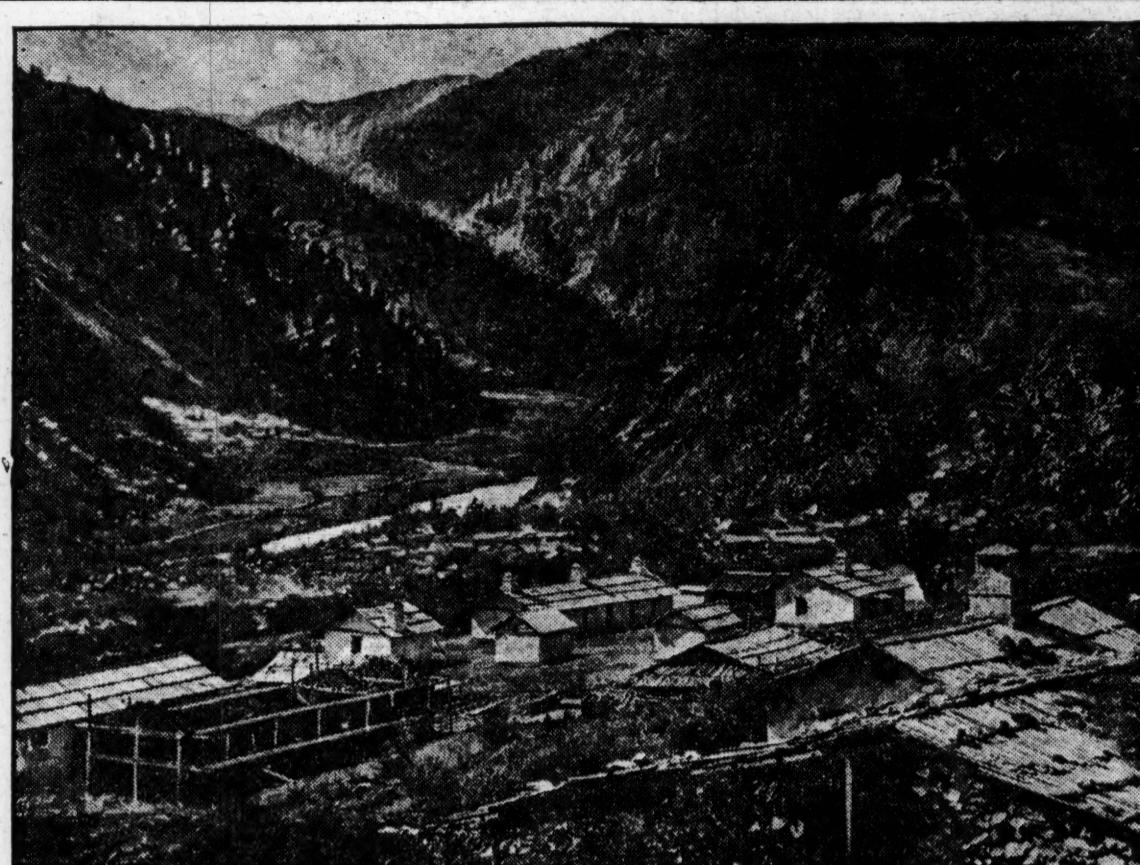
GHENT, Belgium.—The Touring Club of Belgium is organizing an important excursion to the Belgian Congo, for the holiday season of 1914. According to the present program the excursionists will leave Antwerp on July 16, returning on Sept. 27.

During this sojourn in Africa they are to visit the lower Congo, the Mayumba and proceed by rail as far as Stanley Pool. From there they will travel by river steamer to Dima, the Kassai, and probably reach Coquibala on the upper section of the river. An excursion to this part of Africa will constitute a decided novelty in the annals of touring and will doubtless prove highly interesting to those taking part in it.

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—The Touring Club of Belgium is organizing an important excursion to the Belgian Congo, for the holiday season of 1914. According to the present program the excursionists will leave Antwerp on July 16, returning on Sept. 27.

During this sojourn in Africa they are to visit the lower Congo, the Mayumba and proceed by rail as far as Stanley Pool. From there they will travel by river steamer to Dima, the Kassai, and probably reach Coquibala on the upper section of the river. An excursion to this part of Africa will constitute a decided novelty in the annals of touring and will doubtless prove highly interesting to those taking part in it.



(Reproduced by permission)

View of the Chumbi Valley, one of the picturesque spots in Tibet, the "roof of the world"

PLANS FOR TIBET MAY NOT ALTOGETHER PLEASE CHINA

Conditions Said to Make It Impossible for Great Britain to Give Freedom to Country, But Chinese Are Not Likely to Be Allowed to Make It a Province

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China.—Little has so far transpired regarding the progress of the negotiations at present proceeding at Simla between China and Tibet, with a British commissioner in attendance in the capacity of what Lord Morley described as "the honest broker," and the effect of the little that is known is that China is disappointed.

If China went to the tripartite conference in the hope that the status quo in its entirety would be maintained in Tibet, she must have been sanguine, especially as recent circumstances in that part of the world had impeded a new aspect in the relations between China and Tibet.

The somewhat shadowy authority which China exercised over Tibet was made real and substantial as the result of the efforts of the warden of the marches, Chao Erh Sen, but the revolution of 1911 was attended by a revolt in Tibet, and the Tibetans succeeded in expelling the Chinese amban and his guards from Lhasa.

Desultory fighting continued for some time, and the Chinese were driven from the country, so that China, who wished to convert her suzerainty into actual sovereignty, endangered her position through her own stupidity.

Desultory fighting continued for some time, and the Chinese were driven from the country, so that China, who wished to convert her suzerainty into actual sovereignty, endangered her position through her own stupidity.

Not only did China fare badly in the military operations which she carried out in Tibet, but she made a serious mistake diplomatically. More than a year ago the British minister at Peking protested against the assumption by China of all administrative power in Tibet, and demanded that an agreement should be made defining China's powers in that land.

China's reply was delayed for four months, and was of such a nature as to make it evident that satisfactory results could hardly be expected from negotiations at Peking. Proposals were accordingly made for a conference either in London or Simla. China at first demurred to treating with Tibet as an equal, and that in spite of the presidential mandate of April declaring that Tibet was to be regarded as an equal, but ultimately swallowed her pride and fell in with the proposals made by the British minister in August of last year.

Chinese diplomacy with regard to Tibet resembles the diplomacy of old-fashioned China, which refused to recognize facts until pressed home with a force which could not be gainsaid, and its manifestation at this late era when a new spirit was supposed to be influencing official China is decidedly disappointing. It may be charitably explained on the ground that the older fashioned official methods forming precedents have not yet been adjusted to the new conditions prevailing under the republican regime.

Be that as it may, it has to be realized that China is slow to grasp the fact that her prestige in Tibet is lost for the present. The Tibetans have asserted their rights throughout the length and breadth of the country, and Chinese ascendancy, either suzerainty, sovereign or political, is not very apparent.

Will Great Britain recognize the independence of Tibet, and will Russia recognize this independence? Have the political relations of the two European powers changed sufficiently to permit of Tibet enjoying autonomy? It is doubtful. The question then arises, will the old conditions be restored? The fact that a tripartite conference is being held on the proposal of Great Britain implies that China's ascendancy in Tibet will be restored in some form or other, but probably not in a manner altogether agreeable to China.

This statement was received with violent protest from the accused, one of their number declaring that they were "La Patrie," and not men such as Etienne, minister for war, and Barthou, prime minister. After a good deal of excitement order was finally restored.

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The meetings called by the Socialists and Monists for the purpose of registering the names of those persons desirous of seceding from the Prussian state church have been held, and so large was the attendance that in many cases the doors of the halls had to be closed by the police.

The number of people who have declared their intention of leaving the church amounts to 4200. The known intention of the government to raise a fee charged on every seceder is, it is thought, the explanation of the movement.

It is said however that since 1908

8000 persons yearly have left the state Protestant church in Berlin alone.

(Special to the Monitor)

PRUSSIAN CHURCH HAS SECESSIONS

BERLIN, Germany.—The meetings called by the Socialists and Monists for the purpose of registering the names of those persons desirous of seceding from the Prussian state church have been held, and so large was the attendance that in many cases the doors of the halls had to be closed by the police.

The number of people who have declared their intention of leaving the church amounts to 4200. The known intention of the government to raise a fee charged on every seceder is, it is thought, the explanation of the movement.

It is said however that since 1908

8000 persons yearly have left the state Protestant church in Berlin alone.

MINISTER URGES BROAD OUTLOOK IN SOUTH AFRICA

Policy of Government Said to Be to Evolve Country Where All the Races Are Friendly

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—A most statesmanlike and eloquent speech has been delivered at the congress of the South African party by Mr. Burton, minister of railways. In an incisive manner he showed the fundamental differences which underlie the quarrel between General Botha and General Hertzog.

He said: "There is a vital difference between the outlook and spirit of the government and that of my late colleague, General Hertzog. The difference lies in the fact that the government has determined to do their utmost to foster and encourage the spirit of friendliness between the people of South Africa and to evolve a country which is not marked off into different kraals according to race or anything else, but a country where every man is a South African and a South African only."

"This is the policy of the government and I am of the opinion that General Hertzog's policy is so framed as to be unable to adopt that view. When General Hertzog speaks of 'one volk' he is, unconsciously no doubt, thinking of only one part of the people. It is a most unhappy thing that it should be so; but the truth is that General Hertzog's whole outlook is based entirely upon racism. 'Racism' has been very unjustly criticised as being an improper thing in itself. Pride of race, however, is eminently worthy, but it should not be made the deciding issue in matters of great national policy. In the United Kingdom there are English, Scots, Irish and Welsh all devoted to their race traditions and language, but when a matter of national policy arises race is forgotten, and they are all British."

"What we strive to do, and what to my mind it is essential we should attain, if South Africa is ever to be a happy land, is to maintain a broad, national outlook."

Mr. Burton concluded his speech by declaring, amid great applause, that the cabinet intended to stand by the premier whether he retained the premiership or was superseded.

LONDON PAPER HAS CELEBRATION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The lord mayor was present at the printing of the ten thousand number of the Evening News at Carmelite house. He was accompanied by the lady mayor and Miss Bowater, Alderman and Sheriff Humphrey and Mrs. Humphrey and Sheriff Painter and Mrs. Painter.

At Carmelite house the party were received by Lord Northcliffe, J. A. Sutton, director of the Associated Newspapers, and W. J. Evans, editor-in-chief of the Evening News. The party then went over the various departments and watched the printing of the 6:30 edition. Before they left, the lord mayor and his party were photographed by flashlight by the side of one of the printing machines.

STRIKE AMONG THE FRENCH COAL MINERS SPREADS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—The strike in the departments of the Pas de Calais and the Nord in protest of the amendment to the eight-hour miners' bill made by the Senate, has spread rapidly. Methods of intimidation have been freely resorted to by the strikers.

At Armentieres, trains filled with workers have been held up by bands of strikers with signal lamps taken from the station. From other parts of the strike area come reports of acts of violence committed by the strikers. A request has been made to the Dockers Union not to handle British coal during the strike, which it is considered more probable will be complied with.

M. Basly, the leader of the French miners, has received a letter from Dunkirk miners stating that they are prepared to join the strike should necessity arise.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA WOOL GROWING INDUSTRY EXPANDS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Referring to the pastoral industry in his budget speech, the Hon. A. H. Peake said: "The wool clip for 1912-13 was of good quality, and the prices realized were in excess of the previous year. The exports overseas for the season ended June 30, 1913, totalled 51,956,831 pounds, or 4,389,221 pounds less in quantity than the previous season, but the export value, £2,005,577, was £127,523 greater, or an increase equal to a little over 1d. per pound. That shows very forcibly the great value of the wool-producing industry to the state."

"The great number of large estates which have been bought by the government and cut up under the closer settlement acts, and the still greater number in other states that have been put into the market by the owners themselves, proves that the smaller people are taking up wool growing and finding it a profitable enterprise."

Day's News of New England

TUNNEL WOULD SAVE CHIMNEY SAYS COUNSEL

Stoughton Bell Gives Reasons
Why Permit for Underground
Way Between Harvard Yard
and Dormitories Be Granted

FOR HEATING USES

Stoughton Bell, attorney for Harvard University, sums up reasons which make it advisable for the city of Cambridge to grant a permit to Harvard University for the construction of a tunnel between the college yard and the new freshman dormitories near the Charles river.

The tunnel proposed is for carrying surplus steam from the power plant of the Boston Elevated Railway Company on Boylston street, Cambridge, to the yard to heat the new Widener library, which is so large that there is no heating plant in the yard which can be used for such a purpose. Mr. Bell says it is necessary either to obtain from the city permission to construct this tunnel or to construct a new heating plant within the yard, probably in Boylston hall, on Massachusetts avenue, just west of the Widener library.

Such a plan, Mr. Bell asserts, would require an expenditure by the university of about \$100,000. If it is located in the yard it can be built without going to the board of aldermen for a permit. Consideration of economy of operation would require that it be made large enough to take all buildings in the yard.

Mr. Bell adds that such a plant would mean more dirt, more smoke, more noise, more inconvenience from teaming coal and ashes to that part of Cambridge located around Boylston hall, and would require a very tall smokestack. This would be unfortunate not only to the college but to those citizens of Cambridge who do business in Harvard square. They have almost without exception petitioned the board of aldermen to grant the permit to construct the tunnel.

G. E. COTTER NEW SALEM CAMP HEAD

SALEM, Mass.—Capt. J. C. R. Peabody camp of United Spanish War Veterans has elected: Commander, G. E. Cotter; senior vice-commander, C. F. Floyd; vice-commander, A. L. Lee; officer of the day, A. A. Anderson; officer of the guard, J. J. Mead; trustee for three years, D. J. O'Brien; delegate to the national convention, A. A. Anderson, and delegate to the department convention, H. P. Copeland.

SOCIALIST MAYER TO EXPLAIN VIEWS

Mayor George R. Lunn of Schenectady, N. Y., will explain what he means by his declaration that he would use the property and credit of that city to the limit to feed strikers' children at the Socialist party meeting Sunday afternoon in Franklin Union hall. Mayor Lunn, who was elected as a Socialist, will discuss his administration.

STORE NEWS

Mrs. I. J. Kendall has resigned as buyer of suits for the basement store of the Jordan Marsh Company, to become associated with A. D. Mathews' Sons, Inc., of Brooklyn, in a similar position.

William I. Collier, head watchman for the Gilchrist Company, has resigned, as it is going to California.

Among the extra employees at the Magrane Houston store are three men, who go in every year at this season. They are B. Scannell, A. Breman and I. Ferguson.

Special employees at the store of C. F. Hovey & Co., through the busy season include, Miss Alice Emerson, cashier; and among those who have joined the sales force are Miss Florence Thiadore, Miss Leona Forbes, Miss Marion Brown, Miss Anna Scannell, and Mrs. Maud Webber, who are located in the jewelry department and Miss Edith Lascelles in the infants' section.

According to the usual custom at this season, many of the dry goods stores will remain open evenings. Some of them will start tonight by keeping their doors open until 10 o'clock. There are many that do not follow this custom and close at the regular hour, 5:30.

NEW YORK—The annual meeting of the executive committee of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association will be held Jan. 21 at the Waldorf-Astoria.

CHAMP CLARK TO SPEAK
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Champ Clark, speaker of the House of Representatives, will speak at the Auditorium on Sunday, Dec. 21, under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association.

SECOND SOCIALE HELD
The Technology Christian Association held its second sociale for the entire institute in Huntington hall last night.

FARMERS' WAYS TO COOPERATE IN BAY STATE OUTLINED

Wilbraham Extension School
Lecturer Advises Class Upon
Conduct of System Essentials

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Dr. A. E. Cance, associate professor of agricultural economics at the State Agricultural College, devoted one lecture period at the second day's session at Wilbraham extension school Friday to discussing some of the possibilities of cooperation among farmers in Massachusetts.

Points were made as follows: First, there is the cooperative purchasing exchange, probably the simplest kind of organization. This requires but little capital, but must be conducted on a strictly cash basis. Second, there is the cooperative shipping and selling exchange for apples and other fruits, vegetables and other products. Raise good products, pack them uniformly, and then label them "Wilbraham apples," "Wilbraham potatoes," or whatever the product may be, and you will establish a market. Third, there is the cooperative poultry and egg exchange, such as has proved an enormous asset to the farmers in Denmark. Fourth comes cooperative exchanges for holding and storing of products.

Some of the essentials in the formation of cooperative organizations are to have a sufficient quantity of produce; loyalty, enforced by a penalty, that is, every man should agree to sell his entire product through the society. There must be also limitation of membership to interested persons; incorporation of the organization; efficient management; carrying on of business on a strictly cash basis. The organization must be founded on truly cooperative principles, with one vote only for each man, regardless of number of shares held. Capital must be paid at market rates of interest. Limitation of number of shares, and profits distributed to members in proportion to the business done is also essential.

SPRINGFIELD PLAN BOARD MOVES FOR "CITY EFFICIENT"

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Circulars have been sent out to 125 organizations in the city by the city planning commission asking their cooperation in a "constructive period in civic in Massachusetts." The board solicited the earnest and intelligent thought of these societies' best planners to reduce city life to simpler forms.

It requested the aid of the organizations to advance knowledge of the principles underlying the development of the "city efficient," by lectures, debates on discussion, and enclosed a list of pertinent topics.

IRRIGATIONISTS SEEK AID

STOCKTON, Cal.—Representatives of the South San Joaquin Irrigation district appeared before the supervisors recently to seek the cooperation of the county in building concrete bridges, wooden bridges and tubular culverts where the ditches and laterals cross the county roads, says the Independent.

MRS. ASTOR WINS TAX ACTION

NEW YORK—The petition of Mrs. Madeleine Talmage Force Astor to have the transfer tax report on the estate of the late Colonel Astor sent to the appraiser for correction of the tax upon her interest in certain property was not opposed when it came up for argument Friday.

REV. C. A. VINCENT TO LEAVE

At a meeting of the Immanuel-Walnut Avenue Congregational church of Roxbury last night the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Clarence A. Vincent was accepted, to take effect very shortly. He is to go to the Mt. Pleasant Congregational church, Washington, D. C.

ROXBURY PASTOR RESIGNS

The resignation of the Rev. Charles C. Earle, as pastor of the Ruggles Street Baptist church, Roxbury, was presented and accepted at a meeting of the church last evening to take effect Jan. 1.

EVERYBODY-AT-CHURCH IS PLAN

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Fitchburg churches and their pastors have arranged for the observance of "everybody-at-church." Instances welcoming committees have been appointed and arrangements made to furnish some conveyance.

COURT INVITES BUSINESS' AID

Judge Harvey H. Baker, speaker to the "Under 40" division at the City Club last night, said work of the juvenile court would be aided if business men can place in their business boys who come under the jurisdiction of the court.

HOLYOKE RAISES TEACHERS' PAY

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The school board has adopted the revised salary list giving the teachers an advance of about \$50 a year in the maximum salary over the present maximum. It also raises the pay of the janitors.

ELECTRIC WORKERS TO MEET

LYNN, Mass.—Lynn Central Labor Union has called a mass meeting of employees of the General Electric Company in this city for tomorrow afternoon in Odd Fellows hall.

SPRINGFIELD TO OCEAN FREIGHT SEEN IN 3 YEARS

Company by Purchase Clears up
Big Obstacle, and Bill for Dam
Across Connecticut, With a
Power Plant, Is Now Urged

PASSAGE IS EXPECTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The great ob-
stacle to passage of sea freight vessels
around the Peconic bend of the Con-
necticut river to Springfield was removed
yesterday, when the Northern Connect-
icut Securities Company bought the so-
called Coffin interests in the old Con-
necticut River Company. It is said that the
syndicate, which wishes to make the
Connecticut river navigable from the sea
to Holyoke now has acquired all the
lands and towage rights necessary for
a power development plant at Windsor
Locks, Conn. Arthur D. Coffin of Wind-
sor Locks is to be retained as a director.

A bill will be introduced in Congress
by Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking for
permission to build a \$5,000,000 dam
across the river either just above or
just below the New Haven railroad bridge
near Warehouse Point. The company
will build a lock for the passage of
boats and will erect a power plant cap-
able of developing about 30,000 electric
horse-power to be sold in neighboring
towns and cities, including Springfield
and Hartford, while the government
spends about \$1,065,000 for dredging be-
tween Windsor Locks and Hartford.

A bill has been introduced in Congress
by Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking for
permission to build a \$5,000,000 dam
across the river either just above or
just below the New Haven railroad bridge
near Warehouse Point. The company
will build a lock for the passage of
boats and will erect a power plant cap-
able of developing about 30,000 electric
horse-power to be sold in neighboring
towns and cities, including Springfield
and Hartford, while the government
spends about \$1,065,000 for dredging be-
tween Windsor Locks and Hartford.

A bill has been introduced in Congress
by Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking for
permission to build a \$5,000,000 dam
across the river either just above or
just below the New Haven railroad bridge
near Warehouse Point. The company
will build a lock for the passage of
boats and will erect a power plant cap-
able of developing about 30,000 electric
horse-power to be sold in neighboring
towns and cities, including Springfield
and Hartford, while the government
spends about \$1,065,000 for dredging be-
tween Windsor Locks and Hartford.

A bill has been introduced in Congress
by Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking for
permission to build a \$5,000,000 dam
across the river either just above or
just below the New Haven railroad bridge
near Warehouse Point. The company
will build a lock for the passage of
boats and will erect a power plant cap-
able of developing about 30,000 electric
horse-power to be sold in neighboring
towns and cities, including Springfield
and Hartford, while the government
spends about \$1,065,000 for dredging be-
tween Windsor Locks and Hartford.

A bill has been introduced in Congress
by Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking for
permission to build a \$5,000,000 dam
across the river either just above or
just below the New Haven railroad bridge
near Warehouse Point. The company
will build a lock for the passage of
boats and will erect a power plant cap-
able of developing about 30,000 electric
horse-power to be sold in neighboring
towns and cities, including Springfield
and Hartford, while the government
spends about \$1,065,000 for dredging be-
tween Windsor Locks and Hartford.

A bill has been introduced in Congress
by Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking for
permission to build a \$5,000,000 dam
across the river either just above or
just below the New Haven railroad bridge
near Warehouse Point. The company
will build a lock for the passage of
boats and will erect a power plant cap-
able of developing about 30,000 electric
horse-power to be sold in neighboring
towns and cities, including Springfield
and Hartford, while the government
spends about \$1,065,000 for dredging be-
tween Windsor Locks and Hartford.

A bill has been introduced in Congress
by Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking for
permission to build a \$5,000,000 dam
across the river either just above or
just below the New Haven railroad bridge
near Warehouse Point. The company
will build a lock for the passage of
boats and will erect a power plant cap-
able of developing about 30,000 electric
horse-power to be sold in neighboring
towns and cities, including Springfield
and Hartford, while the government
spends about \$1,065,000 for dredging be-
tween Windsor Locks and Hartford.

A bill has been introduced in Congress
by Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking for
permission to build a \$5,000,000 dam
across the river either just above or
just below the New Haven railroad bridge
near Warehouse Point. The company
will build a lock for the passage of
boats and will erect a power plant cap-
able of developing about 30,000 electric
horse-power to be sold in neighboring
towns and cities, including Springfield
and Hartford, while the government
spends about \$1,065,000 for dredging be-
tween Windsor Locks and Hartford.

A bill has been introduced in Congress
by Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking for
permission to build a \$5,000,000 dam
across the river either just above or
just below the New Haven railroad bridge
near Warehouse Point. The company
will build a lock for the passage of
boats and will erect a power plant cap-
able of developing about 30,000 electric
horse-power to be sold in neighboring
towns and cities, including Springfield
and Hartford, while the government
spends about \$1,065,000 for dredging be-
tween Windsor Locks and Hartford.

A bill has been introduced in Congress
by Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking for
permission to build a \$5,000,000 dam
across the river either just above or
just below the New Haven railroad bridge
near Warehouse Point. The company
will build a lock for the passage of
boats and will erect a power plant cap-
able of developing about 30,000 electric
horse-power to be sold in neighboring
towns and cities, including Springfield
and Hartford, while the government
spends about \$1,065,000 for dredging be-
tween Windsor Locks and Hartford.

A bill has been introduced in Congress
by Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking for
permission to build a \$5,000,000 dam
across the river either just above or
just below the New Haven railroad bridge
near Warehouse Point. The company
will build a lock for the passage of
boats and will erect a power plant cap-
able of developing about 30,000 electric
horse-power to be sold in neighboring
towns and cities, including Springfield
and Hartford, while the government
spends about \$1,065,000 for dredging be-
tween Windsor Locks and Hartford.

A bill has been introduced in Congress
by Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking for
permission to build a \$5,000,000 dam
across the river either just above or
just below the New Haven railroad bridge
near Warehouse Point. The company
will build a lock for the passage of
boats and will erect a power plant cap-
able of developing about 30,000 electric
horse-power to be sold in neighboring
towns and cities, including Springfield
and Hartford, while the government
spends about \$1,065,000 for dredging be-
tween Windsor Locks and Hartford.

A bill has been introduced in Congress
by Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking for
permission to build a \$5,000,000 dam
across the river either just above or
just below the New Haven railroad bridge
near Warehouse Point. The company
will build a lock for the passage of
boats and will erect a power plant cap-
able of developing about 30,000 electric
horse-power to be sold in neighboring
towns and cities, including Springfield
and Hartford, while the government
spends about \$1,065,000 for dredging be-
tween Windsor Locks and Hartford.

A bill has been introduced in Congress
by Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking for
permission to build a \$5,000,000 dam
across the river either just above or
just below the New Haven railroad bridge
near Warehouse Point. The company
will build a lock for the passage of
boats and will erect a power plant cap-
able of developing about 30,000 electric
horse-power to be sold in neighboring
towns and cities, including Springfield
and Hartford, while the government
spends about \$1,065,000 for dredging be-
tween Windsor Locks and Hartford.

A bill has been introduced in Congress
by Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking for
permission to build a \$5,000,000 dam
across the river either just above or
just below the New Haven railroad bridge
near Warehouse Point. The company
will build a lock for the passage of
boats and will erect a power plant cap-
able of developing about 30,000 electric
horse-power to be sold in neighboring
towns and cities, including Springfield
and Hartford, while the government
spends about \$1,065,000 for dredging be-
tween Windsor Locks and Hartford.

A bill has been introduced in Congress
by Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking for
permission to build a \$5,000,000 dam
across the river either just above or
just below the New Haven railroad bridge
near Warehouse Point. The company
will build a lock for the passage of
boats and will erect a power plant cap-
able of developing about 30,000 electric
horse-power to be sold in neighboring
towns and cities, including Springfield
and Hartford, while the government
spends about \$1,065,000 for dredging be-
tween Windsor Locks and Hartford.

A bill has been introduced in Congress
by Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking for
permission to build a \$5,000,000 dam
across the river either just above or
just below the New Haven railroad bridge
near Warehouse Point. The company
will build a lock for the passage of
boats and will erect a power plant cap-
able of developing about 30,000 electric
horse-power to be sold in neighboring
towns and cities, including Springfield
and Hartford, while the government
spends about \$1,065,000 for dredging be-
tween Windsor Locks and Hartford.

A bill has been introduced in Congress
by Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking for
permission to build a \$5,000,000 dam
across the river either just above or
just below the New Haven railroad bridge
near Warehouse Point. The company
will build a lock for the passage of
boats and will erect a power plant cap-
able of developing about 30,000 electric
horse-power to be sold in neighboring
towns and cities, including Springfield
and Hartford, while the government
spends about \$1,065,000 for dredging be-
tween Windsor Locks and Hartford.

A bill has been introduced in Congress
by Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking for
permission to build a \$5,000,000 dam
across the river either just above or
just below the New Haven railroad bridge
near Warehouse Point. The company
will build a lock for the passage of
boats and will erect a power plant cap-
able of developing about 30,000 electric
horse-power to be sold in neighboring
towns and cities, including Springfield
and Hartford, while the government
spends about \$1,065,000 for dredging be-
tween Windsor Locks and Hartford.

A bill has been introduced in Congress
by Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking for
permission to build a \$5,000,000 dam
across the river either just above or
just below the New Haven railroad bridge
near Warehouse Point. The company
will build a lock for the passage of
boats and will erect a power plant cap-
able of developing about 30,000 electric
horse-power to be sold in neighboring
towns and cities, including Springfield
and Hartford, while the government
spends about \$1,065,000 for dredging be-
tween Windsor Locks and Hartford.

A bill has been introduced in Congress
by Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking for
permission to build a \$5,000,000 dam<br



For Men, Women and Children

Holiday Gifts for Women

Holiday Gifts for Women

Gifts for Misses and Girls

Gifts for Misses and Girls

Holiday Gifts for Men

Holiday Gifts for Boys

Gifts for Little Folks

Traveling Slippers	2.00 to	3.50	Lace Draperies	2.00 to	40.00	Fancy Picture Frames	75c to	5.00	White Skirts	50c to	12.00	Gloucester Hammocks	10.00 to	25.00	Leather Necktie Cases	3.00 to	5.00	Sterling Comb and Brush
Leather Glove Cases	2.00 to	6.00	Couch Covers	1.25 to	35.00	Opera Bags	1.75 to	15.00	Corset Covers	25c to	12.00	Cameras, Brownie	8.00 to	12.00	Handkerchief Cases	1.00 to	5.00	Set
Leather Boston Bags	3.00 to	4.00	Portieres	3.50 to	30.00	Coat Hangers	50c to	2.50	Drawers	25c to	5.00	Kodaks	10.00 to	65.00	Dressing Cases	1.00 to	10.00	Sterling Bib Holders
Leather Book Covers	2.00 to	8.00	Woolen Gloves	50c to	1.00	Princess Slips	50c to	10.00	Princebocker Combinations	75c to	2.95	Military Cases	2.00 to	6.00	Sterling Rattles	1.50 to	5.00	Sterling Safety Pin Holders
Leather Hand Bags	1.50 to	32.00	Lined Gloves	50c to	6.00	Boudoir Novelties	25c to	5.00	Photo Albums	25c to	6.50	Collar Bags	1.00 to	5.00	Sterling Napkin Rings	50c to	10.00	Sterling Set
Beaded Hand Bags	2.00 to	50.00	Chamollette Gloves	50c to	1.50	Gowns	50c to	12.00	Unfitted Toilet Rolls	3.00 to	5.00	Cameras	1.00 to	5.00	Sterling Bib Holders			
Velvet and Silk Hand Bags	3.00 to	25.00	Gauntlet Gloves	2.00 to	4.00	Work Bags	50c to	10.00	Indian Clubs	35c to	4.00	Princess Slips	1.00 to	5.00	Sterling Safety Pin Holders			
Leather Vanity Bags	2.00 to	32.50	12-button Kid Gloves	2.35 and 3.00		Mesh Purse	50c to	10.00	Clips	25c to	1.00	Tiny Purse	1.00 to	5.00	Sterling Napkin Rings			
Gold, Silver, Tapestry and Leather Photo Frames	2.00 to	65.00	16-button Kid Gloves	2.65 and 3.50		Mesh Bags	2.00 to	20.00	Card Cases	50c to	3.00	Card Cases	1.00 to	5.00	Sterling Cups			
Silver Plated Condiment Sets	1.25 to	10.00	20-button Kid Gloves	4.25		Sterling Toilet Sets	7.50 to	30.00	Bill Folds	50c to	3.00	Letter Cases	1.00 to	5.00	Sterling Spoons, curved			
Silver Plated Trivets	3.50 to	12.00	24-button Kid Gloves	5.00		Sterling Pencils	25c to	3.50	Sleeping Garments	1.50 to	15.00	Thermos Bottles	1.25 to	3.00	Sterling Spoons, straight			
Silver Plated Bread Trays	1.50 to	9.00	1-clasp Wash Mochi Gloves	1.75		Sterling Pen Holders	1.00 to	3.50	Mufflers	1.50 to	15.00	Thermos Lunch Kit	1.25 to	3.00	Sterling Forks, straight			
Silver Plated Sugar Baskets	2.00 to	7.50	8-button Doeskin Gloves	1.75		Sterling Deposit Perfume Bottles	1.00 to	10.00	Canes	1.00 to	75.00	Drinking Cups	1.00 to	1.50	Sterling Forks, straight			
Silver Plated Sugar Racks	1.00		12-button Doeskin Gloves	2.35		Sterling Coin Holders	1.00 to	10.00	Umbrellas	1.00 to	15.00	Collar Mirrors	25c to	5.00	Sterling Forks, straight			
Silver Plated Hot Milk Pitchers	5.50 to	7.50	16-button Doeskin Gloves	3.00		Sterling Vanity Boxes	5.00 to	35.00	Coat Collar Sets	50c to	16.50	Stick Pin Cases	50c to	1.00	Sterling Forks, straight			
Silver Plated Water Pitchers	3.50 to	9.50	Strap Cape Gloves	1.75		Sterling Embroidery Scissors	75c to	2.50	Coat Collars	25c to	8.50	Collars	25c to	1.00	Sterling Forks, straight			
Silver Plated Waiters	2.50 to	10.00	Percales	12½c to	200	Sterling Thimble Cases	75c to	2.50	Wool Scarfs	50c to	6.50	Windsor Ties	1.00 to	5.00	Sterling Forks, straight			
Silver Plated Sheffield Trays	10.00 to	50.00	Ginghams	12½c to	50c	Sterling Hem Gauges	50c to	3.00	Pajamas	1.00 to	5.00	Night Shirts	75c to	1.50	Sterling Forks, straight			
Silver Plated Mahogany Trays	4.00 to	10.00	Half Silk Crepe de Chine	49c to	1.50	Sterling Book Marks	75c to	2.25	Embroidered Flannel Skirt Patterns	75c to	3.00	Full Dress Links and Buttons	50c to	5.00	Sterling Forks, straight			
Silver Plated Napkin Rings	50c to	1.00	Ratines	29c to	2.00	Sterling Pin Cushions	50c to	5.00	Full Dress Links and Buttons	50c to	5.00	Book Straps	20c to	2.00	Sterling Forks, straight			
Silver Plated Table Forks, doz.	2.00 to	9.00	Opera Glasses	4.03 to	33.00	Sterling Jewelry Boxes	2.00 to	15.00	Eiderdown Bath Robe Patterns	75c to	3.00	Bug Togs	10c to	2.00	Sterling Forks, straight			
Silver Plated Pie Knives	1.75 to	2.50	Lorgnettes	4.00 to	30.00	Sterling Puff Boxes	2.50 to	7.50	Shaving Mugs	35c to	75c	Toboggans	2.50 to	3.00	Sterling Forks, straight			
Silver Plated Cream Ladies	75c to	1.00	Silver Eyeglass Cases	5.00 to	11.50	Sterling Hair Receivers	33c to	3.75	Match Holders	35c to	75c	Rolier Skates	5.00 to	10.00	Sterling Forks, straight			
Silver Plated Gray Ladies	75c to	1.50	Thermometers	28c to	4.00	Cretone and Silk Utility Cases	1.00 to	25.00	Mustache Cups	2.00 to	5.00	Brownie Cameras	1.00 to	5.00	Sterling Forks, straight			
Silver Plated Soup Ladies	2.50 to	4.00	English Corduroys	1.25 to	2.50	Plated Jewel Cases	4.00 to	15.00	Violins	2.50 to	45.00	School Pennants	2.50 to	3.00	Sterling Forks, straight			
Silver Plated Punch Ladies	2.50 to	7.00	Chinchilla Coatings	2.50 to	4.50	Plated Toilet Sets	50c to	3.50	Clarinets	15.00 to	60.00	Croquet Sets	1.00 to	15.00	Sterling Forks, straight			
Silver Plated Punch Bowls	10.00 to	35.00	French Serges	1.25 to	2.50	Plated Hair Receivers	1.50 to	2.50	Derby Hats	1.95 to	7.00	Lawn Swings	3.75 to	6.00	Sterling Forks, straight			
Pearl Handle Knives, doz.	10.00 to	18.00	Fancy Plaid Suitings	1.50 to	2.50	Plated Puff Jars	1.50 to	2.50	Plated Velvet Brush	1.25 to	1.50	Toy Boxes	2.25 to	10.00	Sterling Forks, straight			
Cut Glass Sterling Top Salts and Peppers	7.00 to	7.50	Silk and Wool Poplins	1.50 and 2.00		Plated Cloth Brush	1.50 to	2.50	Imported Velour Hats	5.00 to	10.00	Bread and Milk Sets	5.00 to	10.00	Sterling Forks, straight			
Silk Comfortables	50c to	2.25	Imported Broadcloths	2.00 to	3.00	Plated Talcum Powder Bottles	75c to	2.50	Golf Caps and Cloth Hats	1.00 to	3.00	Baby Plates	3.50 to	1.00	Sterling Forks, straight			
Wool Blankets, pair	3.25 to	8.00	Figured All Wool Challis	59c and 69c		Plated Hat Pin Holders	1.50 to	2.00	Sterling Tie Clasps	25c to	2.00	Cups and Saucers	65c to	1.00	Sterling Forks, straight			
Ermine Robes	48.00		All Wool Prunellas	5.00 to	18.00	Plated Hair Receivers	1.25 to	5.00	Fine White Flannel	3.00 to	1.00	Umbrellas	50c to	3.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Cotton Union Suits	50c to	3.50	Tennis Rackets	1.50 to	9.00	Umbrellas	50c to	1.00	Music Boxes	3.00 to	1.00	Music Boxes	39c to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Cotton and Wool Union Suits	1.50 to	4.50	Golf Clubs	1.50 to	3.50	Fancy Waistcoats	2.95 to	4.95	Toy Accordions	2.00 to	1.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
All Wool Union Suits (unshrinkable)	5.00 to	6.00	Moccasins	4.00 to	6.00	Dress Waistcoats	2.75 to	7.50	Jersey Leggings	1.50 to	7.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Silk and Wool Union Suits	2.50 to	4.50	Sleeping Bags	6.00 to	10.00	Dress Waistcoats	5.00 to	27.50	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Silk Union Suits	3.50 to	13.50	Fishing Rods	2.00 to	15.00	Thermos Bottles	2.50 to	4.00	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Swiss Ribbed Vests, Wool	1.00 to	2.50	College Pennants	50c to	2.00	Beaded Bags	2.00 to	3.00	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Italian Silk Vests	1.50 to	6.00	Bicycles	25.00 to	45.00	Traveling Robes	2.75 to	10.00	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Italian Silk Knickers	2.50 to	7.50	Indian Clubs	30c to	3.50	Skating Robes	5.00 to	35.00	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Lisle and Silk Lisle Hose	25c to	1.75	Snow Shoes	3.50 to	6.50	Leather Hand Bags	1.00 to	9.00	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Cashmere Hose	50c to	1.00	Skis	3.50 to	10.00	Linen Cases	5.00 to	20.00	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Silk Hose, all colors	50c to	1.00	Kodaks	5.00 to	65.00	Brush Sets	3.00 to	4.25	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Fancy Silk Hose, French Novelties	1.00 to	6.00	Brownie Cameras	3.00 to	12.00	Watch Bracelets	1.00 to	4.00	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Ordinary Skirts	3.00 to	125.00	Dog Collars	50c to	5.00	Traveling Bags	5.00 to	15.00	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Plaid Skirts	5.00 to	12.50	Dog Sleeping Baskets	2.00 to	6.00	Leather Suit Cases	5.00 to	15.00	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Broadcloth Skirts	6.75 to	25.00	Fitted Bags	16.00 to	60.00	Steamer Trunks	5.00 to	15.00	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Velvet Skirts	10.75 to	35.00	Tailored Hats	5.00 to	10.00	Patent Dancing Slippers	5.00 to	15.00	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Velvet Loden Sport Skirts	12.50		German Outdoor Toques	3.00		Leather Leggings	5.00 to	15.00	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Waist Patterns	50c to	15.00	Domestic Knitted Toques	50c to	1.25	Corset Cover Patterns	5.00 to	15.00	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Embrodered Robes	5.00 to	35.00	Fur Hats	5.00 to	25.00	Rain Coats	5.00 to	15.00	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Velvet Skirts	10.75 to	35.00	Unstrung Velour Shapes	75c to	2.50	Shoe Boxes	1.00 to	2.50	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Lace Tidies	25c to	5.00	Ostrich Novelties	75c to	15.00	Scissors Sets	1.50 to	3.50	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Corset Cover Patterns	75c to	3.00	Corsage Roses and Flowers	25c to	2.50	Waste Paper Baskets	25c to	3.00	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Rain Coats, domestic and imported	5.00 to	25.00	Moccasins for House Wear	1.50 to	1.75	Silver Rings	1.00 to	15.00	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Fur Trimmed Coats, domestic and imported	18.50 to	95.00	Traveling Slippers	1.50 to	3.00	Serving Trays	1.00 to	15.00	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Motor and Tourist Coats, domestic and imported	18.50 to	75.00	Slipper Ornaments	50c to	4.00	Hand Sewing Machines	1.00 to	6.50	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Japanese Mandarin Wraps	18.50 to	45.00	Tourists' Slippers in Pouches	1.25 to	3.00	Electric Curling Irons	3.75 to	4.75	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Mackinaw and Sport Coats	10.50 to	22.00	Rhinestone Buckles	1.50 to	18.00	Chafing Dishes	3.95 to	15.00	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Skating Coats	10.50 to	18.50	Bath Slippers	1.00 to	1.50	Gold Filled Beads	1.50 to	8.00	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
German Flannel Shirt Waist Patterns	1.20 to	2.25	Satin Slippers	1.00 to	1.50	Sterling Beads	2.50 to	6.00	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Silk Sweaters	19.50 to	55.00	Eiderdown Slumber Slippers	50c to	5.00	Sterling Filled Beads	2.50 to	6.00	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Angora and Shetland Sweaters	5.00 to	89.00	Slipper Trees, ribbon trimmed	50c to	5.00	Sterling Filled Thimbles	1.75 to	2.50	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Shaker Knit Sweaters	3.95 to	9.00	Cut Steel Buckles	1.00 to	10.00	Sterling Filled Thimbles	25c to	1.50	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Spencers	1.00 to	4.95	Colonial Pumps, patent, white, bronze satin	1.00 to	1.25	Sterling Filled Thimbles	50c to	1.50	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Angora Scarfs	1.00 to	6.50	Satin Boudoir Slippers	2.00		Sterling Filled Thimbles	50c to	1.50	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Shetland and Silk Shawls	1.50 to	5.50	Velvet Carriage Boots	4.00 to	5.00	Sterling Filled Thimbles	50c to	1.50	Motor Coats	1.25 to	2.00	Violins	1.00 to	1.00	grades for children's wear, yard			
Knit and Scotch Plaid Shawls	1.00 to	3.50	Ooze and Kid Boudoir Slippers	4.00 to	5.00	Sterling Filled Thimbles	50c to	1.50	Motor Coats	1.25 to								

Boxes 4.00 to 20.00

		Holiday Gifts for Men	
2.00	cheviots and broadcloths...	15.00 to 110.00	
1.00	Water Color Boxes	2.50 to 5.00	
2.75	Oil Color Boxes	1.75 to 3.00	
5.00	Small Pictures, many subjects		
5.00	Opera Glasses	2.50 to 10.00	
5.00	Weather Houses	4.00 to 15.00	
2.00	Sweaters	6.50 to 3.00	
8.50	Imported Sweaters	2.95 to 7.50	
5.00	Bath Robes	7.50 to 39.00	
5.00	Kimonos	1.50 to 5.00	
5.00	Negligees	3.95 to 27.50	
5.00	Japanese	5.00 to 10.00	
8.00	Sport Coats	5.00	
8.00	Ice Skates	1.00 to 3.50	
8.00	Roller Skates	5.00 to 2.50	
8.00	Basket Balls	2.00 to 6.00	
8.00	Basket Ball Goals	3.00 to 4.00	
8.00	Bicycles	24.00 to 30.00	
8.00	Golf Clubs	1.00 to 1.50	
8.00	Caddy Bags	1.25 to 1.50	
8.00	Snow Shoes	3.50 to 4.00	
8.00	Skins	1.00 to 3.00	
8.00	Tennis Rackets	1.50 to 5.00	
8.00	Indian Clubs	25c to 35c	
8.00	Dumb-Bells	25c to 35c	
8.00	Toboggans	3.50 to 5.00	
8.00	Pedometers	1.00 to 2.00	
8.00	School Pendants	50c to 2.00	
8.00	Pocket Flash Lights	75c to 2.25	
5.50	Dressy White Beaver, Trimmed Velours, for Semi-dress Wear	3.00 to 6.00	
5.50	German Wool Sport Hats	2.50 to 3.75	
5.00	Domestic Knitted Toques	25c to 75c	
5.00	Woolen Mittens	25c to 1.00	
5.00	Woolen Gloves	25c to 85c	
5.00	lined Gloves	85c to 3.50	
5.00	1-clasp Cape Gloves	79c to 1.50	
5.00	1-clasp Kid Gloves	75c to 1.50	
5.00	12-button Kid Gloves	2.50	
5.00	16-button Kid Gloves	2.75	
5.00	2-clasp Silk Gloves	50c	
5.00	12-button Silk Gloves	75c	
5.00	16-button Silk Gloves	1.00	
5.00	Strap Gauntlet Gloves	1.50	
5.00	Plain and Fancy Ribbon for sashes and hair bows, yard		
5.00	Hair Ornaments	19c to 6.00	
5.00	Fine Plain Fancy Meshes, in all colors, yard	29c to 15.00	
5.00	Chiffon Scarf Veils, each	25c to 1.50	
5.00	Wool Shetland Veils, for skating, each	1.50 to 3.50	
5.00	Sofa Pillows	1.50 to 2.50	
5.00	Serving Screens	2.50 to 10.00	
5.00	Utility Boxes	3.50	
5.00	Cedar Chests	2.25 to 11.00	
5.00	Lingerie Cabinets	7.50 to 45.00	
5.00	Hair Cabinets	18.00 to 37.50	
5.00	Couch Covers	1.25 to 35.00	
5.00	Misses' Lace, Chiffon and Silk Blouses	3.00 to 18.50	
5.00	Misses' Lingerie Blouses	1.00 to 10.00	
5.00	Misses' Middy and Balkan Blouses	1.00 to 6.95	
5.00	Corsets, soft and corvoid	1.00 to 5.00	
5.00	Fancy Hose Supporters and Garters	25c to 1.00	
5.00	Underwaists	25c to 2.00	
5.00	Combinations	95c to 7.50	
5.00	Chemise	69c to 7.50	
5.00	Sterling Key Rings	25c to 2.00	
5.00	Sterling Match Boxes	1.00 to 5.00	
5.00	Sterling Shaving Brushes	75c to 6.50	
5.00	Sterling Shaving Mugs	5.00 to 10.00	
5.00	Sterling Pocket Combs	75c to 1.50	
5.00	Sterling Tie Clasps	75c to 3.50	
5.00	Sterling Military Brushes, pr.	4.00 to 15.00	
5.00	Sterling Whisk Brooms	75c to 5.00	
5.00	Sterling Hat Brushes	75c to 5.00	
5.00	Sterling Clothes Brushes	2.00 to 7.50	
5.00	Sterling Pocket Knives	75c to 5.00	
5.00	Sterling Fountain Pens	5.00 to 7.50	
5.00	Sterling Traveling Brush	5.00 to 10.00	
5.00	Sterling Card Case	2.50 to 8.00	
5.00	Shaving Sets	3.50 to 15.00	
5.00	Carving Sets	2.50 to 15.00	
5.00	Plated Collar Button Boxes	3.00 to 10.00	
5.00	Sterling Drinking Cups	1.00	
5.00	Dressing Cases	2.00 to 25.00	
5.00	Collar Bags	1.00 to 6.00	
5.00	Military Brushes in Case	2.00 to 6.00	
5.00	Leather Necktie Cases	3.00 to 8.00	
5.00	Leather Handkerchief Cases	1.00 to 5.00	
5.00	Brief Cases	3.50 to 10.00	
5.00	Card Cases	50c to 6.00	
5.00	Bill Folds	50c to 6.00	
5.00	Letter Cases	50c to 12.00	
5.00	Tray Purse	25c to 3.00	
5.00	Money Belts	75c to 1.75	
5.00	Traveling Mirrors	75c to 4.00	
5.00	Drinking Cups in Cases	25c to 3.00	
5.00	Jewel Cases	3.00 to 30.00	
5.00	Stick Pin Cases	50c to 3.00	
5.00	Clothes Brush in Case	1.00 to 4.00	
5.00	Necktie Hangers	50c to 6.00	
5.00	Traveling Slippers	2.00 to 3.50	
5.00	Shoe Cleaners	25c to 3.00	
5.00	Leather Photo Frames	50c to 12.00	
5.00	Bath Robe Blankets, with trimmings	2.75 to 3.75	
5.00	Wool Bath Robe Blankets	5.00 to 6.75	
5.00	Indian Blankets	3.75 to 10.00	
5.00	Canvas Scout Leggins	75c	
5.00	Bowling Shoes	1.75 to 3.00	
5.00	Gym Shoes	1.75 to 3.00	
5.00	Wardrobe Trunks	25.00 to 85.00	
5.00	Steamer Trunks	5.00 to 85.00	
5.00	Leather Hat Boxes	5.50 to 25.00	
5.00	Flitted Suit Cases	17.00 to 37.00	
5.00	English Kit Bags	16.00 to 65.00	
5.00	Traveling Bags	10.00 to 60.00	
5.00	Pool and Billiard Tables	5.00 to 30.00	
5.00	Toboggans	30.00 to 55.00	
5.00	Golf Clubs	3.50 to 12.00	
5.00	Caddy Bags	1.50 to 3.50	
5.00	Snow Shoes	1.00 to 25.00	
5.00	Moccasins	4.00 to 6.50	
5.00	Sleeping Bags	3.00 to 6.00	
5.00	Tackle Cases	6.00 to 10.00	
5.00	Reels	5.00 to 10.00	
5.00	Money Belts	50c to 15.00	
5.00	Striking Bag Platforms	4.50 to 9.00	
5.00	Rowing Machines	30.00	
5.00	Skates	1.00 to 12.00	
5.00	Skis	3.00 to 6.50	
5.00	Tennis Rackets	8.00 to 9.00	
5.00	Chest Weights	5.00 to 15.00	
5.00	Dog Collars	50c to 3.50	
5.00	Sterling Rings, stones	7.50 to 18.00	
5.00	Signet Rings	5.00 to 10.00	
5.00	Dress Studs	3.75 to 12.00	
5.00	Tuxedo Studs	2.50 to 8.00	
5.00	Gold Knives	3.00 to 11.00	
5.00	Gold Pencils	5.00 to 30.00	
5.00	Gold Filled Pencils	1.25 to 5.00	
5.00	Emblem Buttons	Gold Diamond Scarf Pins	14.50 to 18.00
5.00	Gold Watch	8.50 to 80.00	
5.00	Vest Sets	15.00 to 125.00	
5.00	Gold Filled Watch	10.00 to 35.00	
5.00	Silver Watches	7.50 to 10.00	
5.00	Gold Filled Chains	1.50 to 6.00	
5.00	Gold Lapel Chains	3.50 to 7.00	
5.00	Gold Filled Lapel Chains	9.00 to 32.00	
5.00	Gold Vest Chains	7.50 to 30.00	
5.00	Gold Filled Links	5.00 to 25.00	
5.00	Pearl Full Dress Sets	1.25 to 7.00	
5.00	Silver Tie Clasps	50c to 1.00	
5.00	Gold Filled Tie Clasps	50c to 1.00	
5.00	Scarf Pins, silver and gold filled	50c to 1.00	
5.00	Pearl Links	50c to 1.00	
5.00	Natural Raccoon Auto Coats	100.00 to 550.00	
5.00	Black Dog Auto Coats	30.00 to 75.00	
5.00	Fur Lined Coats	67.50 to 225.00	
5.00	Fur Gloves	3.75 to 15.00	
5.00	Fur Caps	5.00 to 40.00	
5.00	Desk Clocks	1.50 to 10.00	
5.00	Auto Clocks	1.50 to 25.00	
5.00	Den Clocks	3.00 to 25.00	
5.00	Traveling Clocks	1.50 to 35.00	
5.00	Big Ben Alarm Clocks	2.00	
5.00	Hall Clocks	29.50 to 500.00	
5.00	Book Cases	7.50 to 90.00	
5.00	Telephone Tables	7.50 to 20.00	
5.00	Book Rests	8.50 to 40.00	
5.00	Mission Chairs and Rockers	72.00 to 138.00	
5.00	Bachelor's Chifoniers	15.00 to 25.00	
5.00	Shaving Stands	1.00 to 7.00	
5.00	Fountain Pens	1.00 to 7.00	
5.00	Box Purses	25c to 7.00	
5.00	Book Ends	1.00 to 17.00	
5.00	Pencils (safety clutch)	Note Books	
5.00	Spring Pencils	10c to 1.00	
5.00	Pencil Racks	50c to 2.00	
5.00	Date Stands	50c to 20.00	
5.00	Stationery Holders	1.25 to 3.00	
5.00	Handy Boxes	35c to 3.00	
5.00	Postal Scales	1.00 to 8.00	
5.00	Library Sets	1.75 to 5.00	
5.00	Magazine Racks	8.00 to 11.00	
5.00	Necktie Racks	1.00 to 3.00	
5.00	Book Racks	1.00 to 12.00	
5.00	Card Plates	50c to 2.00	
5.00	Address Dies	75c to 3.00	
5.00	Den Pillows and Table Covers	1.50 to 10.00	
5.00	Tie Racks	88c to 3.00	
5.00	Collar and Cuff Bags and Boxes	50c to 3.00	
5.00	Den Pictures	1.00 to 18.00	
5.00	Carbon Photographs	2.25 to 35.00	
5.00	Initial Handkerchiefs	12.50c to 1.00	
5.00	Extra Size Hemstitched Handkerchiefs	25c to 1.00	
5.00	Corded and Tape Hemstitched Handkerchiefs	50c to 1.00	
5.00	Silk Initial Handkerchiefs	50c to 1.00	
5.00	Corded Silk Handkerchiefs	50c to 1.00	

Jordan Marsh Company
 The Store of Largest and Best Christmas Stocks
 Only 9 Shopping Days Left in Which to Purchase Your Christmas Gifts
 Early Shopping Is Earnestly Advised — Early in the Week; Early in the Day

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

MODELS OF SMART WAISTCOATS

Brocaded silks and velvets much used

No accessory of dress is more fashionable than the waistcoat. It can be worn beneath any coat with which it looks well. It takes many forms, but it always gives a touch of smartness to the costume. Here are two models and an outline waistcoat that is available for many uses. Brocaded silks and velvets, flowered silks, broche materials and a great many novelties shown under the name of vestings are used for these little garments, while plain silks and peau de sois are extremely handsome in contrast with figured materials.

As a rule, the fronts only are made of the handsome material and the backs are of plain. The fitted waistcoat is finished with a deep collar somewhat like the model familiar in men's tuxedo suits.

In the small view, this same waistcoat is shown with center fronts, collar and a little neckpiece at the back only, the fronts being held in place by means of an elastic attached at the waist line. The full waistcoat is made with a separate placket at the front and with simulated pockets.

For the medium size, the fitted waistcoat will require $1\frac{1}{2}$ yds. of material 18 or 21 in. wide, 1 yd. $3\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 44; the full waistcoat $1\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 18 or $21\frac{1}{4}$ yds.



36 $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. 44, with $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. 21 or 36 for the back of either; the outline waistcoat 18 or 21, $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. 36, $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. 44.

The pattern of the waistcoat (8076) is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 in. bust measure. It can be bought at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

FUNDAMENTALS IN THE GARDEN

Choice of site and nature of soil

In the making of a garden on rented property the tenant can rarely be overcautious. He must nearly always make the best of his surroundings. If he can choose between two or more houses equal in all respects except as to the garden, he will naturally pick the one which has the best garden site. It is usually best to choose a garden site which has not been spoiled by previous gardening, so as to start upon correct principles.

The first point in deciding the desirability of a site under the conditions of the renter is to make sure that the plot receives a reasonable amount of sun. In the northern hemisphere the northern side of the house will cast a considerable shadow, so that certain parts of the garden will never receive any direct sunlight, and other parts will be shaded more or less every day. These positions are unfavorable for the growing of a very large number of plants; but there are certain species that do remarkably well in such situations; among them rhododendron, azalea, sheep laurel, magnolia and a considerable selection of ferns and wild flowers.

The next point is to discover from which directions heavy winds may usually be expected. In the northern hemisphere the prevailing wind throughout the year is from the southwest or the west, but peculiar conformations of the country may make heavy winds come from some other direction, hence it is desirable to arrange the garden so that trees, shrubs and other plants which might be injured if placed in the direct line of wind may be set in more protected situations. These remarks apply not merely to the force of the wind, but to the action which such breezes exercise in drying up the water the plants receive from the soil. Exposure to a high wind will greatly accelerate such transpiration.

The ideal site for a garden gives a southern, a southeastern or a southwestern exposure to the sun in the northern hemisphere, preferred in the order mentioned, at least for the general run of garden plants. A northern exposure is best suited to those plants that require little sun. Preferably the ground should slope slightly in the direction towards which the land lies and the ground should be partially sheltered either by higher ground or by trees on the side of the prevailing wind. If possible, it should be still more sheltered from the north and the northeast, so as to reduce the force of wind during the winter.

The character of the soil is the next point to be considered, because character is intimately associated with temperature and thus affects the plants to be grown. Other things being equal, the warmth of a site is largely influenced by the nature of the soil; for instance, sand, whitened by lime is warmer than pure sand, still warmer than light clay, heavy clay, brick, earth and muck in about the order named. The coldness of a damp site is largely due to the cooling effect of water evaporation.

Where possible a stiff clay subsoil should be avoided, as it is not easy to drain. If the gardener is a rose fancier, however, he need not halt at a clay soil, because this is the very kind of earth best adapted to the rose. Light loams are ideal as a rule for gardening. Sand and gravel are better than clay. Dryness of a soil depends mainly upon the quickness with which rain water can seep away and also upon the distance from the surface of the subsoil standing water. Clay is relatively impervious to water; hence such soils are often cold simply because water does not pass readily from them to lower levels but must rise to the surface, where it is evaporated with the consequent cooling effect.

A gravelly subsoil of considerable depth, especially where placed on a gentle slope is almost always best for gardening provided there is a good thickness of loam at the surface, and also provided that there are not many large stones in it.

Usually light, sandy soils are affected by dry weather. They also involve con-

PRINTED SILKS FOR NEXT YEAR

Adaptations from Chinese and Japanese designs and colors are noticeable in all lines of printed silks for next year, according to the Dry Goods Economist. For example, extremists in printing have chosen the Chinese dragon, while the more conservative printers have adopted conventional figures in Chinese colors.

Plaids, principally in blue and green combinations, are retained both in New York and in Paris, and Roman stripes in vivid colors of blue, green, purple and yellow are showing renewed activity principally for trimming purposes.

Crepe de chine is favored for dresses and to some extent for underwear. Crepe meteor has general acceptance. Messalines are the great staples.

WOMEN DELIGHT IN FINE LINEN

Every housewife's education should include a course in how to care for linen. This applies as much to the woman of wealth as to the woman who does her own work. The women of today may not boast of a weaving loom nor lend a hand in making their own preserves, but they are still feminine enough to take an immense interest in supervising every detail of their households, says St. Louis Republic. Never before has more assiduous care been bestowed on the selection of lace-edged linens or more elaborate and exquisite workmanship on its suitable adornment.

Where wild carrot and daisy grow in abundance the land has been robbed of its fertility and also of its humus. Such plants indicate that natural fertilizer from the stable and plenty of vegetable matter secured in other ways should be incorporated in the soil. Where weeds such as pusley, goosefoot, pigweed, milkweed and other plants show a luxuriant growth, the soil is sure to be rich.

TRIED RECIPES

TURKISH SOUP

Five cups of brown soup stock, one quarter cup of rice, one and one half of stewed and strained tomatoes, bit of bay leaf, two slices of onion, 10 peppercorns, one quarter teaspoonful of butter, one and one half tablespoonful of flour. Cook rice in brown stock until soft. Cook bay leaf, onion, peppercorns and celery salt with tomatoes for 30 minutes. Combine mixtures, rub through a sieve and bind with butter and flour cooked together. Season with salt and pepper if needed.—Janesville Gazette.

TO CLEAN SILVER

Silverware that is not too badly tarnished may be easily brightened and cleaned by letting it stand in plain sour milk for a couple of hours and then washing it in hot water.—Los Angeles Express.

Rice cooked in milk is much richer, but has to be watched more closely while

Bullock's Los Angeles

"To Build a Business that will never know Completion but that will advance continually to meet advancing conditions."
"To Develop stocks and service to a notable degree."
"To create a Personality that will be known for its strength and Friendliness."
"To arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by meriting it."
"To strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer."

This is the Aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding.

"The Satisfaction of Every Customer"—the slogan—that expresses the ideal of the store.

TEACH NEATNESS

Do you consider neatness when you start your children to school? This should be the first lesson of the day as well as the last.

Don't forget to do your part by keeping the boy's clothes clean and mended. Teach your child to comb his hair, wash his face and hands thoroughly, polish his shoes; keep good shoe strings in them or the buttons sewed on. Don't forget to teach him to keep his teeth as well as his finger nails clean.—Los Angeles Express.

FOR THE COOK

In making tomato salad with gelatine and salad dressing, add a touch of smoked herring, cut into very fine pieces, and you will find the flavor of your salad very much improved.

Walnuts and olives chopped make a very fine filling for rye bread sandwiches when mixed with a little sour cream.

To cleanse sinks and drains pour copious dissolved in boiling water through them.—St. Louis Star.

DEPENDABLE LINES

WE represent exclusively in this territory the leading and most dependable manufacturers of America, those whose goods are not found in ordinary stores and whose lines have been selected by us because of their intrinsic worth and trustworthy character. We also represent some of the most exclusive European shops whose lines you will find shown here as nowhere else west of New York. In fact, many of the finest pieces are made especially and exclusively for Pease Brothers. In addition to the representative merchandise of other manufacturers handled by us, we design and create in our own shops special suites and individual pieces to order. We extend to you a most cordial invitation to call at any time and inspect the goods shown in our various departments.

PEASE BROS. FURNITURE CO.

640-646 SO. HILL STREET LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE LEE BROOM
 is a combination of superior materials, workmanship and finish that makes it the broom for long wear, easy use and handsome appearance.
 Tip full, soft and even.
 Handled with satin-enameled finish. Balance perfect. Specify MIDGET, FYNELYTE, DAISY or FAIRY QUEEN.
 Purchase a LEE, cut name of broom from the wrapper and send to us with your dealer's name and receive free LEE'S artistic broom holder.

LEE BROOM & DUSTER COMPANY
 BOSTON, MASS. DAYTON, IOWA LINCOLN, NEB.

SOUTHERN STYLE RICE DISHES

This grain compares well with other cereals

Rice, its value and many uses, will be cooking. Cooked as above directed, it will be a grain food, not a sticky mush.

There are many attractive, nourishing dishes that may be made with rice. A bit of it need never be thrown away. It improves any soup. Cold boiled rice may be substituted to advantage whenever bread is used as a stuffing. Spoonfuls of rice arranged as border makes a pretty garnish for meats or vegetables.

At the fifth corn exposition, in Columbus, S. C., last year, three states considered rice such a valuable and important factor in reducing the high cost of living as to make it the principal feature of their exhibition. Ten states are now raising this grain commercially—Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, California, Arkansas and the two Carolinas.

Plaids, principally in blue and green combinations, are retained both in New York and in Paris, and Roman stripes in vivid colors of blue, green, purple and yellow are showing renewed activity principally for trimming purposes.

Crepe de chine is favored for dresses and to some extent for underwear. Crepe meteor has general acceptance. Messalines are the great staples.

According to report No. 6 of the Miscellaneous Series, United States department of agriculture, page 12, rice is the most nutritious of all the cereals as shown by the figures of the total nutritive value of the following foods:

Per cent

Rice 80.00

Corn 82.97

Wheat 84.00

Barley 84.04

Potatoes 40.03

..... 23.24

The German and French people eat from 13 to 15 pounds of rice each year, while the English and Canadians consume 11 pounds. The inhabitants of India, China and Japan live mainly on rice, each person consuming about a pound a day. In America, where the cost of living is the highest, the yearly consumption of rice is only about four and a half pounds per capita.

In spite of repeated directions how to cook it, one seldom finds rice served in a state of perfection except in the South, where they allow plenty of water to the grain, do not boil it too long and never stir it while it is cooking. The right proportions are one cupful of rice to three of boiling water, with a scant teaspoonful of salt, butter, a small onion, half of a sweet or red pepper; simmer until the seasoning is soaked in. Served with boiled rice, this is a complete meal.

Okra Pillau—Slice a pound of bacon, cut up a quart of okra, slice half an onion; fry together until a light brown. Put in a little over one quart of water, add a pint of washed rice. Boil or steam all together until the rice is done.

Japanese Enshi—This is made of cooked fish, warmed over. Bring a cup of cooked rice to a boil. When boiling, add the cooked fish or salt fish, turn out on a platter, pour over it a mayonnaise and

beans and rice—Use red or any bean.

Beans and Rice—Use red or any bean.

When quite soft add a teaspoonful of salt, butter, a small onion, half of a sweet or red pepper; simmer until the seasoning is soaked in. Served with boiled rice, this is a complete meal.

Beans and Rice—Use red or any bean.

When quite soft add a teaspoonful of salt, butter, a small onion, half of a sweet or red pepper; simmer until the seasoning is soaked in. Served with boiled rice, this is a complete meal.

Beans and Rice—Use red or any bean.

When quite soft add a teaspoonful of salt, butter, a small onion, half of a sweet or red pepper; simmer until the seasoning is soaked in. Served with boiled rice, this is a complete meal.

Beans and Rice—Use red or any bean.

When quite soft add a teaspoonful of salt, butter, a small onion, half of a sweet or red pepper; simmer until the seasoning is soaked in. Served with boiled rice, this is a complete meal.

Beans and Rice—Use red or any bean.

When quite soft add a teaspoonful of salt, butter, a small onion, half of a sweet or red pepper; simmer until the seasoning is soaked in. Served with boiled rice, this is a complete meal.

Beans and Rice—Use red or any bean.

When quite soft add a teaspoonful of salt, butter, a small onion, half of a sweet or red pepper; simmer until the seasoning is soaked in. Served with boiled rice, this is a complete meal.

Beans and Rice—Use red or any bean.

When quite soft add a teaspoonful of salt, butter, a small onion, half of a sweet or red pepper; simmer until the seasoning is soaked in. Served with boiled rice, this is a complete meal.

Beans and Rice—Use red or any bean.

When quite soft add a teaspoonful of salt, butter, a small onion, half of a sweet or red pepper; simmer until the seasoning is soaked in. Served with boiled rice, this is a complete meal.

Beans and Rice—Use red or any bean.

When quite soft add a teaspoonful of salt, butter, a small onion, half of a sweet or red pepper; simmer until the seasoning is soaked in. Served with boiled rice, this is a complete meal.

Beans and Rice—Use red or any bean.

When quite soft add a teaspoonful of salt, butter, a small onion, half of a sweet or red pepper; simmer until the seasoning is soaked in. Served with boiled rice, this is a complete meal.

Beans and Rice—Use red or any bean.

When quite soft add a teaspoonful of salt, butter, a small onion, half of a sweet or red pepper; simmer until the seasoning is soaked in. Served with boiled rice, this is a complete meal.

Beans and Rice—Use red or any bean.

When quite soft add a teaspoonful of salt, butter, a small onion, half of a sweet or red pepper; simmer until the seasoning is soaked in. Served with boiled rice, this is a complete meal.

Beans and Rice—Use red or any bean.

When quite soft add a teaspoonful of salt, butter, a small onion, half of a sweet or red pepper; simmer until the seasoning is soaked in. Served with boiled rice, this is a complete meal.

Beans and Rice—Use red or any bean.

When quite soft add a teaspoonful of salt, butter, a small onion, half of a sweet or red pepper; simmer until the seasoning is soaked in. Served with boiled rice, this is a complete meal.

Beans and Rice—Use red or any bean.

When quite soft add a teaspoonful of salt, butter, a small onion, half of a sweet or red pepper; simmer until the seasoning is soaked in. Served with boiled rice, this is a complete meal.

Beans and Rice—Use red or any bean.

When quite soft add a teaspoonful of salt, butter, a small onion, half of a sweet or red pepper; simmer until the seasoning is soaked in. Served with boiled rice, this is a complete meal.

Beans and Rice—Use red or any bean.

When quite soft add a teaspoonful of salt, butter, a small onion, half of a sweet or red pepper; simmer until the seasoning is soaked in. Served with boiled rice, this is a complete meal.

RATE RAISE FOR B. & M. LOOKED FOR NEXT WEEK

Permission From Interstate Board Expected to Relieve Railroad From Its Financial Difficulties and Insure Its Independence

CONSIDER NEW HAVEN

Whether the government orders the New Haven to dispossess itself of its Boston & Maine holdings or not, it is said by men interested that the prospect of a receivership for the Boston & Maine is improbable in view of the order allowing a rate increase from the interstate commerce commission that would help restore the road to a paying basis. In any event New England interests have strongly expressed themselves as unwilling to permit either the Boston & Maine or Maine Central to pass into the hands of outside interests.

Intimation has been made by some business men that the New Haven management would prefer a receivership as a means of freeing itself from obligations incurred through burdensome leases and of procuring money by the issuance of receivers' certificates. It is pointed out that in this respect the New Haven is in the same position as any stockholder standing to lose or gain as the road is placed back on a remunerative scale.

Although the possibility of the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern or Grand Trunk roads gaining control of the New England traffic lines north of Boston is considered by some to be remote it is the most disquieting element to many business men. Either through government action or a receivership this outcome of the problem is looked upon as the most directly opposed to the united and successful development of New England commerce and her traffic system in that it might result in sending great quantities of revenue-creating produce of manufacture out of New England for export through Canadian ports or distribution over Canadian trunk lines.

Thus, it is pointed out, would New England lose control of one of her most vital assets in maintaining and increasing her valuable export business. Neither it is said would this be desired by the New Haven management. Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of directors of the New Haven, has said that anything that affects adversely the credit and welfare of New England will affect the whole country and that her railroads are important to the entire country.

On the other hand it is said that a receivership would not necessarily mean a sale. Furthermore, the policies of Attorney-General McReynolds are held up as so different from those of former Attorney-General Wickersham that a transfer of the Boston & Maine to interests friendly to the New Haven resulting in the latter retaining its control of the system as before and as was the case in the dissolution of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific roads is not deemed possible. It is believed that Mr. McReynolds would personally direct the sale in such a manner that parties absolutely separate in interest would be granted control.

Although it is admitted that it would be necessary to use pressure in order to make Boston banking interests handle 30 per cent of the recent issue of \$67,000,000 of New Haven bonds and that New York handles the same percentage of New Haven business, the balance being in Connecticut, it is said that money enough could be obtained here to keep the Boston & Maine from passing out of the control of local interests.

The Massachusetts public service commission will, it is understood, next week make public the Prouty report on Boston & Maine's application for an increase in freight rates. The report has been sent around to the various public service commissions of the northern New England states, who sat with Commissioner Prouty during the hearings, for their signatures.

CHICAGO WOMEN CONTINUE CONTEST FOR SCHOOL HEAD

CHICAGO—Prior to the mass meeting called in the Auditorium today by women of the city in behalf of reinstatement of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young as head of the public schools, Mrs. Young altered a previous announcement of declination.

She declined to discuss the matter, but said that should John D. Shoop, her successor, tender his resignation, she would be willing to reconsider her action of Wednesday and again become the head of the schools.

Superintendent Shoop cannot be compelled to resign. Unless the opposition of women takes the angle of a boycott of the schools he will remain in office.

Mayor Harrison on Friday deposed five members of the school board whom he appointed two years ago, accepting their resignations which he took in writing before they entered on their duties.

WILLIAMS CLUB OPENS NEW HOUSE

NEW YORK—The Williams College Club opened its new house at 291 Madison avenue Friday night. Before the festivities former State Comptroller Clark Williams, the president of the club, gave a dinner at his home, 293 Madison avenue, adjoining the clubhouse, in honor of Dr. H. A. Garfield, the president of Williams College.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

The printing class of the Lewis school is rejoicing over a new press which has been installed in the printing room. It is from 300 to 500 pounds heavier than any other press of the same type. Its weight is 1300 pounds. It occupies 53 inches by 43 inches of floor space and needs one quarter horsepower to run it. At its highest speed the press will take 2300 impressions an hour. The machine is fitted with an ink fountain and contains also a counter that registers all impressions. The class has been printing a set of questionnaires to be sent to high school graduates by the board of superintendents. They are for the purpose of obtaining records of the graduates from which deductions of the value of a high school education can be made.

—ooo—

APPLYING THINGS LEARNED

Practical applications of things learned in prevocational classes at school to immediate requirements are being brought out by the Workmaster, published by the prevocational class in printing at the Lewis school. From the sheet metal working class at the Sherwin school this story is told. One of the teachers in the school had an old waterpot/pot which she thought was ready for the ash heap. One of the boys took it to the shop to see what could be done with it. He found holes, rust and dents in the bottom. He took off the bottom, put on a new one, hammered the dents from the sides and put on a coat of black paint, which made the pot look like new. When he returned it to the teacher she could hardly believe that that shining receptacle was the old one that she had been ready to throw away.

—ooo—

BELL SYSTEM BOY'S PLAN

From the electrical work class in Lyceum hall are contributed directions for making a simple bell system. It comes from a boy named Walter. Any boy can make one, he says. It is the kind that is used in all houses. It consists of a bell, wire, button and two or more batteries. The outfit may be purchased for 80 cents at most hardware stores. Walter got the stock and fitted it out on his four-wheeled cart. He put the bell on the under side of the cart, the batteries in it and the button on the front of the box. In running the wire he connected it thus: From one side of the batteries he ran a wire to one side of the bell and from the other side of the bell to one side of the button. Another wire ran to the other side of the batteries, thus completing the circuit. When any one is in the way as he goes along, he presses the button and the bell rings.

—ooo—

LESSON IN DAIRYING

A practical lesson in dairying has been given recently to the kindergarten children at the Elihu Greenwood school in Hyde Park. On a pleasant day not long ago the entire class, armed with blunt-pointed scissors, went to an open lot nearby, and cut the tall grass—hay, they called it—as much as they could comfortably carry. This was brought back to the schoolroom. Next day at 9 o'clock they repaired to the stables of a man who keeps cows. He had been visited previously and asked to keep one of the cows in the morning until the we folk from the kindergarten had time to get there. When they arrived they fed the cow the hay they had cut, while the owner milked her. Four quarts of the milk were bought, carried back to the kindergarten and set away for cream.

When the cream had risen and was ready it was examined by each member of the circle, carefully skimmed and then churned in tiny glass churns which Miss Holmes had secured for the purpose.

LOWER EXPRESS RATES RETAINED WHERE SECURED

Street Railway Commissioners in Declaring for Uniformity Make Exceptions for People

CHICAGO—Railway commissioners of states which have enforced reduced express rates succeeded in their efforts here on Friday to prevent adoption by the National Association of State Railway Commissioners of measures looking to the establishment in the country of uniform rates named by the interstate commerce commission.

Fourteen states, it was said, would have their rates increased by such action. The representatives of this minority insisted they would not agree to take any action that would deprive their states of the advantages they had gained by political contests that had extended over years.

The resolution finally adopted provided for figuring rates on the uniform basis of the "block" system adopted by the interstate commerce commission. The powers of states to preserve the advantages gained by their interstate regulations were assured, however, by the provision that a "substitute block" system shall be subject to such modifications as will meet short haul conditions and prevent unjust discriminations.

ASTOR ESTATE IS \$35,590.78 MORE

NEW YORK—Vincent Astor, by executor's filing of overlooked assets, is worth \$35,590.78 in addition to the \$65,603,547 reported by Appraiser John V. Coggey as coming to him as sole residuary legatee under the will of his father, Col. John Jacob Astor. The items are real estate in Brooklyn and Manhattan, in which Vincent Astor's heirship of one fifth is valued at \$30,406.86, and personal assets found at Rhinebeck.

When the children had their lunch that day the fresh, sweet butter was spread upon the crackers, and the milk filled the mugs. When all was ready Mr. Nash, the master, was invited to come and lunch with them. He was delayed in coming but when he arrived he saw each little host waiting courteously in his place, a paper napkin spread for a cover on the table before him, the mug of milk and buttered cracker on top of that and a second napkin to protect the dress from drops. Not a child had attempted to touch anything.

It was this last that impressed the master even more than the buttermaking. The lessons in courtesy, daintiness and self-discipline made possible by the daily lunch, he thinks, are highly valuable, and they could be given in no other way.

—ooo—

TO PRODUCE COMEDY

The dramatic club of the High School of Commerce is preparing to produce a three-act comedy early in the new year. This is an ambitious undertaking, as the plays last year consisted of only one and two acts. They were such a success that a longer one was planned for this year. It means much practise and hard work, but the boys are glad to make the effort.

—ooo—

SCHOOL BANK DIRECTORS

The directors for the High School of Commerce savings bank for the present year are: Edward J. Keif, Reginald Wicker, Arthur H. Bolton, A. O. Jacobson, D. W. Hunt, Richard Delahunt, J. J. Griffin, Bernard Keough, Walter Hamilton, Arthur O'Keefe, Ralph McCormack, Thomas Cunningham, William Tasker, William E. Russell, Edward McDonald, Joseph Raffie, Herbert Harkins and Abram Annapolis.

—ooo—

STUDENT DESCRIBES PAINTINGS

Early Renaissance masters furnish the theme for an article for the school paper, the Shuttle, written by Elizabeth Grout of the class of 1915 of the Girls High School of Practical Arts. It reads: Last Sunday afternoon I spent a most enjoyable hour at the art museum, in the third modern room, where are hung many of the paintings done in pre-Renaissance times. It was curious to note, that although the pictures were almost all by different painters, yet the same atmosphere pervaded them. The picture of St. Jerome is indeed interesting, but it has a somewhat crowded look. A few of the objects might have been less noticeable, especially the chair or bench upon which St. Jerome is sitting. In those pictures where the Madonna is holding an infant, the baby seemed to be falling off, especially when the mother was holding it in her lap. I think one reason for this was because even though the mother had her arm about the baby, the artist put no sign of strength into the arm to show that she was supporting the child. In the "Mystic Marriage of St. Catherine" the mother is apparently sitting, yet there is no chair visible. In the pictures there are exceptionally beautiful shades of red and blue, deep and rich in color. Gilt or gold is also used, and in abundance. It is said that many of the painters had, in their youth, learned the trade of a goldsmith, so this probably accounts for much of the fine work done with gold. Painters of that early period seemed to pay more attention to the figures than to landscape drawing, which is very rudely done. The stones and large rocks look unnatural, and the leaves appear to be stuck on to their stems, instead of growing there. However, there is much to observe and to study, for in each picture here we can find a great deal of beauty and harmony.

RAADIO CIRCULARS PUT IN EVIDENCE

NEW YORK—Stockholders of the Radio Wireless Telephone Company received in 1909 dividend notices with newspaper clippings attached setting forth that the British government was under contract to equip all its naval vessels with the wireless telephone, according to evidence introduced by the federal authorities yesterday in the trial of Lee D. Forest, James Dunlop Smith, Elmer E. Burlingame and Samuel E. Darby. These four officers of the Radio company and subsidiaries are charged with having made fraudulent use of the mail to promote the sale of stock.

FIREMEN OUSTED FROM HEARING

NEW YORK—City firemen in uniform, some bearing banners, who had visited the city hall to urge the enactment of an ordinance providing for two platoons, were ordered out of the aldermen's chamber Friday by Fire Commissioner Johnson, who exclaimed that this was a demonstration against constituted authority.

The board was then in session. Mr. Johnson's order for every fireman present in uniform to leave the room at once and give his name to Chief Kenlon in the hall was obeyed.

CHARTER BOARD ORGANIZES

TOLEDO, O.—Election of Everett J. Snyder as secretary, the adoption of the report of the rules committee and the hearing of the president's address took place at the first regular meeting of the new charter commission recently, says the Times.

FT. McHENRY HAS FIRE

BALTIMORE, Md.—Fire destroyed three rooms of the administration building of historic Ft. McHenry of "Star-Spangled Banner" fame. Ft. McHenry has been for some time a deserted post. Only caretakers remain.

Xmas Gifts Globe-Wernicke Bookcases

SENSIBLE AND
INEXPENSIVE

91-93 FEDERAL STREET
BOSTON, MASS.



NO HASTE ON STATE HOUSE

*Editorial on the Issue Raised by the Art Commission
Counsels Deliberation*

Now that the hearing by the executive council on the question of the material for the wing of the State House has gone over for a week there is opportunity to impress upon that high body the interest which the public takes in the settlement of the issue. The public is not sure of representation before the council, except in some of the officials like the art commission; but the councillors may well keep in consideration the fact that the public is the chief if not the only party in interest, that the building does not belong even temporarily to any commission, and that the responsibility is rested in the council in that to present itself broadly for comparison with the earliest part of the building. This fact would seem to establish the necessity of making it keep as closely as ingenuity may hold it to the general effect of the original.

As the matter now stands, the special commission created by the Legislature for the construction of a wing to the State House has decided upon white marble for the front and the art commission has made protest, with the executive council acting as the tribunal for settlement through the requirement that the plans shall meet with its approval. The Legislature in its special act gave the commission the choice between brick or any light stone. It is a phrase that does not indicate that marble was in the thought of the general court. The commission urges, however, that its opinion is wide enough to cover the choice of this finish. In its opinion, white marble is a light stone—a view that will be more clearly comprehensible when it is reduced to its lowest terms, to wit, that white is light.

Any commission might chafe under the limitations imposed by the architecture and material of the Bulfinch front. It is the common characteristic of such boards that they treat their problem as a distinct one, and have an ambition to deliver to the public a monument to their genius, taste and enterprise. But this one has its bounds set in the requirements of the situation rather than in the definite phases of the act. It may consist with the phraseology of the law to use white marble, but the real question is whether it consists with the present front. It may be urged that marble will be the handsomer stone, and that the wing which is to be a conspicuous part of the front of the building will be more creditable in that stone than in brick. To the extent that marble shall be handsomer and more impressive than brick, it will disqualify the old structure and put it to unfavorable contrast. Therein is the objection.

Already the position of the art commission has been developed far enough to show that it has arrived at the conclusion that in the use of a more ornamental finish, a handsomer one, the old one will be discredited. Superiority on general principles is inferiority in this place. Such a finish, if it be used, forecloses the day when the case for the demolition of the Bulfinch front will be strengthened by the comparison between the old and the new. There would be but one escape from the contrast the new building would enforce and that would be by the change of the old structure, at least to the extent of putting marble in place of brick. There will hardly be a question that this building in white marble would be another building than the one that the people of the state have insisted shall remain.

Any addition to the original building on Beacon hill is bound to vary quite enough from it to mark the new part as

BETTER FARM CONDITIONS COMMERCIAL CLUBS' AIM

FARGO, N. D.—Commercial clubs of North Dakota are taking up many new lines of activity this winter, but the most prominent question occupying their attention is that of bettering farm conditions, says the Forum. The clubs are giving a great deal of attention to the proposition of advancing the organization of farmers' clubs, and several of them will hold farmers' meetings for that purpose.

The Inkster Commercial Club has just conducted a successful colt pulling contest, securing a big list of entries. The club also will conduct a big farmers' institute, probably during the latter part of January.

The Aneta Commercial Club has just held its annual dinner with the attendance of over 100 members. The work for the year was outlined.

The Cando Club has made application for a farmers' institute and will arrange to hold the event in the latter part of January. Better train service over the Cando line is another object that club seeks, it being proposed that a night service be established. Other clubs on the Cando line are also affiliated in the movement.

There will be little patience with the objection, to full and calm consideration of the merits of this question, that the commonwealth is put to loss through the continued paying of rentals amounting to some \$94,000 a year. The conditions by which the state is a tenant in private quarters have accumulated with the extension of the departments and they are quite endurable for a little longer. They are sufficiently temporary not to be urged as a reason for hasty settlement of a matter which is far from temporary.

There is little excuse for being a partisan for either side in this contest when it is an issue that rises to the height of involving not only good taste in the selection of the material for a new building, but the fate of the structure that is a chief object of the state's pride. For treating it hastily and without due thought of the future there is even less excuse.

At the annual meeting of the Bismarck Commercial Club, plans were laid for an active season's work. New directors elected for the year follow: F. L. Conklin, J. L. Bell, R. C. Batty, George A. Welsh, H. J. Duemeland, E. A. Hughes, L. K. Thompson, C. L. Young, O. H. Will and F. E. Young. One of the features that will be promoted particularly will be that of getting conventions.

Lisbon, through the work of its commercial club, will have a big canning factory. A company has already operated here about two years, on a small scale, but it will be increased in capacity and its scope of operations will be materially increased.

The Bowbells Commercial Club was host to the teachers of Burke county at their annual meeting.

Church Ferry has conducted a successful membership campaign which has resulted in enlisting 40 of the city's business men and farmers.

The Cooperstown Commercial Club is just now giving its attention principally to the obtaining of the line of the Midland Continental railroad, and it is expected that the club will be successful.

The Inkster Commercial Club has just conducted a successful colt pulling contest, securing a big list of entries. The club also will conduct a big farmers' institute, probably during the latter part of January.

The Aneta Commercial Club has just held its annual dinner with the attendance of over 100 members. The work for the year was outlined.

The Cando Club has made application for a farmers' institute and will arrange to hold the event in the latter part of January. Better train service over the Cando line is another object that club seeks, it being proposed that a night service be established. Other clubs on the Cando line are also affiliated in the movement.

There will be little patience with the objection, to full and calm consideration of the merits of this question, that the commonwealth is put to loss through the continued paying of rentals amounting to some \$94,000 a year. The conditions by which the state is a tenant in private quarters have accumulated with the extension of the departments and they are quite endurable for a little longer. They are sufficiently temporary not to be urged as a reason for hasty settlement of a matter which is far from temporary.

</div

Review of American Events

Mexico, as an international problem, has passed for the time being out of discussion. President Wilson's description of the attitude of the United States government, "watchful waiting," is good for all nations. The week has brought no other change to the situation outside the borders of the troubled country than to make more complete the assignment of the Mexican problem to Mexico and the waiting for the settlement of the issue of military strength.

The constitutionalists have been making complete their northern possession and advance with little effective resistance toward the capital. To all appearances the pretender President shares in the waiting. He denies any intention to flee, and while his troops are being defeated in one engagement after another and towns and cities yield to the revolutionists, he gives no sign of yielding his hold upon the government until that grasp is forced to release. What his intent is, when the forces of General Carranza come to the gates of the city, or even open a closer engagement, is not given the least showing in the despatches from the capital. That close encounter seems not to be far in the future.

The decision by the Mexican Congress that the recent elections were not effective, and ordering another to be held the first Sunday in July, is not seen to have any other effect than to continue Huerta in office with his title neither strengthened by a form of constitutionality nor lessened by a concession of its illegality. It is not apparent that the situation, either within or outside the country, is in the least affected by the action. A report, mid-week, that a loan had been granted by an express company has not been given any verification, and the financial difficulties of the regime are represented as extreme. But all this brings no indication that there will be the least yielding to the demands of the Washington government that the dictatorship be given up and the dictator remove himself from the problem.

Attack on Tampico Marks the Constitutional Advance

At the end of the week that has been marked by constant gain of the Mexican revolutionists comes a vigorous attack upon Tampico, which is the seat of a federal garrison. The city shares with Tuxpan, already in the constitutionalists' control, the importance of being the outlet for the great oil region. It is second only to Veracruz in importance as a port on the gulf. Actually six miles from the sea, it is reached by the Panuco river, which is navigable for smaller ships through the existence of jetties at its mouth. American and European oil companies have large holdings of land and a large investment in the wharves, tanks and pipe-lines from the not distant oil fields. Its capture by the revolutionists would have military value solely as one more considerable town captured. The presence of the naval vessels of the various governments in the neighborhood has had a possible effect in protecting the property of their investors, and this does not appear to have been injured.

Negotiations of all kinds with the parties in the conflict by the outside governments are entirely suspended. The problem of the treatment of the constitutionalists when they have carried their campaign to full success and set up a claim to the government is held in abeyance and no word is given out as to the intention of Washington. No value is attached to the action of the Mexican Congress in declaring the recent elections of no effect, that fact already having been established for all practical purposes in the failure of nine tenths of the election districts to make return of any vote.

Currency Bill Is Still in Debate

Indications early in the week that the Senate would come to a vote on the currency bills which are occupying its time have not been borne out and the termination of the debate is not in sight. The discussion has not been without its partisan moments, and the method of handling it in party caucus has been sharply criticized as a violation of the understanding that this was not to be treated as a party measure.

President Wilson's words in his latest book were read in the Senate by Senator Hitchcock to discredit the method of the party. The speech of the week that has given the clearest statement of the general disposition towards the legislation is that of Senator Burton of Ohio, whose membership on the monetary commission and long study of the problems of currency and banking gave his words authority. In his view the proposed legislation has come to be agreed upon as necessary and in its general features approved by the people, the bankers included. He characterized the provision for the appointment of the central board by the President as placing in his hands greater power than has been exercised by any chief executive since Lincoln.

Opposition by the banks to the currency bill apparently has subsided and the demand has grown emphatic that action be taken with a view to removing the business of the country from uncertainty. At Chicago, it is represented that the bankers are generally in favor of the bill and anxious for its passage. The objections to certain features of the administration of the bill probably remain, but it is realized that the exact form of the system will not be settled in any initial legislation and that experience will direct the changes that will perfect it. The passage of

the bill in substantially the form that it took in the House of Representatives is more than ever probable.

New Haven Road Suspends Its Dividends

The decision of the directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, by a unanimous vote taken at New York on Dec. 10, not to pay the usual quarterly dividend on Dec. 31 is widely commented on in its general bearings. The president of the road, Howard Elliot, in his statement of the reasons for the action, points to the financial strength of the company and to the fact that within the calendar year it has paid dividends of 5 per cent amounting to more than \$8,000,000, and sets out the needs of the company at present and the preservation of an unquestionable financial soundness as the course of wisdom. The stock of the company, \$157,000,000, is largely held for investment, fully a fourth of it being in the funds of New England savings banks, other financial institutions and estates. The deprivation of these holders of the ordinary dividends, which have been unbroken for 40 years, is realized to be a serious one in general business way, and its immediate effect is a depression in the market price of the stock to below 70, in contrast to the \$200 and higher that it commanded in earlier years.

The wide discussion of the action of the directors may be cited in its general tone to show that it is no more than an expected incident of the change of policy of the management and that it brings no illumination of general business or even railroad conditions, further than to illustrate that the margin between gross and net earnings has been growing narrower under the advance of the cost of labor and other unavoidable charges. Even in this respect the evidence of this event is lessened in effect by the full understanding that the New Haven road is in process of readjustment from a period of daring venture and extension of its enterprise beyond the limits of actual railroading.

Canada Deep in Study of Its Indian Question

There is a fine example of official efficiency in the work of the commission engaged in the study of the condition of the Indians in British Columbia and with it, the possibility of Canadian dealing with the problem in hand in a way that will give a certain contrast to the story of the dealings of the United States with its similar One. The commission was constituted May 19 and on the same day the few elapsed months it has visited reserves with an area of 386,000 acres, held 79 formal hearings and many informal discussions, has delivered 18 interim reports and prepared to place before the Canadian Parliament an intimate and thorough study as a basis for the policy that will be adopted. So active a dealing with a problem by an investigating board is at least sufficiently rare to deserve a passing word.

Of greatest interest is the showing that this inquiry makes of the design of Canada as to the Indians. It may be described as one of civilization but with a caution in the use of that word in too grand a sense. The intention, so far as it is developed, is to deal with the natives individually and not as a class. They are nowhere in the discussion spoken of as wards, the favorite American term of description, but their advance is to be promoted through the gift of the widest opportunity and the greatest encouragement to personal effort, material prosperity being its foundation. The experience of the United States with the tribal plan is Canada's warning. Apparently the newer country, in the sense of being the later to grapple with the Indian question, begins at a point where the United States would be leaving off if it should stop now. The experience in the States is serving the double purpose of showing the one government what not to do and the other what to change from doing. The two are likely to move now along the line of stimulating in the Indian interest in self-development by encouraging him personally in those pursuits that fit his tastes and his abilities and to follow them for his own gain.

National Highways a Tempting New Avenue for Money

In his first report to Congress, Secretary David F. Houston, head of the department of agriculture, recommends that the national government deal only with the states and only on the cooperative plan. He calls attention to the fact that nearly all the states have embarked on road building, and that 34 of them have highway commissions or some like state agency. The extent to which the states are spending for the work is indicated in the fact that the annual expenditure 10 years ago for construction and maintenance amounted to only \$2,000,000, while in 1912 it reached the total of \$43,000,000 for the year.

Apparently it will need all the persuasion the secretary of agriculture and every other defender of the national treasury can supply to hold the building of roads from succeeding to the distinction of the improvement of rivers and harbors as a pork barrel. Already Congress is flooded with bills for the building by the national government of highways. The congressman is now or soon will be an exception who has not asked for aid for his district. It has the obvious advantage of the river and harbor appropriation as a means of distributing money that, while the long list of items for lifting creeks into navigable rivers would seem to omit no corner of the country, there are congressional dis-

tricts that do not possess a stream that under the most liberal construction can be regarded as improvable at the nation's expense, but there is no district that does not have roads.

The experience of the state in attempting to hold the construction of roads to the rule of local contribution may well be taken as a guide to the nation. Turning to Massachusetts, which was the pioneer state in this enterprise, it is found that the towns in which state roads are to be constructed are in a large class of cases called upon to pay part of the cost and are held to keeping the roads in repair. The result is a restraint upon too great draft upon the state and the encouragement of local interest and enterprise. The same policy for the nation means that if the national government has money to spend for roads it should go to the states and on condition that a similar, or at least some, amount should be put into the project by the state. Only so will the building of national roads be held within reason as to the expenditure and as to the results.

Compulsory Schooling Is an Issue in Virginia

It may be taken as indicating the development of a southern sentiment for compulsory education that it is being strongly advocated and winning support in Virginia. The state has a district option form of passing upon enforced schooling and under this and the other provisions of the law more than 400,000 children are cared for, but this number is more than 200,000 less than the number of school age. The proposal to bring about the schooling of 50 per cent more than now are attending has its first objection in the cost of the undertaking. At least that is the ground upon which opposition to a compulsory law rests in the present objection. The Richmond Virginian, which is a leading advocate of more effective laws, reduces the number by deduction of those beyond 14 years, the small number in private schools and the probable exemptions, with the result that only 60,000 are left as the real problem, and shows its confidence in the state's ability to meet it by asking, "Can the state not afford to give an additional appropriation for education of 14 per cent in order that all the children of the state shall have the advantage of an education?"

How far the compulsion of schooling is from the general standards of the South is indicated in the fact that the constitution of Virginia will have to be amended in order to remove restrictions and open the way to universal schooling. But constitutional bars are less serious than those that popular opinion keeps up, and it is the testimony of those who have made surveys of the southern states that there is deep-seated objection to laws which will fix upon the people the cost of maintaining schools that will include all the children. The forced education of the negroes is the common point of objection and it is not alone the cost of the undertaking but the belief that it is not desirable to have the colored people educated that stands in the way. The states, however, are responding to the demand for child labor laws, and all but Georgia have established a limit of age, usually 12 but in Virginia 14 years, below which children may not be employed in factories or stores. Along with it moves a demand for schools as a natural consequence and the example of Virginia, if it follows the present tendency among its people, and the states farther south are by no means hopeless ground for the fuller growth. The toleration of illiteracy even in the colored population is not to be regarded as permanent.

Hockey Commands Interest in Sports

In the calendar of sports the chief winter one begins its season with the first week in December, but actually it awaits the development of the winter conditions that make hockey possible in the open. Canada alone thus far has entered fully into the game, but the northern part of the United States has in prospect a season that will carry forward the winter game to greater interest and skill than ever. At the close of the last season Harvard led the way for the universities by honoring the game with a place among the major sports. Its merit as a test of athletic skill and its gracefulness in execution make it certain of this recognition and if it be kept free from rough play it is equally sure of popular interest.

Railways and Waterways

The politics and finances of baseball have come to the aid of the sporting pages. There might be a question whether the state or the game received the greater distinction by the coming of the Governor of Pennsylvania to the head of the National league. Governor Tener this week formally succeeded to the place which Thomas Lynch leaves with a valedictory that was pungent in its opinions on baseball management. Estimates of the effect of this change in ownership and administration upon the game do not make it clear that baseball will be different or the policies of the league will change.

ROAD CONVENTION CHOOSES ATLANTA

WASHINGTON—The directors of the American Highway Association at a meeting held in this city have decided that the 1914 convention of the American Road Congress, under which name the American Highway Association and the American Automobile Association hold their annual conventions, is to be held in Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 10 to 26.

MONITORIALS

BY NIXON WATERMAN

BROTHERHOOD

Dwell we in touch of hand with hand
And voice with voice, my brother,
Yet neither one will understand
The purpose of the other;

Though nourished at one mother breast,
Yet are we different hearted,
Wide as the east is from the west,
Our lives must still be parted.

Though broad the seas that roll between
Your ways and mine, forever;
Though wide the lands that intervene,
Our common tasks to sever;

If we the same high aims extol,
The same high vows have plighted,
We shall move forward toward the goal
With hearts and hands united.

DIFFERENT

"Longbow is fond of relating his big
fish stories, isn't he?"

"Well, yes; he is fond of relating big
stories, but I cannot testify regarding
the size of the fish."

WHICH IS IT?

A splendid memory has he
Who knows if he had ought to
Employ a double n or t
In spelling Cincin(n)at(i)ta

THEN AND NOW

"Just a few months make a big difference, don't they?"

"I should say so! The big seaside
hotels where hundreds of us paid \$20 a
week to stay last summer, are now being
watched by men who are paid good
wages just to see what goes on."

EDITORIAL COMMENT

WASHINGTON HERALD—The real

crux in the weighty problems of inde-

pendence for the Fil-

ippines may be, found

after all in the realm

of sports. The favorite

sport of the Filipinos is

cock fighting; the national game of the

United States is baseball. According to

Dean C. Worcester, who had a lot of

experience over there, baseball is putting

cock fighting out of business. Of the

two sports baseball is the better. It

would not be a bad plan for Filipinos

to progress toward independence as they

showed themselves competent to solve

the delivery of Christy Mathewson or

Walter Johnson. If they ever reached

a point of prowess where they could even

look "Our Walter" in the face they

should have sovereign freedom and be

challenged to the world's championship

series.

SEATTLE SUN—The action of the

school board in deciding to open 10 of the

public schools of the

city one evening this

week for a discussion

of the issues to be

voted upon Dec. 6 was

entirely proper, and ought to result in

much good. The board has declined to

permit the regular use of our school-

houses as social centers, because of the

possible and probable damage to school

property. It is unfortunate that some

persons do not seem to know how to

use public property without damaging it.

These citizens do not seem quite to

realize that they have an immediate

and direct interest in public properties

of every kind, and when they damage

them they damage their own purses. If

everybody would take a rational view of

these things it probably would be easy

enough to convert our school buildings

into social centers, and we would get

a much larger benefit from our invest-

ments in these necessarily expensive

plants. Meanwhile, the opening of 10 of

our schools for one evening this week

should greatly stimulate interest in the

approaching elections and should help to

bring out a representative vote.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH—It does not ap-

pear and we believe it should not appear

that the most headway

can be made with the

improvement and de-

velopment of the inter-

national waterways by con-

fronting up an antagonism toward or from

the railways. Yet an antagonism of this

TECH SHOW A TALE OF THE MODERN ZENDA

Book Written by Winter Hill Stude the Institute Is Out, but Title Has Not Been Affixed—Changes to Be Made

PLOT IS OUTLINED

While the new Tech Show book for 1914, of which Edgar Louis Kaula '16 is the author, is out, the title is not yet public. Kaula comes from Winter Hill. He has been active in the institute as a member of the class football team and also as a member of the Tech, the institute daily.

The title of the show has not been made public because the management expects to make a change in it. The scene of the show opens in the apartments of a student named Jack Simpson. Several guests are present, among them the heir to the throne of Polyhemia, a dependent state of Russia. The heir has made up his mind never to return to his native country. In the midst of the scene a messenger comes in with the announcement that he must return to that country and take the throne.

The message also shows that the premier is coming that evening to make arrangements for his return. The prince, however, whose name is Paul, has an appointment with a girl which he refuses to break. Simpson is persuaded to see the premier so that the prince can keep his appointment.

The prince becomes unable to leave the country for six months. Jack is persuaded to take the place of the prince and he goes to Polyhemia with the premier. The second act opens in the castle gardens at Vlakavidiforo, the capital of Polyhemia. Simpson finally assumes the duties of king, in place of Paul. In the meantime, the council has decided on the bride for the prince. The woman in the case is the Princess Elaina Auerski.

The princess turns out to be a girl to whom Jack became devoted while she was living incognito in Paris. He finds that he cannot make her his wife, however, because, although no one knows it except his American friends, he is not of royal lineage.

The chief interest centers in a Polyheman anarchist, who is in love with the girl whom Paul is hoping to win. There happens to be in Polyhemia an American financier named Smith, who is a close friend of the prince and knows of his whereabouts, and also knows the girl. In return for information concerning the whereabouts of the prince he persuades her to coax the anarchist into selling him mines that are practically the whole wealth of the country.

At this juncture Russia finds out that Simpson is an upstart and sends an army to seize the country. The conquest is of no value, however, for the anarchist has sold the mines to Smith. Simpson wins the princess, and the Americans return to the United States with the chief interest in the mines in their possession.

EXACT ELEVATION OF MANY POINTS IS SETTLED BY U. S.

WASHINGTON—The United States geological survey is publishing a series of reports containing the results of leveling in all parts of the country and giving the exact elevations or altitudes of a great number of points. One of these reports—Bulletin 434, "Results of Leveling in Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, 1896 to 1909"—is available for free distribution.

The work in Maryland during the entire period covered by the report and in Virginia in part of 1908 was done in cooperation with those states. The report gives the exact elevations above mean sea level of about 100 points in Delaware, 40 in the District of Columbia, more than 500 in Maryland, and more than 400 in Virginia. These elevations have been determined by the survey in connection with its topographic surveying. The elevations, which have been accurately determined, afford a starting point for a survey of any kind.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY GIVES OUT 375,213 REPORTS

WASHINGTON—The work of the United States geological survey is reflected chiefly in the publication and distribution of its printed reports and maps. According to the annual report of the director, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, the number of reports printed was 253,850 copies and the number distributed of these reports and maps previously printed was 375,213 copies. The reports are sent out only on application.

Under the special stimulation of a reduced price the geological folios were sold in large numbers. From May 20 to June 30 these sales amounted to more than 27,000 copies, and it is believed that this distribution among teachers, students, business men, and others really desirous of using the publications of this series will make future issues more popular.

NAVAL MAN LEAVES

After several years' duty at the United States marine barracks at the Charlestown navy yard, Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant Ernest F. Peterson has been detached. He will be succeeded in the local barracks by Quartermaster Sergeant Warren C. Barnabee, who will remain for duty Jan. 5.

SPECIAL ACTS TO BE FEATURE OF EMPLOYEES' PLAY

Hotel & Railroad News Company's Production of "The Prince of Con" Is to Be Produced in Jordan Hall

THOSE HAVING CHARGE

Several special acts will be introduced during the performance of "The Prince of Con," to be staged by the employees of the Hotel & Railroad News Company in Jordan Hall Dec. 16 and 17. Proceeds of the entertainment go to the Mutual Relief Association.

Soloists of the performance include Walter Campbell and John J. Sullivan of the news company, Charles Madden



F. B. JACKSON

of Brookline, Robert Waul of Jamaica Plain, E. A. Hatch, William McAuliffe, and Edward McLean, tenor, Roxbury.

The production, which is the eighth annual one of the news employees, is a three-act comedy. The first act portrays a scene in the office of a large store, the second shows camp activities in the militia and the third is the reception hall of a residence.

The cast is: Jack Roy, William Doonan, J. Roy Cottam, H. F. Sargent, Harry Walker, J. J. Hogan, James Hogan, C. H. Sargent, Jr., Edward McLean, T. R. Scherer, Frank Valentine, C. A. Tupper, W. C. Menard, J. J. McGee, J. Sullivan, J. F. Kelyl and William Campbell.

The special features include the Leo Feist trio, now singing in Boston, and the Highland quartette, composed of the Misses Nellie Ferguson, Pauline Danner, Edna Boyd and Emily Forbes, in a series of costume and fancy dances.

Herbert A. Clark of Waltham will give a musical act and William Cody of the



C. A. TUPPER

Oliver E. Story Music Company will be the head of a feature sketch. The miniature minstrel show will follow the second act; Jack Roy, the leading man in the cast, will be the interlocutor.

Arrangements are in charge of Charles H. Sargent, assisted by John F. Kelly, N. G. Greene, Joseph J. Hogan, J. J. McGee, W. C. Menard, C. A. Tupper, H. B. Crowley, F. B. Jackson, H. C. Jackson, R. H. Brown, S. A. March and J. Roy Cottam.

1800 CHILDREN IN MINNEAPOLIS TO GET DIPLOMAS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—With an assistant to blot the ink and pile up the diplomas, Dr. C. M. Jordan, superintendent of schools, attempted to break a record when he signed 1800 grade school diplomas for the class which will graduate in January. With conditions at the best and nothing to interrupt, Dr. Jordan early in the day set a record of eight diplomas signed in a minute. This record he was unable to better, says the Journal.

DR. DYER TALKS FOR EFFICIENCY IN THE SCHOOLS

City Superintendent in Report Speaks of Industrial and Evening Institutions and Great Opportunities

URGES IMPROVEMENTS

In the second half of his first annual report made public today, the superintendent of schools, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, recommends increased efficiency in the industrial and evening schools.

The Boston industrial school for boys and the trade school for girls, where both instruction and practice are to be had, he declares, are as good examples of this type of industrial education as can be found in America. He says also that the opportunities offered in the night schools are for almost all possible needs. There are nine high schools providing instruction in 55 subjects, 19 elementary schools for aliens and one industrial school with five branches. With this in thought a serious attempt has been made to see that all pupils entering evening school do so for a clearly defined purpose, and the courses and subjects have been so arranged as to meet the needs of those who have a clear idea of the manner in which their study is to be of direct benefit.

The statistical tables of the schools of the city show that there are 12,000 children between the ages of 14 and 16 who are out of school. The number of children who are entering employment at this early age seems to be increasing instead of diminishing.

Provision for the larger number of children whose condition in life compels them to become wage earners should also be made by city and state, the report says, to the end that they may have proper guidance, moral and intellectual development and suitable training for their duties as citizens in general and for their efficiency as workmen in particular.

He states further that the progressive character of the leading business men, the distinctly commercial type of the city, the army of young people preparing for commercial pursuits and the new compulsory continuation school law make a favorable situation in which to organize a system of cooperation in commercial education which will secure the proper commingling of theoretical instruction with practical training, and in the end will give Boston precedence among American cities in commercial efficiency.

It has been the purpose in the evening centers to provide young people with facilities for recreation which would offer a counter attraction against places of misleading amusement.

Young people need some form of club amusement of semieducational value, where they may learn self-government and social cooperation.

Another purpose has been to provide opportunity for men and women to meet to discuss community interests and the improvement of civic conditions.

Of the training of teachers in the normal school the report says that great need of teachers is for culture and knowledge. With the present salary scale there is justification in raising the standard of requirements. There is now a long waiting list of applicants and the opportunity is favorable for making a beginning.

WAKEFIELD LODGE INSTALLS MASTER

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—After serving 22 consecutive years as secretary William H. Tay was last night elected and installed worshipful master of Golden Rule Lodge, A. F. and A. M. The induction exercises were conducted by Benjamin J. Hinds of King Cyrus Lodge of Stoneham, assisted by Henry L. Hall of Golden Rule Lodge, as marshal.

Other officers elected and installed were: Senior warden, William O. Abbott; junior warden, Forrest A. Seavey; treasurer, Charles B. Bowman; secretary, William H. Atwell; chaplain, the Rev. Hugh A. Heath, D. D.; marshal, Dr. T. Fulton Parks; senior deacon, Elmer C. Richardson; junior deacon, William F. Gerry; senior steward, Edward Barker; junior steward, Henry F. Miller; inside sentinel, George W. Fife; tyler, Edmund Robinson.

SMITH RALLY IN SOUTH BOSTON

Councilman Ernest E. Smith held a rally this noon at South Boston. Last night he conducted one in Dwight Hall, Tremont street. Councilman Smith addressed the meeting on the subject of taxation, which he says is the backbone of his platform.

Congressman James M. Curley spoke at rallies last night in William E. Russell school ward 16, the Lowell school ward 22 and the Hugh O'Brien school ward 17.

Former Congressman John A. Kelliher now has the necessary number of signatures certified by the election officers and is legally a candidate for mayor of Boston. Councilman Smith still lacks about 2000 signatures.

FUND DISPOSAL PROPOSED

EAST LEXINGTON, Mass.—Representative Frank D. Peirce, trustee of the fund left to this town by John H. Blodgett of Charlestown in 1876, has called a meeting for tonight to decide what shall be done with the sum, about \$120.

CROWDS—CROWDS—CROWDS—CROWDS

THROUGH THE SHEPARD STORES

NO, we didn't build better than we knew. When the SHEPARD stores began their policy of expansion we had foreknowledge of what the result would be.

You—the great, comprehending, alert and vigilant shopping public—have rendered your verdict—ARE rendering it.

A STORE can't stand stock still. If it doesn't grow, it decays. Everybody knows the recent history of the SHEPARD stores. They are dynamic. The new vigor has resulted in a vital store-spirit that has caught your appreciation. Old customers scarcely recognize the interior. Departments have been enlarged; departments have been added; departments have been moved, rearranged and elaborated. Plans have been formulated and executed to make shopping easier, quicker, more agreeable.

All this has cost thought and time, but we have applied both liberally and intelligently, and are now closer to our ideal of what a store should be.

NEW CUSTOMERS—and they are many—tell us that the service we give them is the best in Boston. Of course, it isn't wholly as good as we would like—will never reach that state of perfection. But we have a standard of service in mind and are striving toward it. Meanwhile, errors are sure to occur. Please don't conceal them from us. Tell us or write us freely about them.

OUR SINCERITY AND EARNESTNESS in trying to make conditions pleasant for you, surely entitle us to the preference you are giving us.

Every complaint or criticism is an inspiration for improvement. That's how we regard them. Your loyalty and interest are unchallenged when you tell us of our store faults.

THE PEOPLE behind the counters are in full accord with the SHEPARD renaissance. They look and act enthusiastically. It is without cant that we say we will continue doing everything possible to prove that the SHEPARD stores are not an aggregation of soulless enterprises.

WE WILL NOT dwell on this point, because nothing is cheaper than ultramodern "altruistic" talk. DEEDS are the things that tell.

Our ADVERTISING takes its tone from the motifs that make the SHEPARD stores successful and distinctive. It is not a valve for letting our principles escape in words. It is forged in the fervor of a worthy desire to SERVE. It is a word-vent that expresses the advantages devotion to your interests secures.

Size counts little, irrepressible claims mean next to nothing—it's the FACT back of the advertising that inspires faith.

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

TECHNOLOGY STUDENTS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD FUSE IN ACADEMIC MELTING-POT

International Amity and Fraternity Cemented Among Young Men From Far Countries and Native Pupils by Cosmopolitan Club and Class Room Contact

With the number of students from other lands at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology reaching 112, there are more representatives of such countries there this year than ever before.

China leads in its number of representatives with 40, and Central and South America with 33 come second. The British empire, including Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Newfoundland, Vancouver, South Africa and India in its students, has registered 18 men. From Russia there are five, and from France three. Syria has sent three, Turkey four, Germany one, Austria-Hungary one, Denmark two, Italy one, Greece two, and Japan one. This year has seen a great increase in the number of Central and South American students as well as in the number of different countries of Central and South America which are represented. They include Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, also Cuba and Porto Rico.

It has been the purpose in the evening centers to provide young people with facilities for recreation which would offer a counter attraction against places of misleading amusement.

Young people need some form of club amusement of semieducational value, where they may learn self-government and social cooperation.

Another purpose has been to provide opportunity for men and women to meet to discuss community interests and the improvement of civic conditions.

Of the training of teachers in the normal school the report says that great need of teachers is for culture and knowledge. With the present salary scale there is justification in raising the standard of requirements. There is now a long waiting list of applicants and the opportunity is favorable for making a beginning.

Two new students of this classification, one from South America and one from the East Indies, have just arrived. The students from other lands have a good knowledge of the English language before they come, and in their classes their work conforms with the work done by the American students.

The students from other countries are found in nearly every course, this year the greater number of Chinese taking the course in naval architecture.

Dean Alfred E. Burton said at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that the Cosmopolitan Club has helped greatly in ameliorating race prejudices of former years and that it helps both the alien student and the American. He said that the effort is to give the alien student all the benefit to be derived from being in another country and real association with American students and to give the American student like benefit from association with the visiting student. Although it has been an independent club for five years, he said the Tech Cosmopolitan Club is considering the advisability of joining the International Federation of Cosmopolitan Clubs.

Several members on the faculty belong to the Cosmopolitan Club and in every way it is backed and promoted by the school and faculty. One third of the club members are Americans who are brought with them their diplomas or honor certificates. John F. McGrath, master of the school, presided and introduced the speakers. Practically all of them were graduated from that school.

A feature of the evening was the ringing of the chimes of the Old North church as those assembled sang "America," which was written by a former Eliot school boy.

Mayor Fitzgerald, who also was a graduate of the school, was represented by his private secretary, Edward E. Moore. Dr. Franklin B. Dyer made an address, Dr. Thomas F. Leen spoke for the school committee. Frank E. Leverone of the juvenile court told of "The Immigrant and the School," Judge Philip Rubenstein of the juvenile court spoke on "Character Building." John Scanga, president of the North End Improvement Association, on "This Assimilation of the Immigrant," Harvey N. Shepard gave an

POSTAL BANKS IN HAWAII PLANNED

HONOLULU—Within a little more than a month postal savings banks will be opened in Hawaii. There will be such a bank for every first, second and third class postoffice on the islands.

Postal Inspector Hare has been sent here from California by the postal department to prepare for the innovation, says the Star Bulletin. On Jan. 2, which has been set as the day for the banks to open, the following postoffices will do banking business: Honolulu, Hilo, Kahului, Kohala, Lahaina, Lihue, Paia, Schofield Barracks, Waialua, Waipahu.

SIX SEEK READING OFFICE

READING Mass.—There are six aspirants for the place of Charles E. Abbott as postmaster. They are: Millard F. Charles, town clerk; Henry R. Johnson, chairman of the water commission; George N. Flint, chairman of the Democratic town committee; Captain Frank E. Gray, Owen McKenney and Timothy Green.

SCHOOLBOYS CLASPING ELIOT KEEPSAKES THROUG EXERCISES

Several hundred graduates meet in Building, Some Bringing Their Families, Diplomas or Honor Certificates, and Hear School and Social Topics Talked

Schools of the present, the past and the future were discussed at the bicentennial celebration in the Eliot schoolhouse last evening in commemoration of its founding.

The exercises were attended by several hundred former members of the school, their wives and daughters.

A large number of them brought with them their diplomas or honor certificates.

John F. McGrath, master of the school, presided and introduced the speakers.

Land Policy Back of Mexico's Unrest

People of Republic Do Not Share in Division of Soil and Have Been Contending for Years for Better Distribution

LIBERATOR IS SOUGHT

It has been estimated that not more than 1000 families own all the land in the entire republic of Mexico. If these figures are correct, and there has been no argument to the contrary, it is no cause for wonder that the land question is the one overpowering problem toward the solution of which all well-meaning Mexicans have bent their efforts.

The Madero revolution was in reality not a military rebellion. Discontent among the peons had been rampant for years. Reform laws, passed again and again, were not put into effect. The large estates, much of the territory of which is owned by absentee, remained as large as ever; some of them actually increasing in size. The land holdings are measured in *sitios*, an old Spanish unit of nine square miles, and one may travel in Mexico for hours on the railway train without crossing the boundary of one of these huge haciendas. These lands, the larger proportion of which are unimproved, are taxed at a very low rate, if at all.

When Francisco Madero became President of Mexico, the peon hoped that he was at last to find relief from all his troubles; there would be land to till, a few acres, at least, that he could call his own. It can be said with reason that where a Mexican peon possesses a little land he will prefer to stay at home and work the ground rather than become a rover—perhaps a highwayman. The Indians in particular counted on the adjustment of all their claims. In the matter of the Indian's discontent, it must be understood that during the later years of the Diaz regime many lumber and mining syndicates, by various means, obtained possession of much land which had been community holdings of Indian villages. The Indians always have preferred to retain the system of village communes in existence before the coming of the Spanish conquerors. And it is to the credit of the Spanish government during those earlier years that it respected the desire of the natives in that direction.

It is quite true that these communal lands, lying mostly in the mountains, are largely unfit for cultivation. Long ago the white man crowded his red brother out of the arable plains. But the land makes good pasture. There is a wealth of fuel supply available, and the mining opportunities are considerable. In many instances and in many places the Indians have been cheated and exploited. It is one of the few really distressing things to be charged against Porfirio Diaz that he permitted, consciously or otherwise, a traffic in concessions and bargains at the root of which lies the land question.

Francisco Madero, in the course of his idealistic discussions, long before he thought it possible to become chief magistrate of the nation, often declared that the land belonged to the people, and that they ought to have it. After he was elected President the people, in their simple way, expected that lands would immediately be turned over to them. The Indians, especially, considered the opportunity good for obtaining satisfaction. But the new President evidently had not reckoned with those who owned the land. The large land holders had no thought of yielding to idealistic considerations, and dividing up their properties.

Madero has been sharply criticized because he did not start in with his own large estates and put his theories into practice. It may be that the younger member of a large and somewhat patriarchal family it was not possible for him to make drastic changes. It may also be that Madero did not expect his statements of abstract considerations to be taken for actual promises. So, when nothing was done, discontent became general. The untutored Indians could not understand why the President did not act in their case and proceed against the holders of their communal properties. Fuel was added to the flame when the laborers on the large estates saw that the best they could expect, for a time at least, was to stay where they were. The tide against Madero set in, and the rest is current history.

No country in the world is better suited to agricultural activities, perhaps, than Mexico. As far back as the time of Hidalgo the annual farm output was \$30,000,000. The area of the republic is computed to be about 800,000 square miles. Of this area 150,000 square miles is land not well suited to cultivation. Of the whole territory not more than one fourth has been brought under the plan. It is estimated that when conditions become normal and farm work can be resumed, close to 250,000,000 acres of land in Mexico will be available for such use as will bring prosperity to the country.

It is stated that because Mexico possesses great mineral wealth, agriculture has been neglected. The peons were given work which brought immediate returns. Exploiters were only concerned about their own interests. Farming was a side issue. And although the masses were not considered in the government's attempt to provide agriculture, yet considerable advance has been made nevertheless. The department of promotion in past years has done a good deal toward disseminating information of value to cultivation. In 1907 the Congress passed a law placing the national college of agriculture under the jurisdiction

of the department of promotion. Further encouragement to agriculture and irrigation was also given by founding the agricultural bank, authorized to issue loans designed to aid cultivation.

Although Mexico is one of the most favorable of all countries for farming, yet the lack of irrigation has been a great drawback. The government under normal conditions attempted to improve this and it would have accomplished something of value if owners of the enormous estates had cooperated to the extent that they should. In very many cases, however, they have been satisfied to lease their acres to mining and lumber companies, and where further clearings could have been made with little difficulty, this was not attempted because, for the purposes, the ground seemed good enough as it was. Where timber had been taken off, there was work still remaining to be done before the land was fit for farming.

Corn is the chief farm product of Mexico. The Mexican plan of cultivation makes it possible to take off the land three crops every year—one crop of wheat and two of corn. The corn country of Mexico is in the states of Jalisco, Veracruz, Guanajuato, Puebla, Mexico and Oaxaca. The chief article of food among the peons is the tortilla, made from corn. The production of this cereal in 1900 was more than 92,000,000 bushels. While corn leads the products, famous wheat districts are found in the low-lands of the state of Guanajuato and in the valley of San Martin and the Tolosa valley in the state of Mexico. The frijol, or Mexican bean, occupies with the tortilla the chief place as food product for the masses. This bean is very palatable and nutritious. While it is grown in every state, the production of Jalisco and Veracruz lead. The product is consumed almost entirely in Mexico.

Another Mexican staple is the garbanzo, a white and larger bean than the frijol. It is an article appearing almost regularly on the table of the Spanish element in Mexico. In contrast to the frijol, large amounts of garbanzos are exported annually.

Aside from the large estates and the difficulty in getting the owners to cut up their properties into small holdings, and thereby give the peon a chance to work what he can rightfully say is his, the question of the government lands is also of direct bearing on the present troublesome situation.

The government lands are divided into four classes. This division was an arrangement growing out of a measure promulgated in 1900. The first class is called "terrenos baldios," or public lands. This is all the land not devoted to public use by the proper authorities, nor by them conveyed, gratuitously or otherwise, to private individuals or corporations according to law. The second class is termed "desasias," excess holdings. This is the land in possession of private individuals in excess of the area determined by the boundaries established by the original grant.

The third class is that named "excedencias," outside possessions, or lands possessed by private individuals for 20 or more years, lying beyond the boundaries established by the original grant, but adjoining the land under such grant. Finally, the fourth class of government land is called "terrenos nacionales," national lands, which are unallotted public or vacant lands surveyed by official commissions or by duly authorized corporations, or public lands denominated by private individuals who have subsequently abandoned their claims, or when such claims have not been granted, provided the land has been actually surveyed.

The land law which went into effect Dec. 29, 1900, may have been the best possible measure from the standpoint of the government. Whether it is sufficiently favorable to permit the native masses taking advantage of its provisions is another question. The fact is that at the present time very little of the land is owned by the millions of people of the republic. Because they considered it futile to wait longer for a subdivision of the large properties, thousands of peons flocked to the mountain sections, and this is the reason that there has been for years a scarcity of labor for the haciendas. The victories of General Villa in the present instance, as was the case when Madero rallied around him his thousands of supporters, are made possible because of the discontent among what are in reality the farm hands.

Mexico is different from South and Central America in that its population of laborers is more than large enough to cultivate the soil. Newcomers can do much to improve the agricultural situation. In fact, no country of such dimensions as Mexico can help being bettered by outside energy. Here then, is the great neighbor to the United States across the Rio Grande, with millions of men and women anxious to go to work on any little piece of land a family may call its own, but the little pieces are not there.

It is an established fact that where families have held possession of plots of ground close to the extensive haciendas gradually they have found it impossible to continue working the soil profitably and their such land was easily absorbed by the great landed proprietor and the next thing the peon knew he and his family were laborers, where he was at one time proprietor.

Land ownership must be the basis of permanent order and self-support if not contentment among the people of any country. The man who owns agricultural land can at least reap from its products enough to support himself and family and some domestic animals. The great body of the Mexican population has engaged in political and social revolutions when some opportunity for bettering rural conditions seemed to appear.

Whoever manages to bring about a temporary halt to hostilities, and restores normal conditions, must first of all take up the land problem. If this is not done, it would seem as if there must be a repetition of present foment until the masses among the Mexicans are appeased of their land hunger.

HUERTA COLLAPSE NOT TO END MEXICO DISTURBANCE

Científicos, the Army and the Church Are Said to Be United as Force of Conservatism Against People's Demands for Land, Liberty and Justice

EL PASO, Tex.—President Wilson delivered his message to Congress, and his voice was heard in the four corners of the earth. Particularly the following quotation focussed universal interest, if press dispatches are to be credited:

"He (Huerta) has forfeited the respect and the moral support even of those who were at one time willing to see him succeed. Little by little he has been completely isolated. By a little every day his power and prestige are crumbling and the collapse is not far away."

There is no doubt as to the collapse of Huerta, but what about the collapse of the "Huertismo," taking that word as embodying the notions, beliefs, concepts, traits, interests and procedures of a certain social class and its subclasses?

A constant, recurrent, similar phenomenon is always indicative of a correspondent sole cause; and as in the case of Mexico the present revolution is not a single, occasional, isolated disturbance, but one of a series with the same specific characteristics and singularities of former disturbances, one must find that "sole cause," and at the same time conclude that Huerta personally is a negligible element in the question. The system that he accidentally represents constitutes the whole issue.

The Diaz regime was not an exception, not even a parenthesis, but an explainable, wider interval in the manifestation of the disorder. But in the sway of events which are not subjected to a principle the search for a cause will discover the immediate radical one, which in turn will lead back through a long chain of other causes to arrive finally to a negation, the origin of them all.

Human thought collectively studied is seen actuated by two opposite tendencies, the liberal and the reactionary; that is the progressive and the conservative.

With their mutual, pugnacious, correlative activities, with a slight margin of strength in favor of the first one, a steady, gradual progress results with real benefit for both elements.

But in Mexico this does not happen, it never has happened. The struggle is not for counterbalance, for advantages, but it is one of suppression, annihilation.

The conservative tendency, with the superiority afforded by the tradition, religious ascendancy, instruction, wealth and political power, stand firmly for privileges and absolutely opposes all democratic reform.

In this extraordinary contest the liberal tendency does not fight primarily for gain, but for its very existence, and lacking the usually indispensable and effective knowledge, discipline, money and publicity, its aggression or defense becomes intermittent, spasmodic. When the exhaustion is somewhat overcome the conflict recommences, the material advantages offset by the treason of its leaders.

Yet, as the liberal tendency carries

within itself the real elements of good causes a bit of progress for the nation, although not in proportional relation to the energies spent in the engagement.

The so-called national independence produced the throne of Iturbide; the overthrowing of Iturbide resulted in the

reign of General Diaz.

The land law which went into effect

Dec. 29, 1900, may have been the best

possible measure from the standpoint of

the government. Whether it is suffi-

ciently favorable to permit the native

masses taking advantage of its provi-

sions is another question. The fact is

that at the present time very little of

the land is owned by the millions of

people of the republic. Because they

considered it futile to wait longer for

a subdivision of the large properties,

thousands of peons flocked to the

mountain sections, and this is the rea-

son that there has been for years a

scarcity of labor for the haciendas.

As was the case when Madero rallied

around him his thousands of suppor-

ters, the Indians have been cheated and

exploited. The Indians always have

preferred to retain the system of vil-

lage communes in existence before the

coming of the Spanish conquerors.

And although the masses were not

considered in the government's attem-

pt to provide agriculture, yet consider-

able advance has been made neverthe-

less. The department of promotion in

past years has done a good deal

toward disseminating information of

value to cultivation. In 1907 the Con-

gress passed a law placing the national

college of agriculture under the jurisdic-

tion of the department of promotion. Further encouragement to agriculture and irrigation was also given by founding the agricultural bank, authorized to issue loans designed to aid cultivation.

Although Mexico is one of the most favorable of all countries for farming, yet the lack of irrigation has been a great drawback. The government under normal conditions attempted to improve this and it would have accomplished something of value if owners of the enormous estates had cooperated to the extent that they should. In very many cases, however, they have been satisfied to lease their acres to mining and lumber companies, and where further clearings could have been made with little difficulty, this was not attempted because, for the purposes, the ground seemed good enough as it was. Where timber had been taken off, there was work still remaining to be done before the land was fit for farming.

It would seem as if there must be a repetition of present foment until the masses among the Mexicans are appeased of their land hunger.

AMERICANS TOLD TO QUIT TAMPICO; BATTLE GOES ON

(Continued from page one)
disseminated by interests in Mexico City inimical to President Wilson.

The Spanish ambassador has formally filed with the state department a demand that all of King Alfonso's subjects and their property in Chihuahua and vicinity be protected. Secretary of State Bryan has telegraphed to the American consular representatives in Chihuahua and Juarez that they are to insist that the Spaniards be protected from any indignity.

While Secretary Bryan refuses to disclose the extent of the demands made on General Villa and his chief, General Carranza, it is understood that it was made plain that they will be held personally responsible for any violation of international usages in their treatment of aliens, especially Spaniards.

The triumph, however, of President Juarez with his "Laws of Reform" was a decisive point won by the liberal tendency, its opposition divided to be laterally reorganized in independent factions with particular secondary, inimical aims to each other. During the later days of Gen. Porfirio Diaz the reactionary tendency disposed itself to receive the inheritance of the public power.

The triumph, however, of President Juarez with his "Laws of Reform" was a decisive point won by the liberal tendency, its opposition divided to be laterally reorganized in independent factions with particular secondary, inimical aims to each other. During the later days of Gen. Porfirio Diaz the reactionary tendency disposed itself to receive the inheritance of the public power.

The army (headed by General Reyes, minister of war), deeming itself the maker of the Porfirian peace, considered no faction better qualified than itself to maintain it; so the scepter dropping from the grasp of the despot, they believed, ought to fall into the hands of a leader with "eagles on his shoulders."

The church, which under the "Diaz policy of conciliation" had mended her ranks and renovated her strength, was prepared with her "Catholic party" to see what she could secure.

So the científicos, the army and the church fought their battles at the feet of the iron-handed ruler, all of them entirely disregarding the existence of the Mexican people.

The científicos said: "No militarism. The spirit of the twentieth century men refuses to see the nations converted into barracks," because they wanted to avoid the expense which meant less money in their own vaults.

The generals said: "We fear for the independence of the fatherland," created the second reserve and passed the bill for the militarization of the country; because the expense meant more money in their own pockets.

The generals said: "We fear for the independence of the fatherland," created the second reserve and passed the bill for the militarization of the country; because the expense meant more money in their own pockets.

When unexpectedly the enslaved people rose up to throw off their yoke, the church with its press encouraged them a little against the científicos, who are said to be tarnished with "Jacobinism."

But when the war cry became "land and liberty" and "land and justice," quickly the científicos, the army and the church united to present a compact front to the demands of land, liberty and justice.

General Reyes is gone; General Felix Diaz is out of the country, and the collapse of Gen. Victoriano Huerta will not mean the end of the selfish, oppressive, sanguinary character of the conservative tendency, the immediate radical cause for the Mexican revolutions.

When unexpectedly the enslaved people rose up to throw off their yoke, the church with its press encouraged them a little against the científicos, who are said to be tarnished with "Jacobinism."

But when the war cry became "land and liberty" and "land and justice," quickly the científicos, the army and the church united to present a compact front to the demands of land, liberty and justice.

General Reyes is gone; General Felix Diaz is out of the country, and the collapse of Gen. Victoriano Huerta will not mean the end of the selfish, oppressive, sanguinary character of the conservative tendency, the immediate radical cause for the Mexican revolutions.

When unexpectedly the enslaved people rose up to throw off their yoke, the church with its press encouraged them a little against the científicos, who are said to be tarnished with "Jacobinism."

But when the war cry became "land and liberty" and "land and justice," quickly the científicos, the army and the church united to present a compact front to the demands of land, liberty and justice.

General Reyes is gone; General Felix Diaz is out of the country, and the collapse of Gen. Victoriano Huerta will not mean the end of the selfish, oppressive, sanguinary character of the conservative tendency, the immediate radical cause for the Mexican revolutions.

General Reyes is gone; General Felix Diaz is out of the country, and the collapse of Gen. Victoriano Huerta will not mean the end of the selfish, oppressive, sanguinary character of the conservative tendency, the immediate radical cause for the Mexican revolutions.</

SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE A POWER

Business Organization of Golden Gate City Leading Factor in Having Railroad-Owned Ships Barred from the Panama Canal

MEMBERS NUMBER 3100

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Established through a desire to do a bigger and a better work than had been accomplished hitherto by even the most active organizations in its line, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the city's new business and civic welfare promoter, realizes that it has cut out no little task for itself, but seems, nevertheless, to be serenely confident of breaking all records with its new forces and energies. A little more than two years ago the Merchants Association, the Merchants Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco and the Down Town Association consolidated, forming the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, which now ranks as the third largest organization of its kind in the United States. With a population of 500,000 in San Francisco, the chamber has 3100 members and it is said to be the largest organization of the kind in the world in proportion to the size of the city.

The chamber's work is conducted through nine departments: Publicity, membership, retail trade, information and statistical, municipal affairs, transportation, marine, grain inspection and foreign trade. In addition to the departments various committees look after the development of civic work in all lines. What, it is said, was perhaps the greatest single effort ever accomplished



Home of new business institution of city of Golden Gate

HASTINGS WOMAN'S CLUB TAKES CHARGE OF THE CITY'S NEEDY

Organization in Nebraska Inaugurates Clean-Up Day, Lays Out Public Playground and Arouses Art Interest

SCHOOLS GIVEN HELP

HASTINGS, Neb.—Located in the heart of the plains, with only 40 years behind it, in which to acquire its asphalt pavements, well lighted streets and well governed municipal affairs, Hastings has had a large measure of success. It has, in this short time become known as a manufacturing place as well as a railroad center.

In the struggles to achieve commercial prominence, however, Hastings has not overlooked the necessity of culture, and at points where some of the present population remember, roving herds of buffalo, now stand well equipped schools, with the favorably known Hastings College at their head. The Hastings Woman's Club is one of the city's most modern institutions and one that has done much to encourage a wholesome interest in matters tending toward civic uplift and the general betterment of social and political conditions. The club is only seven years old, but has enjoyed a sturdy growth and reached goodly proportions. It has about 200 members, eight departments, and a reputation for "doing things." The policy of the club has been not to initiate great, sweeping movements of reform, but to encourage and to cooperate with all the forces that make for improvement in social conditions. Each year the art department brings a collection of original paintings, which are on exhibit for several days, and special opportunities for studying them are given the teachers and pupils of the schools. Talks on the pictures are given at stated times by members of the club who are well qualified for the task. Art exhibits also are held at the high school each year and to them the club women render valuable assistance. Through their cooperation there are now about a \$1000 worth of good pictures owned by the different schools of the city.

Last spring, the civics department of the club inaugurated a "clean-up day" which it is hoped to make an annual affair. The assistance of the school boys in the different wards was procured. Formed into companies, each

MRS. W. H. DILLON
President

their campaign against dirt. The tales were both amusing and exciting—they had not always encountered smooth sailing in their efforts for reform. A handsome flag was presented to the ward that had done the most effective work, and the ladies having the movement in charge rejoiced over a clean city but, more than all, over the spirit of civic cleanliness and civic righteously that was inspired in these future longs.

For a long time, Hastings has felt a desire to emulate the example of those cities that have provided public playgrounds for their children, but the city had no money for the purpose and many persons said they were not needed here. Last spring, the Woman's Club took the matter in hand and, as a result, a considerable sum was raised by private subscription, enough to start a playground in the corner of one of the city parks with the Y. M. C. A. director in charge during certain hours of the day. In two weeks it was found necessary to employ a young woman to supervise the play of the girls. The venture was a success and children and parents, alike, are hoping that the city will find a way to make the playground a permanent institution.

From the time of its organization, the club has been in close touch with the public schools and it is largely due to the influence of the club members that an excellent system of four kindergartens has been established; that the high school girls enjoy a domestic science department of unusual facilities also is due to the club. The club itself is not well housed at present, but it is a difficult matter to keep accommodations equal to the rapid increase of attendance. A strong effort is making now to have domestic science teaching introduced into the fifth and sixth grades, for the benefit of the large number of girls who never reach the high school.

It is, however, as the originator of the civics board of charities that the club has gained most distinction. This board is composed of the five members of the charity committee of the Woman's Club, three members of the county board of supervisors, the editors of the two daily newspapers, the superintendent of the city schools and the trustee officer. The

MRS. W. H. DILLON
President

most Americans, if asked whether or not they approve of public laundries, would answer, "I don't know, I never saw one, I'm not even sure I know what such a place is."

This ignorance is easily accounted for, since there are in the United States only about 15 public laundries in all, and of these one third are to be found in a single city, Baltimore, Md. In the largest cities, where the need for public laundries would seem to be most urgent, they are practically unknown.

The reason for the existence of public laundries at all is explained in an article on "Public Laundries in America" by Dr. Donald B. Armstrong in the American City for December. "Among the great mass of the poorly-housed tenement population of the large American cities," writes Dr. Armstrong, "the facilities for washing clothes are decidedly meager. This condition has been met in a few cities by the establishment of public laundries or, more properly speaking, public wash houses, fashioned largely after the plan of those long in use in European cities.

Most Americans, if asked whether or not they approve of public laundries, would answer, "I don't know, I never saw one, I'm not even sure I know what such a place is."

Would the men and women of the immigrant districts in Boston be as enthusiastic over the idea of public laundries as those on the East Side in New York?

That is a question which no one is prepared to answer with conviction, for in Boston the matter has not been brought before the people for their decision. Settlement workers, however, who more than any other class of persons are in touch with the needs of the immigrants, believe that the establishment of public wash houses might be feasible, but would by no means call such establishment a necessity.

Miss Geraldine Gordon, head resident of Denison house, says that the Syrian and Italian women in that part of the city often have said that they would like to have such places started. They were accustomed to doing their washing together in their home country, either in public laundries or in the open, and they miss the opportunity here. Having to do their washing in their kitchens, which are often so small that there is room for only one tub, they are compelled to do their laundry work by instalments.

Getting the clothes dried is another difficulty which the public laundry would obviate.

On the other hand, it is pretty certain that in some districts, at least, the public washhouse would not prove popular. This view is held by Miss Mary L. Strong of South End house, who says that the problem of what to do with the family laundry has been solved to some degree by the establishment of wetwash laundries, largely patronized by the people of the district, and which, she feels, have come to stay.

In the first place, the people feel a certain satisfaction in having a laundry man call at the door, and in the second place it is a great relief to have the washing taken out of the house to be done by some one else. Inasmuch as a large basket costs only 50 cents, and the pieces do not have to be tagged or marked in any way, the cheapness and simplicity of the wetwash method make a ready appeal to the busy housewife, and so she merely keeps the basket full once a week or once in two weeks, as the case may be, and does not begrudge the half dollar due when the basket is returned.

She feels she is getting her money's worth and is saved a lot of bother and work besides. The public laundry might do away with considerable of the bother, Miss Strong says, but it would not do away with all the work.

Miss Nellie F. Hill, head resident of the Frances E. Willard settlement, is likewise of the opinion that public laundries, while possessing many advantages, are not the crying need of the hour.

by a commercial organization was the business have been organized into guilds by barring of railroad-owned ships from the Panama canal. This work was done directly through the efforts of the organization is distributed at the rate of 1000 pieces a day. Every ship enter-

ing and clearing is reported by the marine department. Shipments of grain are inspected and disputes adjudicated.

All of the building conducted by the municipality, amounting to over \$7,000,000 in the past three years, is inspected and checked up by the municipal affairs department. Ways and means are devised for increasing the international trade of the port and freight rates to various sections of the state have been equalized. Wholesale trade extension excursions are run throughout the city's jobbing territory, and the interior of the state is kept in close touch with the metropolis by excursions, meetings and the personal touch that is so necessary in development work.

The activities of the chamber appear in the daily papers several times a week. The membership and the public are in touch with the work that is being accomplished. In this way a sympathetic bond of cooperation exists that brings results.

DAKOTA BUILDING OPERATIONS GROW

FARGO, N. D.—The amount of building, contracts for which passed through the offices of the Fargo Builders & Traders Exchange, for 1913 amounts to \$1,084,000, is the report of Victor H. Leebey, secretary of the Fargo Builders & Traders Exchange, says the Forum.

This amount exceeds the volume of business passing through the exchange offices during the past four years.

The prospects for 1914 are exceptionally good, said Mr. Leebey. From every part of the state come optimistic reports. In Fargo alone the building going up next year will well approach the \$1,000,000 mark.

AQUEDUCT RUN BY WATER BOARD

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The aqueduct has been transferred to the jurisdiction of the water board by the board of public works.

The water board has complete control of the aqueduct as contemplated by the charter, and also takes over the liabilities and the assets of the project, including salvage valued at about \$1,400,000, says the Tribune.

WISDOM OF PUBLIC LAUNDRY IN BOSTON AN OPEN QUESTION

Some Tenement Lodgers Favor it While Others Are Loath to Expose Clothes to Gaze of Neighbors—Wet Wash Establishments Fill Greatly Felt Need

MANY HOMES WITHOUT FACILITIES

Most Americans, if asked whether or not they approve of public laundries, would answer, "I don't know, I never saw one, I'm not even sure I know what such a place is."

This ignorance is easily accounted for, since there are in the United States only about 15 public laundries in all, and of these one third are to be found in a single city, Baltimore, Md. In the largest cities, where the need for public laundries would seem to be most urgent, they are practically unknown.

The reason for the existence of public laundries at all is explained in an article on "Public Laundries in America" by Dr. Donald B. Armstrong in the American City for December. "Among the great mass of the poorly-housed tenement population of the large American cities," writes Dr. Armstrong, "the facilities for washing clothes are decidedly meager. This condition has been met in a few cities by the establishment of public laundries or, more properly speaking, public wash houses, fashioned largely after the plan of those long in use in European cities.

Most Americans, if asked whether or not they approve of public laundries, would answer, "I don't know, I never saw one, I'm not even sure I know what such a place is."

Would the men and women of the immigrant districts in Boston be as enthusiastic over the idea of public laundries as those on the East Side in New York?

That is a question which no one is prepared to answer with conviction, for in Boston the matter has not been brought before the people for their decision.

Settlement workers, however, who more than any other class of persons are in touch with the needs of the immigrants, believe that the establishment of public wash houses might be feasible, but would by no means call such establishment a necessity.

Miss Geraldine Gordon, head resident of Denison house, says that the Syrian and Italian women in that part of the city often have said that they would like to have such places started. They were accustomed to doing their washing together in their home country, either in public laundries or in the open, and they miss the opportunity here. Having to do their washing in their kitchens, which are often so small that there is room for only one tub, they are compelled to do their laundry work by instalments.

Getting the clothes dried is another difficulty which the public laundry would obviate.

On the other hand, it is pretty certain that in some districts, at least, the public washhouse would not prove popular. This view is held by Miss Mary L. Strong of South End house, who says that the problem of what to do with the family laundry has been solved to some degree by the establishment of wetwash laundries, largely patronized by the people of the district, and which, she feels, have come to stay.

In the first place, the people feel a certain satisfaction in having a laundry man call at the door, and in the second place it is a great relief to have the washing taken out of the house to be done by some one else. Inasmuch as a large basket costs only 50 cents, and the pieces do not have to be tagged or marked in any way, the cheapness and simplicity of the wetwash method make a ready appeal to the busy housewife, and so she merely keeps the basket full once a week or once in two weeks, as the case may be, and does not begrudge the half dollar due when the basket is returned.

She feels she is getting her money's worth and is saved a lot of bother and work besides. The public laundry might do away with considerable of the bother, Miss Strong says, but it would not do away with all the work.

Miss Nellie F. Hill, head resident of the Frances E. Willard settlement, is likewise of the opinion that public laundries, while possessing many advantages, are not the crying need of the hour.

Mrs. A. H. BROOKE
Chairman civic board of charities

ness have been organized into guilds by the chamber. Authentic literature on the city published by the organization is distributed at the rate of 1000 pieces a day. Every ship enter-

E. C. Slattery & Co.
Opposite Boston Common

154-155-156-158 Tremont Street

Artistic Christmas Gifts

Leather Goods, Jewelry Novelties, Etc.

Bracelet Watches	9.50 to 32.50
Bottomhole Watches	3.95 to 6.00
Dainty Enamelled Clocks	10.00 to 13.50
Brass Clocks	75c to 2.50
Coin Holders	1.00 to 25.00
Imported Vanities	2.50 to 32.50
Lorgnettes	4.50 to 15.00
Jewelled Pendants with sterling silver neck chains	1.50 to 25.00
Velvet and Moire Silk Neck Bands set with jewelled pendants	2.00 to 7.50
French Bracelets	3.00 to 12.50
Bar Pins	75c to 10.00
Jewelled Brooches	4.50 to 22.50
Sterling Chains for watch or lorgnette	2.75 to 18.50
Gun-metal Chains	50c to 5.00
Silk Ribbon Guards	1.00 to 7.50
Long Chains, with semi-precious stones	1.50 to 5.00
Opera Length French Pearl Necklaces	5.00 to 25.00
Real Amber Bead Necklaces	2.95 to 18.50

Women's Gloves

1-Clasp Cape Street Gloves	1.00 to 1.65
1-Clasp Gray and Tan Mocha	1.00 to 2.00
2-Clasp Pique Kid Gloves	1.50 to 2.25
2-Clasp Kid Suede Gloves	1.75 to 2.25
8-Button Pique Glace Gloves	2.25
8-Button Prix Seam Mocha	2.50
12-Button White Glace Kid	1.95 to 2.50
16-Button White Glace Kid	2.50 to 4.00
20-Button White Glace Kid	3.25 to 4.00
Reindeer Gloves—Fur Lined	4.50 to 6.00
1-Button Washable Doeskin	1.00 to 1.75
Scotch Knit Wool Gloves	75c to 1.50
Scotch Knit Elbow Gloves	1.50 to 2.50
Scotch Wool Long Gloves	1.00 to 2.00

Women's Hosiery

Fine Cotton Hose	.25 to .75
French Cotton Hose	.50 to 1.00
French Lisle Hose	.75 to 1.25
Silk Lisle Hose	.25 to .75
Thread Silk Hose	1.00 to 2.50
French Silk Hose	.25 to 3.50
Colored Silk Hose	1.00 to 2.00
Embroidered Silk Hose	.25 to 4.00
French Lace Ankle Silk Hose	5.00 to 7.50

Among Women's Clubs of the State

Reports of Massachusetts, Vermont and city federation meetings are to be given before the members of the Daughters of Vermont at their regular meeting in the Hotel Vendome, Dec. 18. A program will be furnished by club members. Each member is requested to wear a card bearing her name, town and county for the purpose of becoming better acquainted. By invitation of the Vermont Association of Boston the club members are to attend an illustrated lecture on South America by Mrs. Everett E. Benton at the Copley Plaza, Dec. 19.

West Medford Woman's League held an all-day meeting and basket lunch Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. L. R. Gurney when a list of gifts which are to be presented by the club was completed. The next meeting will be held Dec. 31 when James H. Franklin is to give an address on the work done in the mission fields of foreign countries, illustrating his address with photographs.

Plymouth Reading Club of Malden was entertained Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Irving H. Coggan of Plymouth road. Plans were discussed for the annual gentlemen's night but the date was not decided upon. Mrs. George M. Chisholm was appointed chairman in charge of the committee to arrange for the evening. A social hour with collation followed. At the January meeting, Mrs. Chisholm and Miss Laura Wilson will be the hostesses at the former's residence on Plymouth road.

Fortnightly Club of Winchester held a minstrel show in the town hall Monday afternoon in place of the regular meeting of the club. Mrs. Everett W. Farmer was interlocutor and songs and selections were rendered by the end men. The stage was arranged to represent a plantation and the soloists and guests sat at tables. The next meeting will be held Dec. 20 when a children's afternoon has been arranged by the social committee, Mrs. F. C. Alexander, chairman. Robert P. McLaughlin will give an entertainment with his "Pixies." Refreshments will be served.

Deliverance Monroe chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, held its December meeting Tuesday afternoon at the residence of the regent, Miss Mabel E. Beers, 87 Cottage street, Everett. The new club banners were approved and several were presented by the banner committee and will be placed in historical buildings in which the chapter is interested. A sale is to be held this month and the proceeds will be added to the patriotic fund of the society. The Rev. Richard Eddy Sykes gave an address on "Patriotism." Miss Beers was assisted as hostess by Mrs. Francis C. Dana of Everett and the sisters and a niece of Miss Beers. A collation was served.

Mrs. James A. Hewes of Francis street, Melrose, was hostess to Faneuil Hall, chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Monday afternoon. The Rev. Frank Watters, president of the Ipswich Historical Society, was the speaker, his subject being "Every Day Life in Early Colonial Times." A collation followed. The hostesses were Mrs. J. A. Hewes, Mrs. S. Pearl Brock, Mrs. L. A. Coburn, Mrs. William C. Brown, Mrs. Frank H. Brown, Miss Helen Burr and Mrs. Howard Metcalf.

Karshish Club of Malden was entertained Monday afternoon by Mrs. Graves W. Bunnell of 1 Glen street. The speakers were Mrs. Charles N. Peabody who told of the Pueblo Indians, and Miss Laura W. Harris, who spoke of the Indian legends and myths. Refreshments were served by the hostess. At the next meeting of the club, Mrs. C. H. Dearborn will be the hostess and the speaker will be the Indian girl Pe-ahm-e-squeet, Floating Cloud, who is to give an address on Indian life in native costume, and will sing some of the Indian folk songs.

The J. G. B. Club of Malden was entertained Wednesday afternoon by Miss Lottie Spreuer at her home, 33 Clayton street. At the business session three members were elected. The annual election of officers was held, resulting as follows: president, Miss Mary G. Tucker; secretary, Miss Lottie Spreuer, and treasurer, Miss Lottie Leahy. A collation followed. Miss Tucker will be the next hostess at her home, 6 Parsonage road.

At the annual seven-cent sale of the Monday Club of Malden, the young women of the club netted sufficient funds to increase the work of the Malden Girls' Club, which the club maintains. Mrs. Lester S. Hart was general chairman of the committee in charge. The chairman of the tables were Miss Edna M. Whittemore, Miss Gertrude Crocker, Miss Helen C. King, Miss Margaret Bartlett, Miss Ruth Patch, Miss E. C. Tribble, Mrs. Harry F. Damon, Miss Lucia T. Brown, Miss Ada Miner, Mrs. Charles R. Bicknell, Mrs. John F. Neal, Miss Lila G. Minchin, Mrs. James E. Knowlton, Mrs. Morton E. Cummings and Mrs. Marion P. Tahyer. Practically all of the articles offered for sale were made by the ladies of the Monday Club and the girls of the Girls' Club.

Members of the True-Flanders Club of Malden were entertained Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Edward M. Everett of Mt. Vernon street, and the address of the afternoon was given by the Rev. A. M. Parker of the Mystic Side Congregational church of Everett. A collation followed.

Mrs. C. C. Emerson was hostess of the Neighborhood Club of Malden in Shadford hall, Monday afternoon. The affair took the form of a reception to Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Toothaker as an anniversary celebration. Mrs. A. G. Waide, vice-president of the club, made the presentation of a lamp to Mrs. Toothaker. A social time followed.

Mrs. William C. Crawford was the speaker at the meeting of the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club, Wednesday afternoon, in Corinthian hall, when she gave an address on "Shall Women Vote, Why and Why Not?" The afternoon was in charge of the current events department, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Remick, chairman. Contralto solos were given by Miss Gertrude Tingley. The club held its annual sale Monday in the same hall for the purpose of increasing the treasury fund. Several of the tables sold out their entire stock during the afternoon and by evening practically all of the goods had been disposed of, the fair being a financial success. In charge of the fair were Mrs. Ervina R. Strout, Mrs. Alice W. Eldridge, Mrs. Ethel G. Collins, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Remick, Mrs. Mabel S. Clark, Mrs. Alice A. Sturtevant and Mrs. Jean A. Page.

Melrose Woman's Club had as speaker at its meeting Thursday afternoon Miss Rose Livingstone of New York city. The afternoon was in charge of the department of civics and conservation, Mrs. Lena Adams Kitching, chairman. The next meeting will be held Dec. 18, when Prof. John P. Marshall will lecture on music and give an organ recital. This meeting will be held in the First Congregational church.

Richard H. Waldo, publicity agent of recent conventions of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, is to come from New York to be the speaker at the Boston Women's Publicity Club luncheon Dec. 16 at Hotel Thordike. "Police Power of Advertising" is the subject to be presented.

Mrs. Jessie L. Leonard and Miss Susan Thayer Bowker, special committee on the party which is to be given on the date of the regular literary meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association have arranged a varied and attractive program for the entertainment of the members and their guests. The meeting is called for 2 o'clock, Dec. 17, and by invitation of Miss Charlotte A. Powell, corresponding secretary, will be held at her home, 61 Columbia road, Dorchester. Mrs. Sarah W. Lee Mortimer of the program committee will be chairman of the afternoon. Among the numbers already arranged for will be an original paper, "Grandmother's Attic Treasures." Mrs. Lillian C. Kirkland; readings, "Christmas Carol," Felicia Hemans; "The Christmas Holly," Eliza Cook; "Under the Holly Bough," Charles Mackay; "To the Fir Tree," from the German—Miss Marie A. Molineux; original poem, Miss Anne Hathaway; piano solo, "Les Papillons," Schumann; Mrs. Grotz Antis, with descriptive reading by Mrs. Grace E. Nevett; tableau, "The Christmas Spirit," staged by Miss Bowker; song (the words by Mrs. Leonard); Miss M. Kathryn Myers; reading, "The First Christmas Eve" (original arrangement from "Ben Hur"), Mrs. Grace E. Nevett. There will also be a roll-call, the response to be a Christmas quotation. Following the program will be a real live Christmas tree (Miss E. Helena Soule), with a souvenir for each one. Miss Soule will also read an original poem. Refreshments will be served under the direction of Mrs. Alice Turner Nye, with Mrs. Maude Gordon Roby, Mrs. Alida Donnell White, Miss Agnes G. Golden, Mrs. Ida Merrill Guild as assistants.

Miss Anna Sturges Duryea is to address the members of the Thought and Work Club of Salem this afternoon on "Celebrating a Century of Peace." The annual cake and candy sale of the club will take place at the same time.

Malden Old and New Club at Tuesday's meeting listened to Prof. Charles Wellington Furlong give an illustrated lecture on "Argentina."

At the next meeting of the Medford Women's Club Tuesday afternoon, members and guests will be asked to sign a paper petitioning the public service commission to hold a public hearing on the height of street car steps, so that some action may be taken to oblige companies to lower them to a maximum height of 10 inches, instead of 20. The entertainment of the afternoon is in charge of the general topic committee, Mrs. Julia W. Dalrymple, chairman, and will consist of a dramatic reading, "Dean Brummel," play in four acts, by Daniel Dudley Wagner. Music will be furnished by Miss Louisa Knowlton, cellist, a pupil of Charlotte White, with Miss Gertrude Belcher of the Belcher string quartette as accompanist.

The Rev. and Mrs. William Brewster Humphrey of the American Indian League entertained the members of the Taunton Woman's Club at their last meeting, Dec. 8. Mr. Humphrey sang several folksongs of the tribes and Mrs. Humphrey told the story of the Indian woman as revealed through her baskets.

An enjoyable afternoon was spent by the Tourist Club of Lexington Monday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Edwin F. Forbes on Chandler street. Miss Almina Munroe of East Lexington was in charge of the program and she gave a review of Winston Churchill's book, "Inside the Cup." At the next meeting, Monday, at the residence of Mrs. John L. Norris on Massachusetts avenue, a review of "The Squirrel Cage" is to be given by a member.



MRS. E. C. WIXON
Winchester woman spoke before federation meeting



MISS CASSIE L. Paine
One of the speakers at federation meeting in Everett

"How to Know Fabrics" and the "Care and Cleansing of Fabrics" were the topics under consideration at the conference of delegates from the Massachusetts State Federation of Woman's Clubs, held yesterday in Whittier hall, Everett, with the Everett Woman's Club as hostess. Mrs. E. C. Wixson of Winchester, the first speaker, is a graduate of Columbia University and made a study of her subject there. She stated as the aim of the lecture, to interest the women of clubs in the closer study of textiles.

Miss Cassie L. Paine, instructor in salesmanship at Simmons College and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, was the second speaker. Under her topic, the "Care of Fabrics," Miss Paine spoke of the general repair of clothing, such as loose buttons, mending of thin places, brushing and pressing, and the folding and hanging of garments when not in use. Under the topic "Cleansing" Miss Paine analyzed the process of laundering, and gave general directions for the laundering of woolens, silks, cottons and linens, with specific directions for removing spots and stains. This is the first of a series of six lectures, under the direction of the household economic department of the state federation, the next one to be in January on textiles.

Maplewood New Century Club held its regular meeting Monday afternoon with the president, Mrs. Cora May Hammon, in the chair. Mrs. James E. Ward gave a report of the state federation meeting at Whitman. The meeting was the annual reception to new members of which there were 45. Entertainment was furnished by Mrs. C. W. Peterson and Mrs. Gertrude Cheney Bartlett. The afternoon was concluded with a social hour and refreshments. Music was furnished by Mrs. L. S. Keith, mandoline, and Mrs. L. B. Cameron, piano. The club adjourned to meet Jan. 12, 1914.

"Recital of Dances" is the program for the next meeting of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club on Wednesday, Miss Virginia Tanner, the lecturer of the afternoon, is a graduate of Radcliffe and has directed and participated in many of the pageants of recent years.

Miss Florence Buck will speak on "Religious Education of Children" at the meeting of the Unitarian Alliance, Wellesley Hills, next Tuesday.

Mrs. Anna Sturges Duryea is to address the members of the Thought and Work Club of Salem this afternoon on "Celebrating a Century of Peace." The annual cake and candy sale of the club will take place at the same time.

Malden Old and New Club at Tuesday's meeting listened to Prof. Charles Wellington Furlong give an illustrated lecture on "Argentina."

At the next meeting of the Medford Women's Club Tuesday afternoon, members and guests will be asked to sign a paper petitioning the public service commission to hold a public hearing on the height of street car steps, so that some action may be taken to oblige companies to lower them to a maximum height of 10 inches, instead of 20. The entertainment of the afternoon is in charge of the general topic committee, Mrs. Julia W. Dalrymple, chairman, and will consist of a dramatic reading, "Dean Brummel," play in four acts, by Daniel Dudley Wagner. Music will be furnished by Miss Louisa Knowlton, cellist, a pupil of Charlotte White, with Miss Gertrude Belcher of the Belcher string quartette as accompanist.

The Rev. and Mrs. William Brewster Humphrey of the American Indian League entertained the members of the Taunton Woman's Club at their last meeting, Dec. 8. Mr. Humphrey sang several folksongs of the tribes and Mrs. Humphrey told the story of the Indian woman as revealed through her baskets.

An enjoyable afternoon was spent by the Tourist Club of Lexington Monday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Edwin F. Forbes on Chandler street. Miss Almina Munroe of East Lexington was in charge of the program and she gave a review of Winston Churchill's book, "Inside the Cup." At the next meeting, Monday, at the residence of Mrs. John L. Norris on Massachusetts avenue, a review of "The Squirrel Cage" is to be given by a member.

Nine talks will be given by Havrah Hubbard of the Boston Opera House, next week. The musical illustrations will be given by Floyd M. Baxter, pianist. "Madame Butterfly" will be given twice: first, before the Swampscott Woman's Club, at Swampscott, on Monday afternoon; and again on Tuesday evening, before the Philharmonic of Braintree. "Monna Vanna" will also be the subject of two talks on Tuesday morning, before the women of Dedham at the residence of Mrs. Walter Austin, and again, on Thursday afternoon, before the Taunton Women's Club. "The Jewels of the Madonna" will be given on Tuesday afternoon before the Hethorean and Somerville women's clubs at Somerville, and on Wednesday afternoon before the Woman's Scholarship Association in Huntington chambers, 30 Huntington avenue. "Tales of Hoffmann" will be given on Thursday evening, before the Watertown Women's Club and on Friday afternoon before the Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge. "Hansel and Gretel," together with "The Secret of Suzanne" will be given before the Twentieth Century Club of Boston on Wednesday evening.

Members of the C. L. S. C. of Newton Highlands met Monday with Mrs. A. P. Hayward, Center street. "Islands of the Sea," was the subject of the gathering. The Madeira, Azores and Canary islands were discussed. Monday's meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Richards, Lake avenue.

At this week's meeting of the Monday Club of Newton Highlands at which Mrs. C. E. Thompson was hostess, a paper on the authors of the nineteenth century was read by Mrs. J. C. Holt. Mrs. W. B. Ryder read "Brook Farm." Mrs. W. F. Wallace sang and readings were given by the president, Mrs. Henry E. Williams. "The Scum of the Earth" by Robert Haven Schauffer, was read by Mrs. Hiriam A. Miller. Mrs. William M. Mick read a number of Whittier's poems. At the next meeting, "Forefathers' Day" will be observed at the home of Mrs. T. Bartlett, 141 Jackson street, Newton center.

Waban Woman's Club met in the Union church vestry on Monday afternoon. The state delegate, Mrs. Florence Kimball, gave a complete outline of the meeting at Whitman, and the report of the educational committee showed what splendid training the Newton Technical high school is now giving. The "Tragedy of Nan" was read and acted by club members. Mrs. Arnold gave a short introduction explaining conditions at the time of the play, and Helen Patterson read a prologue. Mrs. Collier was Nan Mrs. Isola the aunt with whom Nan lived, Mrs. Elmer was Jennie, the cousin of Nan, Mrs. Fearnside, Nan's uncle; Mrs. Andrews, Dick, the lover of Nan, Mrs. Hubbard of Newton Center was the violinist, Mrs. Wardwell, the rector, Mrs. Turner a captain, and Clara Wiley and Helen Patterson were guests at the party. Prof. Bliss Perry will lecture on "Local Types in American Stories" on Dec. 15 at the Union church vestry. It is to take the form of a guest day for the presidents and secretaries of other clubs and refreshments will be served.

When the Alpha Phi Club of Somerville held its regular meeting, Dec. 9, at the home of Mrs. Alice Scott, 440 Broadway, the club was the needwork night, and members of the club read stories of the holiday season during the evening.

At the regular meeting of the Fortieth Club of Somerville last Saturday in Unitarian hall, Highland avenue, Miss Mabel I. Smith read a report of the federation meeting held at Whitman. The meeting was in charge of the household economics committee, Miss Lilian Symonds, chairman. Miss Nellie Ewarts of Arlington gave a chafing dish exhibition, assisted by Miss Marion G. Bowers and Mrs. C. Estelle Morse of the economics committee.

At the regular meeting of the Foothill Club of Somerville on Dec. 16 at the home of Mrs. Katherine Knight, 16 Johnson avenue. Instead of the usual paper read by a club member, Mrs. Frederick G. Smith, a federation speaker, will address the club, her subject being "Schoolhouses as Social Centers."

The next meeting of the state society, D. R., will be held on "tea party day," Dec. 16, at the Hotel Westminster. Mrs. F. E. Smith, regent of Sarah Hull chapter, will be in charge.

At the annual party of the Junior Society, D. R., at Riverbank court on Dec. 27, Mrs. Mary E. Jackman, junior director, will be in charge.

Quest and Question Club of Winthrop will hold its next meeting on Dec. 16 at the home of Mrs. Katherine Knight, 16 Johnson avenue. Instead of the usual paper read by a club member, Mrs. Frederick G. Smith, a federation speaker, will address the club, her subject being "Schoolhouses as Social Centers."

Faneuil Hall chapter, D. A. R., of Wakefield, Reading, Stoneham and Melrose held its December meeting on Monday with Mrs. James Hewes of 42 Franklin street, Melrose. A talk on "Every Day Life in Early Colonial Times" was given by the Rev. T. Frank Waters, president of the Ipswich Historical Society. Dr. Waters sketched a typical day in such a town as Ipswich. He also discussed in detail the early work of such artisans as the miller, the tanner, the glover, cooper and spinner. The talk was enlivened with humorous citations and anecdotes from the historical records of Essex county. Willis Saxe Fisher of Melrose contributed a group of tenor solos to the program. Faneuil Hall chapter has placed in the Melrose public library a memorial to Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and it will be dedicated on Dec. 19.

Thursday morning, before members of the Newton Center Woman's Club in Bray hall, George H. Martin delivered a lecture on "The Evolution of the Public Schools."

Marshall Darrach gave a lecture-recital on "Macbeth" in the Lynn classical high school hall on Dec. 10 under the auspices of the Lynn Teachers Club. The third and last recital will be on Dec. 17 on "Twelfth Night."

(Continued on page thirteen, column one)

Some of WETHERN'S Practical Christmas Gifts

Our Ribbon Stock is complete. The standard of quality you well know. Many extra saleswomen and cashiers to expedite your shopping.

Marabout Neck Pieces with or without muffs. Also Marabout and Ostrich combined make most acceptable Christmas gifts. Prices range from \$2.98 for the Neck Pieces and \$5.98 for the Muffs.

Roses true to nature even to the odor, 21c each.

Beautiful Carnations in delicate pinks, blanc tasche, reds, etc., 15c each.

Handsome Large Velvet Poppies, without fur, \$1.25; with petals edged with fur, \$1.75 each. The most popular flower for corsage wear.

Ostrich Plumes almost always appeal to the feminine heart and posed on a smart hat, are irresistible, and extremely practical for gifts.

Our showing of Smart Untrimmed Hats is very complete. Every day we get new styles not to be found elsewhere.

Furrier Made Soft Fur Hats are ideal for Xmas gifts—in seal or mole. Prices from \$5.00 and upwards.

TEMPLE PLACE—21 to 27

WEST STREET—33 to 37



This Neck Piece \$3.48



This Dainty Fur-Edged Poppy \$1.75

CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT STOWELL'S

Small Travelling and Desk Clocks

Folding Travelling Clocks	2.50 to 30.00
8-day French Travelling Clocks with leather cases	5.00 to 45.00
American Travelling Clocks with leather Cases	1.50 to 10.00
Small Desk Clocks, metal cases	1.00 to 8.00
Small Desk Clocks, mahogany	3.00 to 19.00
Small Desk Clocks with electric light	5.00 to 25

California "Loop" Nearly Done

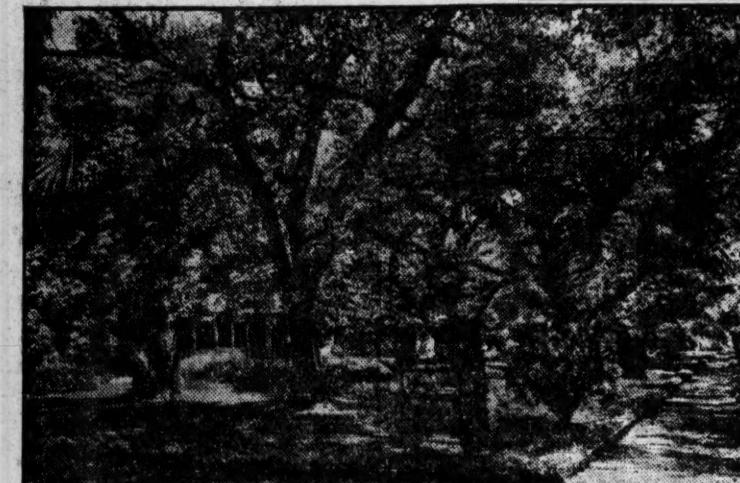
Boulevard 125 Miles Long, Travelling Picturesque Spots of Southwestern United States, to Be Finished in Two Years

BY SANTIAGO CANYON

Within the next two years the Pacific coast boulevard from Seal Beach to Capistrano, a distance of 35 miles, will be completed at an estimated cost of \$500,000. This is said to be one of the finest scenic automobile roads in the world. The boulevard will connect with the highway from Los Angeles to Seal Beach at one end, and with the road from Capistrano at the other, making a balloon loop and covering a distance of 125 miles.

Bay City or Seal Beach as it is now known, is a new town on the ocean front, near Naples. It was given its later name upon the advent of a colony of seals numbering several hundred, which have their home in a little inlet at one end of the town. Cliff house at San Francisco has been an attraction for thousands of tourists because of the seals on the rocks opposite Cliff house. There are now more seals at Seal Beach than have been at the San Francisco seal rocks for some time.

Another beach town this road will traverse is worthy of mention because of its beautiful situation and varied scenery, it is Balboa—named for the discoverer of the Pacific ocean. Balboa lies on a strip of sand extending out from the mainland and separating the waters of Newport bay from the ocean. A few years ago in place of the pretty summer homes which line the shore, a short ferry ride directly across the



Home of Madame Helena Modjeska nestled among the oaks

there was nothing but a few houses in a group of cedar trees, belonging to a gun club. The place was known as Abbott's landing. Balboa is a restful place.

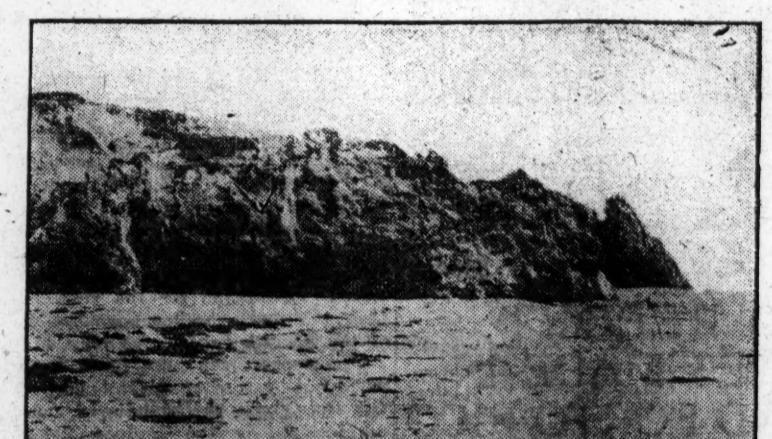
Amusements of the lighter sort are provided, but fishing, surf bathing and boating on the bay are the principal forms of recreation.

A short walk along the shore of the bay brings one to a small white bridge leading to Bay island, which was the summer home of Mme. Helena Modjeska. The cottage faces the bay, modest and unpretentious, and surrounded by a number of similar homes. Madame Modjeska's country home, Arden, where much of the noted actress' time was spent, was a few miles back in the mountains among the live oaks in Santiago canyon.

It is now owned by a country club. The great tragedienne spent her last days at Balboa, where she is remembered as a kindly, generous and warm-hearted woman, rather than as a famous actress.

A short ferry ride directly across the

bay connects Balboa with Balboa island. Here many homes are occupied by people who enjoy spending the summer and many week-ends during the winter by



Caves near Balboa island, where many seaside homes are

the sea. On a small island a few yards distant from one end of Balboa island is built the home of W. S. Collins. The house and grounds entirely cover the island, making it appear like a large vessel on the water. A draw bridge connects Collins island with Balboa island. Farther along on the mainland is a picturesque point where strange formations of rocks and mysterious caves may be explored at low tide. This is Corona del Mar—crown of the sea—the title given by the early Spaniards.

From San Juan Capistrano, whose magnificent ruins are always a fascination, the boulevard will wind back to Los Angeles through Orange county, through groves of fragrant oranges and lemons, through the beet, walnut and bean-growing section of southern California. The largest bean field in the world—21,000 acres—is found on the San Joaquin ranch of 100,000 acres, near Santa Ana. The beet-sugar factories showing the manufacture of sugar from start to finish, are of special interest to visitors, for this is the largest sugar-beet producing section in America.

The program for the Boylston W. C. T. U. is as follows: Jan. 13, "Work Among Fishermen," with Mrs. Lydia S. Walker as leader; a reading by Mrs. Mathilda Voss and music in charge of Mrs. Henrietta M. Andrews; Feb. 10, general temperance work, with Mrs. John G. Warner as leader; March 10, "Prison Work—Work in Worcester," leader, Mrs. Hattie E. Lovell; "Prison Reforms" by Mrs. Loring H. Reed and a reading by Mrs. Walter A. Ridley; April 14, meeting with Mrs. Frank M. Mead as leader and a reading by Mrs. N. Warren Wright; May 12, mothers' meeting, which is to be a public meeting in the town hall; committee in charge: Mrs. Edward Bigelow and Mrs. Abbie D. Flagg, music in charge of Mrs. Joseph B. Garfield and Mrs. Richard A. Flagg; June 9, a picnic in charge of Mrs. George E. Glazier, Mrs. Hattie E. Lovell, Mrs. Fred C. Stark and Mrs. Mary L. Flagg; July 14, open-air meeting with Mrs. Calvin H. Andrews and Mrs. Henry L. Reed, leaders; Aug. 11, general review of the year's work, with Mrs. George S. Dodge as leader and music in charge of Mrs. Walter B. Devoe; Sept. 8, annual business meeting. The program committee is Mrs. Frank M. Mead, Mrs. Calvin H. Andrews, Mrs. Edward Bigelow and Mrs. Hattie E. Lovell.

Current events were discussed at this week's meeting of the T. T. O. Club of Wakefield. Mrs. Rose N. Whitten of Richardson avenue was the hostess and Mrs. Rowland B. French and Mrs. Stanley B. Purdy the speakers. Mrs. Whitten will read from "Hiawatha" at next Tuesday's meeting and Miss Gertrude Tingley will sing. Mrs. Charles F. Woodward of West Chestnut street will be the hostess.

Children's day, a custom with the Kosmos Club in its earlier days, was revived at Friday afternoon's meeting by a special committee of which Mrs. Emily Freeman Howes was chairman. Flanley hall was filled with boys and girls, the children of members of the club. Miss Becker entertained with chalk sketches and stories and added modeling in clay, concluding with recitations in costume. A group of musical numbers from "Jack and the Beanstalk" were sung by Mrs. John M. Vine and Mrs. Howard Tuttle, members of the club, with Mrs. Lillian Scovell Merrill at the piano. The club's second meeting of the month will be omitted. On Jan. 2 Dr. A. A. Berle will lecture on "The New World."

Dr. Ralph Kendrick Smith addressed members of the Newton Social Science Club Wednesday morning on "Ventilation in Public Schools."

The recently formed Newton Woman's Club will hold its first regular meeting at the Newton club, Dec. 15. Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick will give "Jeanne D'Arc," a romantic drama. Meetings will be held the first and third Mondays during the season at the homes of members.

Roslindale Community Club has several classes now in action. The parliamentary law class under the direction of Mrs. Electa M. Sherman, instructor of the Boston Parliamentary Law Club, which meets with Dr. Ruey Stevens, is under way. A second millinery class has been formed and the choral class under the direction of Mr. Shackley is showing progress.

The committee of the Fathers and Mothers Club in charge of the sale for the child welfare work is pleased with the results. Many new articles were donated on the closing day, so the sale will be continued during the mornings of next week.

Woburn Woman's Club observed presidents day Friday in Lyceum hall. William J. Burns, the detective, addressed the meeting on "American Citizenship." Each member of the club was allowed to bring one guest and the seating capacity of the hall was taxed to the limit. After the lecture an informal reception was held. Refreshments were served by the hospitality committee, Mrs. Alice Marion chairman. Music was provided by the Schubert trio of Woburn.

The Rev. Daniel R. Freeman of All Souls church, Braintree, was the speaker at the Tuesday afternoon meeting of the Brookline Equal Suffrage Association, taking for his subject, "Woman as Social Help." Mr. Freeman pointed out the various duties of women towards society, and showed how their activities could be enlarged by the possession and use of the ballot. Tuesday afternoon members of the association who were delegates to the recent National Woman Suffrage convention at Washington will give reports of the proceedings of the convention. The hostess will be Miss Anne Cleaveland Cheney, a Brookline poetess. There will be no meeting on Dec. 23, or Dec. 24.

Hyde Park Current Events Club had its only evening meeting of the year Wednesday with the school teachers as special guests. Miss Brida D. Holmes gave an organ recital preceding the meeting and Miss Margaret Elliott of Newton two violin solos. Current events were given by Mrs. Arthur Stanley and a stereopticon lecture by Nat M. Brigham on "The Grand Canyon of Arizona." Next Wednesday evening current events will be given by Mrs. H. N. Case and an illustrated lecture on "Present Day Uses of Electricity" by La Rue Vredenburg. The meeting of Dec. 24 will be omitted.

Hyde Park Current Events Club had its only evening meeting of the year Wednesday with the school teachers as special guests. Miss Brida D. Holmes gave an organ recital preceding the meeting and Miss Margaret Elliott of Newton two violin solos. Current events were given by Mrs. Arthur Stanley and a stereopticon lecture by Nat M. Brigham on "The Grand Canyon of Arizona." Next Wednesday evening current events will be given by Mrs. H. N. Case and an illustrated lecture on "Present Day Uses of Electricity" by La Rue Vredenburg. The meeting of Dec. 24 will be omitted.

Brookline Morning Club met last Thursday at the home of Mrs. D. P. Small, when Dr. Thomas Van Ness of Boston gave an address on the "Feminist

Beattie & McGuire

Famous for Silks and Dress Goods

29 Temple Place
USE ELEVATOR
Entrance Between Emerson's and Wether's ELEVATOR

A SALE OF
SILK PETTICOATS
At \$3.97 Each

Retail Values \$5.00 to \$6.00 Each

Specially underpriced for the Christmas trade. About 300 Silk Petticoats, made up during the past week in our own factory and carefully selected from our own stock of silks so as to insure satisfactory wear.

STYLE A 28

Like Cut—Particularly adapted for use with the tight-fitting gowns now so much in vogue, with 16-inch accordion plaited flounce, close-fitting body in messaline and chiffon taffeta; full line of new and staple colors. Sale price..... 3.97

Sale price..... 3.97

STYLE A 27

Like Cut—This is one of our most popular styles this season, 16-inch accordion plaited flounce, with ruffle on bottom, in messaline and chiffon taffeta; range of colors. Retail value \$5.50. Sale Price, each..... 3.97

SPECIAL—50 Black Silk Jersey Top Petticoats, with 16-inch accordion plaited flounce of best quality messaline or satin de chine. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42. Retail value \$6.50. Sale Price..... \$4.50

Silk Petticoats
Made to
Measure

Beattie & McGuire
29 Temple Pl., Boston, Mass.
Tel. 49 Oxford
Opening of
Charge Accounts
Over Emerson's
Is Sought

AMONG THE WOMEN'S CLUBS OF THE STATE

(Continued from page twelve)

Upward of 300 members and guests gathered in the hall of the Lexington Old Belfry Club last Tuesday to hear Prof. Blase Perry give one of his talks at the fourth meeting of the Lexington Outlook Club. His subject was "Uncle Tom's Cabin Re-read," and besides telling of the story, he read various parts of the book. He also gave a sketch of the author, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mrs. Jay O. Richards, chairman, Mrs. Charles R. Putnam, Mrs. A. L. Burr, Mrs. Arthur B. Tenney and Mrs. Edward D. Sawyer, comprising the clubhouse committee, were in charge of the meeting.

At the last meeting of the Lexington Whatsoever Club in the chapel of the Hancock Congregational church Sunday evening, Mrs. George Edward Martin of Lexington gave a talk on "The Practice of the Presence of God." Plans were formulated for a social to be held after the holidays. The study of the book "What Next in Turkey?" will be resumed Sunday afternoon at the next club meeting, under the direction of Miss Marjory Newell.

Lexington Old Belfry Club Monday evening will present its annual dramatics, which will be staged with the following committee in charge: Robert S. Sturtevant, chairman; Charles H. Miles, Miss Marguerite O. Nichols, Miss Bertha M. Hutchinson and Miss Ruth Wilder.

The second meeting of the Arlington Heights Study Club takes place Tuesday in the home of Mrs. Edward L. Shinn at 23 Linden street. The subject of the afternoon will be "Life in Old Japan," and the topic will include sketches by the members of the Japanese education, religion, communication and social relations.

The third meeting of the Kensington Park Study Club of Arlington Tuesday at the residence of Mrs. George B. C. Rugg on Kensington road, was a civics meeting and dealt with the town of Arlington. Mrs. Fred D. Ennis read John T. Trowbridge's poem on "Pleasant Street," and Nixon Waterman's poem written for the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Arlington. A paper on "The Past History of Arlington" was given by Mrs. Charles F. Atwood, followed with one on "The Present Glory of Arlington" by Mrs. Herbert S. Teele. "The Town Budget" was the topic upon which Mrs. Joseph Jewett spoke. A paper telling about "The Industries and Institutions of Arlington" was presented by Mrs. Young and the literary program closed with a paper by Mrs. Theodore Everett, the president, who pictured to the ladies "Ideal Arlington." As guests, the club entertained Mrs. Truman L. Quimby, president of the Arlington Heights Study Club, and Mrs. J. Herbert Mead, chairman of the civics and current events committee of that club. During the social hour that followed refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Rugg.

At the December meeting of the Lexington chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, next Thursday in the home of Mrs. Boardman Hall at 1876 Beacon street, Boston, Mrs. M. P. Higgins, chairman of the committee for the welfare of women and children, will give an address on "Loyalty in the Daughter of the Twentieth Century."

Ladies of the Arlington Heights Sunshine Club gathered in the home of Mrs. James F. Tilden, on Park avenue, on Wednesday, and following the afternoon program, refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Tilden, assisted by several of the members.

Upon invitation of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club, a sectional conference was held in the Concord town hall last Monday afternoon, under the direction of the civics department of the state federation. Mrs. Rowena Fisher of Melrose, chairman of the federation committee, presided and introduced the speakers. Miss Friedman gave a talk on "Juvenile Courts and Probation Work," and her talk was followed with one on "Junior Civic Leagues." Mrs. Frederic Smith, who spoke on "Junior Civic Leagues," Mrs. Bond of Woburn told of the success of the curfew law in her city, and Miss Dunbar of Canton likewise spoke highly of the law. "Playgrounds Under Paid Instructors" was subject of the talks given by Mrs. Sanborn of Roxbury and Mrs. Wilson of Watertown. Mrs. Brown of the Concord Club gave a report of the recent conference held at the state house in Boston upon city and town planning. Mrs. Sheppard gave an address on "Savings Bank Insurance," and the conference closed with a discussion of the question of lowering the steps on trolley cars.

At the regular monthly business and literary meeting of the East Lexington branch of the National Woman's Alliance in the Second Parish (Unitarian) Follen church at East Lexington Thursday afternoon Mrs. Frederick P. Lord of Boston, a member of the national postoffice mission work, gave a talk on her work. A social hour concluded the program.

The sixth meeting of the West Acton Woman's Club was held in the vestry of the West Acton Baptist church Monday afternoon. Besides a musical program, Miss Eula Taylor read a paper on current events, Miss Evelyn A. Knowlton told of "Edwin Arlington Robinson," and Miss Laura A. Brown spoke on "The Poetry of William Vaughn Moody." It was announced at the meeting that Mrs. Annie Russell Marble of Worcester will give the first in a series of four lectures before the woman's club in the vestry of the Baptist church Monday afternoon.

Two of Maynard's women's clubs held their meetings in that town last Monday. The members of the Sunbeam Club held their bi-monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Eula Taylor, and the members of the Littleton Woman's Club met in the Littleton town hall. Mrs. Harold Lionel Pickett, again studied Olive Schreiner's book, entitled "The Story of an African Farm." The last meeting of the year is to be held in the library next Thursday evening.

The December meeting of the Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will be held at the home of Mrs. Charles F. Atwood, and the topic will be "Life in Old Japan." The literary program will be given by Mrs. Charles F. Atwood, followed with one on "The Present Glory of Arlington" by Mrs. Herbert S. Teele. "The Town Budget" was the topic upon which Mrs. Joseph Jewett spoke. A paper telling about "The Industries and Institutions of Arlington" was presented by Mrs. Young and the literary program closed with a paper by Mrs. Theodore Everett, the president, who pictured to the ladies "Ideal Arlington." As guests, the club entertained Mrs. Truman L. Quimby, president of the Arlington Heights Study Club, and Mrs. J. Herbert Mead, chairman of the civics and current events committee of that club. During the social hour that followed refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Rugg.

At the December meeting of the Lexington chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, next Thursday in the home of Mrs. Boardman Hall at 1876 Beacon street, Boston, Mrs. M. P. Higgins, chairman of the committee for the welfare of women and children, will give an address on "Loyalty in the Daughter of the Twentieth Century."

Ladies of the Arlington Heights Sunshine Club gathered in the home of Mrs. James F. Tilden, on Park avenue, on Wednesday, and following the afternoon program, refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Tilden, assisted by several of the members.

The monthly literary and social meeting of the Arlington chapter of the National Woman's Club was held in the Concord town hall last Monday afternoon, under the direction of the civics department of the state federation. Mrs. Rowena Fisher of Melrose, chairman of the federation committee, presided and introduced the speakers. Miss Friedman gave a talk on "Juvenile Courts and Probation Work," and her talk was followed with one on "Junior Civic Leagues." Mrs. Frederic Smith, who spoke on "Junior Civic Leagues," Mrs. Bond of Woburn told of the success of the curfew law in her city, and Miss Dunbar of Canton likewise spoke highly of the law. "Playgrounds Under Paid Instructors" was subject of the talks given by Mrs. Sanborn of Roxbury and Mrs. Wilson of Watertown. Mrs. Brown of the Concord Club gave a report of the recent conference held at the state house in Boston upon city and town planning. Mrs. Sheppard gave an address on "Savings Bank Insurance," and the conference closed with a discussion of the question of lowering the steps on trolley cars.

At the regular monthly business and literary meeting of the East Lexington branch of the National Woman's Alliance in the Second Parish (Unitarian) Follen church at East Lexington Thursday afternoon Mrs. Frederick P. Lord of Boston, a member of the national postoffice mission work, gave a talk on her work. A social hour concluded the program.

The sixth meeting of the West Acton Woman's Club was held in the vestry of the West Acton Baptist church Monday afternoon. Besides a musical program, Miss Eula Taylor read a paper on current events, Miss Evelyn A. Knowlton told of "Edwin Arlington Robinson," and Miss Laura A. Brown spoke on "The Poetry of William Vaughn Moody." It was announced at the meeting that Mrs. Annie Russell Marble of Worcester will give the first in a series of four lectures before the woman's club in the vestry of the Baptist church Monday afternoon.

Two of Maynard's women's clubs held their meetings in that town last Monday. The members of the Sunbeam Club held their bi-monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Eula Taylor, and the members of the Littleton Woman's Club met in the Littleton town hall. Mrs. Harold Lionel Pickett, again studied Olive Schreiner's book, entitled "The Story of an African Farm." The last meeting of the year is to be held in the library next Thursday evening.

At the regular monthly business and literary meeting of the East Lexington branch of the National Woman's Alliance in the Second Parish (Unitarian) Follen church at East Lexington Thursday afternoon Mrs. Frederick P. Lord of Boston, a member of the national postoffice mission work, gave a talk on her work. A social hour concluded the program.

The sixth meeting of the West Acton Woman's Club was held in the vestry of the West Acton Baptist church Monday afternoon. Besides a musical program, Miss Eula Taylor read a paper on current events, Miss Evelyn A. Knowlton told of "Edwin Arlington Robinson," and Miss Laura A. Brown spoke on "The Poetry of William Vaughn Moody." It was announced at the meeting that Mrs. Annie Russell Marble of Worcester will give the first in a series of four lectures before the woman's club in the vestry of the Baptist church Monday afternoon.

Two of Maynard's women's clubs held their meetings in that town last Monday. The members of the Sunbeam Club held their bi-monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Eula Taylor, and the members of the Littleton Woman's Club met in the Littleton town hall. Mrs. Harold Lionel Pickett, again studied Olive Schreiner's book, entitled "The Story of an African Farm." The last meeting of the year is to be held in the library next Thursday evening.

At the regular monthly business and literary meeting of the East Lexington branch of the National Woman's Alliance in the Second Parish (Unitarian) Follen church at East Lexington Thursday afternoon Mrs. Frederick P. Lord of Boston, a member of the national postoffice mission work, gave a talk on her work. A social hour concluded the program.

The sixth meeting of the West Acton Woman's Club was held in the vestry of the West Acton Baptist church Monday afternoon. Besides a musical program, Miss Eula Taylor read a paper on current events, Miss Evelyn A. Knowlton told of "Edwin Arlington Robinson," and Miss Laura A. Brown spoke on "The Poetry of William Vaughn Moody." It was announced at the meeting that Mrs. Annie Russell Marble of Worcester will give the first in a series of four lectures before the woman's club in the vestry of the Baptist church Monday afternoon.

Two of Maynard's women's clubs held their meetings in that town last Monday. The members of the Sunbeam Club held their bi-monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Eula Taylor, and the members of the Littleton Woman's Club met in the Littleton town hall. Mrs. Harold Lionel Pickett, again studied Olive Schreiner's book, entitled "The Story of an African Farm." The last meeting of the year is to be held in the library next Thursday evening.

At the regular monthly business and literary meeting of the East Lexington branch of the National Woman's Alliance in the Second Parish (Unitarian) Follen church at East

Navy for Education as Well as Defense

Aim Voiced by Secretary to Make It Great University on Board Ship, Already Being Realized in Considerable Degree, With Improvement Striking

Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, recently made a statement in a prospectus of departmental plans that must have changed radically the impressions of many people regarding the routine on board United States ships.

"It is my ambition as secretary of the navy," he wrote, "to make the navy a great university, with college extension, high school extension and primary extension, all on board ship. Every ship should be a school and every officer should be a school master. In this way we can give the young man his rightful chance to better his position and at the same time benefit the navy by increasing the knowledge and usefulness of its personnel."

Transformation Marked

In these words Secretary Daniels indicated the goal of a great transformation now going on in the navy. Thus far this transformation is little known to the general public. But it is bringing in through the recruiting stations hundreds of clean-cut, intelligent, wholesome young men who seek not merely four years at sea, but a vocational industrial training that will lead to better things, either aboard ship or on land. Honorable discharge papers, issued at the end of the enlistment term, may soon be more than a record of four years under discipline. They may be framed as a diploma from one of the finest of industrial training schools.

Popular impressions of naval service have been forced to undergo a series of changes in the last few years. Twenty years ago the commander who ordered his man flogged or put in irons on slight pretext had quite disappeared, but he lingered on the stage and in paper-covered novels and the public was not allowed to forget him. The navy was looked upon as a sort of reform school, and parents of wayward boys viewed the recruiting office as offering an especially practical solution for their difficulties.

Then came the period when it was realized that men of a much better class were enlisting, but these were misled—so ran the ignorant popular charge—by false hopes and promises. Recruiting officers were supposed to persuade men to enter the service by making spectacular appeals to their patriotism and love of adventure. Living on board ship was imagined as entailing only drudgery, and the attractions of a naval career as pictured in the government's advertising posters was often pronounced a myth.

Today the public is told that the young men joining the American navy have opportunities for education, athletic recreation and social good fellowship comparing favorably with those offered by many schools on land. And the service has gained in that the men of the fleet are becoming exponents of intelligent efficiency.

With this change in the character of the service has come a change in the methods of recruiting. Recruiting stations are no longer placed in the sections of the cities most frequented by idle persons. They occupy comfortable quarters in up-town streets and men given to loafing who drift in with enlistment in view meet with quick dismissal.

Excellent Men Wanted

The present-day recruiting officer is not chosen for his fitness to fill an easy berth on shore, but for his executive ability. His position corresponds somewhat to that of a sales manager of a national business house and calls for initiative and good judgment. To cover a territory of a hundred thousand square miles, to reach therein the men available for enlistment, and to pick from this number those coming up to navy standards is found to be not a sinecure. Under the chief recruiting officers are petty officers called "outside men" who travel from town to town and from city to city. These might be called the traveling salesmen of the navy, and they are their own samples, for they are selected as being men representative of the best type that the navy turns out. Moreover, they are supposed to be men who can talk freely with boys, gain their respect, and advise them honestly on the advantages of a naval career.

The rate of enlistment may be judged from the figures of the Boston station, which covers all New England, with stations at Hartford, Conn., and Providence, R. I. Since the appointment of Capt. P. N. Olmsted, former executive officer on the battleship Ohio, 1000 men have been recruited out of several thousand applicants. This is said to be an excellent record. The "outside man" in New England is Chief Master-at-Arms P. B. Golden, and his work is now of

great importance to the station. For while 15 years ago the majority of recruits were picked up from the city's streets, today practically all of the new men come from the country.

One boy has signed his four-year enlistment papers he is sent to a preparatory training school. If he wishes vocational training he is sent to one of the many trade schools that fringe the coast, according to whether he chooses to be an electrician, a machinist, cook, gunner, musician, clerk, blacksmith, carpenter or stenographer. If he selects no trade, he is sent to the general training school at either Newport, R. I., or San Francisco, where he is taught to splice a rope, box the compass, heave a lead and swing a hammock.

Attractions Many

When he is assigned to a ship after a training course ranging from four to 16 months, he enters upon a career vastly different from that in the navy of the '60s. Here industrial activity predominates. Seamanship is not neglected, indeed it is taught even more thoroughly and intelligently than ever before, but a man's industrial skill has much to do with his rank and pay. A machinist, for instance, receives from \$44 to \$87 a month, according to his rating. In comparison with the army pay, which ranges from \$16 to \$48, this is good remuneration, and when it is considered that board, lodging and clothing are included, the comparison with the civilian mechanic's pay is not unfavorable.

A \$10,000,000 battleship, with something like 1000 men on board, is much like a small floating town. Nearly every trade is represented and the day divides itself into periods as regularly as on land. The morning is given over to drills and inspections; the afternoons to industrial work. During the first half of the day the ship's decks are busy with gun drills, boat drills, signal drills and the like. In the latter half machinists bend over their lathes, electricians busy themselves in their workshops and ships fitters ply their trade. By 4:30 p. m. the day's work is done and the rest of the day belongs to the men.

Many privileges denied the civilian worker belong to the sailor in the United States navy. He not only has Saturday afternoon and Sunday off, but Saturday afternoon as well. Shore leave is frequently granted, and a month's vacation in each year. Many of the blue-jacket's leisure hours are filled with entertainments. There are fencing and other athletic matches, concerts aboard ship every night by the ship's band, dancing, minstrel shows by the ship's own troupe, and the use of the ship's boats.

Every large vessel has its football squad, its baseball team and its crews. When two ships meet there usually are contests of a dozen different sorts, including fencing and, with the right conditions, boat racing and other water sports. The assembling of a group of vessels in time of leisure is marked by a constant passing back and forth of launches crowded with visiting jackies, by "evening socials" and vaudeville entertainments.

Efficiency Competitive

Another form of competition that is much more serious is going on throughout the navy. It is a competition of efficiency, wherein gun competes with gun, turret with turret, ship with ship, and fleet with fleet. This friendly strife is encouraged by officers and department alike and means better and better results in the various branches of the service. It is said to be largely because of this competition that the ships have attained such good records in gunnery. The 12-inch guns, to mention an example, have made a record of 50 per cent of hits at a range of 10,000 yards, firing two shots per minute. Engineering efficiency has reached such a high point that breakdowns are practically unknown, while economy competition has greatly reduced the cost for oil and lubrication.

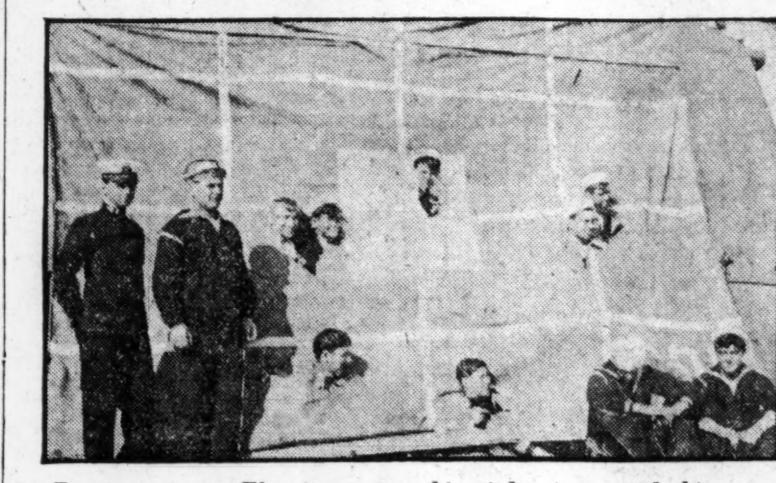
For a practical career the navy now offers many advantages. The opportunity for saving is large and every ship has its government bank, which pays 4 per cent on the investments. When a man's four-year term of enlistment has expired and he wishes to reenlist, he receives four months' leave of absence on pay, or a bounty of four months' pay without leave, as he chooses. About 54 per cent of the men reenlist, marriage accounting for many withdrawals. After 30 years' service a man may retire on three-fourths pay.

Now that the higher ranks are open in the navy to the men who pass the necessary examinations, any man may look

forward to a more attractive future. Many of the American naval officers have risen to their positions from the lowest rungs of the ladder, and it is said that they meet with as much respect professionally as do their brother officers of Annapolis. Admiral Vreeland and Admiral Southerland once were ordinary seamen, as were several of the captains in the navy. The pay of a rear admiral ranges from \$6000 to \$8000.

The personnel of the United States navy is regarded as of the best. All the men on board ship are Americans, even Japanese mess attendants being no longer permitted. The bluejackets are big, keen young fellows representing every state in the Union. Many are high in the United States navy.

They have proved themselves also men of unquestioned bravery, as the honor medals won in the fireroom, on deck, or in the water will testify. Secretary of the Navy Daniels has given his estimate of the men in these words: "In no other navy in the world today is the general average of intelligence and character of the enlisted personnel as high as it is in the United States navy."



Perfect score—Floating target hit eight times with big guns

GEN. MCINTYRE'S REPORT SHOWS ADVANCES MADE IN PHILIPPINES AND PORTO RICO

Results From Systematic Educational Work—Development of Commerce With United States—Some Legislation Proposed—Growth of Insular Railroads

WASHINGTON — Frank McIntyre, brigadier-general United States army, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, submits his report to the secretary of war. General McIntyre reviews conditions commercial, political and social in the Philippines and in Porto Rico. He tells of the succession by Francis Burton Harrison of New York to the governorship of the Philippines vice W. Cameron Forbes, and the appointment of Dr. Arthur Yager of Kentucky as Governor of Porto Rico to take the place of George R. Colton, resigned.

General McIntyre speaks of the new Philippine commission with a Filipino majority in its membership for the first time. He tells of the promotion of Frank C. Crowe, to be director of the bureau of education. The report continues:

While the quality of the American teaching force has advanced very materially, that of the Filipino teachers has kept pace and great advancement in their attainments and ability to teach is shown. Filipino teachers have been assigned to positions of greater responsibility as rapidly as possible, and now 115 are serving as supervising and assistant supervising teachers, which number does not include 21 Filipino industrial supervisors.

Very steady and encouraging advance has been made during the past year. This marked advance is shown in the higher standard of the instruction in English, in the better school buildings and grounds becoming available, in the sounder basis on which industrial instruction has been organized, in the further and very marked improvement in the American and Filipino personnel connected with the work of the bureau, in the notable improvement in the efficiency of the administrative side of the work, and in the effectiveness with which the program for the physical training of the pupils enrolled in the public schools is becoming operative.

Industrial Instruction

The program for industrial instruction for the public schools has been carefully worked out and includes most of the important Philippine industrial activities. It covers seven years of work—the four years of the primary course and the three years of the intermediate course—and provides instruction in agriculture, domestic art, needlework in its various forms, weaving of Philippine fibers, and work in wood, iron and clay. Some industrial instruction is given to every pupil passing through the primary and intermediate grades.

In order to show those interested in vocational and industrial training in this country something of the work of the Philippine schools, the bureau has a small exhibit representative of almost every phase of the industrial work of the public schools there. It has been a very useful means of enlightenment as to one phase of educational program in the islands.

In view of the complete organization of the Philippine University with all of its colleges, the policy of sending Filipino students to the United States in large numbers for their undergraduate work is being discontinued. In its place provision has been made for appointment of a limited number of fellows, who have completed their undergraduate work, to enter graduate colleges and universities in this country and Europe for from two to four years' additional study. Under the provisions of this law four cadets are under instruction at the United States military academy.

Commerce of the Islands

With the close of the fiscal year semi-annual publication of "Foreign Commerce of the Philippines Islands" will be

school graduates, a few are college graduates, and as a class they are of good habits. On shore they may be found frequently in the art museums, the better theaters, and viewing spots of historic interest; pastimes very different from some of those attracting sailors of other days.

They have proved themselves also men of unquestioned bravery, as the honor medals won in the fireroom, on deck, or in the water will testify. Secretary of the Navy Daniels has given his estimate of the men in these words: "In no other navy in the world today is the general average of intelligence and character of the enlisted personnel as high as it is in the United States navy."

reserve requirement: First, the great convenience and added safety of keeping part of this reserve in the United States, rather than in the Philippine islands; second, the Philippine government should be permitted to profit by the safe and conservative use of a part of this reserve. The government should be authorized to invest 75 per cent of such reserve in safe securities or to deposit on proper security this amount at interest in banks in the United States.

The Philippine islands are included in the scope of the domestic parcel post law, which became effective Jan. 1, 1913. The rate between the Philippine islands and any portion of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and the several territories and possessions is 12 cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and 12 cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

Porto Rican Education

Of the island of Porto Rico the report says:

The daily average attendance in the public schools during the year was 117,360, out of a total enrollment of 161,785, both of which figures show slight increase over the preceding year. According to the census of 1910 there are more than 390,000 persons of school age in the island, so that, notwithstanding the efforts made by the department of education, the average attendance was only 30.9 per cent of the school population. As compared with the total enrollment of 161,785 for the year, however, the total enrollment at the close of the Spanish regime was only 44,861.

The pressure for more funds for the purpose of extending educational facilities throughout the island was met by an increase in the appropriation for school purposes of more than \$1,000,000, which will increase the accommodations so as to provide for 30,000 more pupils.

A change in the law, under which municipalities can borrow money from the insular government for public works and improvements on the basis of bond issues guaranteed by the said government, has made over \$1,500,000 available to municipal school boards for the construction of buildings. The Legislative Assembly made available \$150,000 for the construction of four high-school buildings, in addition to the four now in use, on the condition that the municipalities in which they are located contribute \$90,000 more for their erection and equipment.

Provision was also made for five industrial and agricultural schools in different parts of the island. Much interest has been awakened in domestic science by the introduction of such a department in the Central high school at San Juan. Special attention is being devoted throughout the educational system to manual training, household economy, agriculture and commercial studies. In San Juan a night trade school was opened with classes in carpentry, bricklaying, plumbing and automobile mechanics, in all of which trades there is a local scarcity of skilled workmen.

Porto Rico is, for the purposes of the public post law, which became effective in the United States on Jan. 1, 1913, included in the term "United States." The value of American goods imported shows an increase of \$4,782,930, and amounted to \$25,387,085, or 45 per cent of the total, against 38 per cent in 1912.

Approximately three-fourths of the \$7,975,811 cotton cloth trade for 1913 was of American manufacture, compared with 56 per cent in 1912, 50 per cent in 1911, 33 per cent in 1910, and 10 per cent in 1909, the last year prior to free trade.

Exports to the United States amounted to \$10,848,885, and were 37 per cent of the total, as compared with 43 per cent in 1912. Sugar shipments, which were the leading factor in this decline, show a falling off approximating \$5,000,000 in value.

The banded indebtedness of the Philippine government, including the bonded indebtedness of the cities of Manila and Cebu, has not changed since the last report. It is \$16,125,000.

Railroads Are Growing

There were increases in the transportation business of most of the railroad companies.

Under the provisions of act No. 1905 the construction of the Manila railroad has been progressing rapidly. This progress has been materially assisted by the passage of the gold-standard fund acts and the contracts which were signed by the railroad and the government on Jan. 22, 1912, which make necessary the completion of the branch from Aringay, on the San Fernando de Union line, to Baguio in two and one half years.

Construction on the line to Baguio, the summer capital, which leaves the main line at Aringay, has been commenced. This branch will be about 9.9 kilometers in length.

The southern line of this company was definitely located in 1907 and 1908, with the exception of the portion between Lucena and Nueva Caceres. During the year the greater part of the line was located between Lucena and the head of Ragay gulf, with a maximum grade of 1.2 per cent, and the grading has been prosecuted from four points along this line; but it was retarded somewhat, due to a lack of suitable ballast, which in the tropics is a question of great importance. A study was made of a deep water harbor capable of development, and such a port was found near Lopez, Tayabas province, at the head of Lamon bay. It has been named Hondagua.

Experience has shown the advantage of two modifications of the certificate

For a Man's Christmas

A Man's Store—conducted by men who know how to buy for men—is the logical place to purchase Holiday Gifts for Men. We invite your inspection to the display of Men's—and Boys'—Dress Accessories we have prepared. Women shoppers will find here just the things "He" would purchase for himself.

This Is a Man's Store; but a Woman's Store at Christmas Time

HANDKERCHIEFS

Pure Linen	25c to \$1
Silk in Plain Hemstitched and Colored Borders	50c to \$2
Linen Initial Handkerchiefs	50c
Per Half-Dozen	\$1.50

HALF HOSE

In Silk, Lisle, Cashmere, Imported	50c to \$3.50
Motor Mufflers	\$2.50 to \$8
Silks, Madras, Cheviot and Flannel	\$8 to \$18
Pajamas	\$2 to \$8
Hand Knit Bed Socks	\$1.50

FULL DRESS ACCESSORIES

Silk Knitted Shirt Protectors, Corduroy Weave Shirt Protectors, Gloves, Jewelry, Waistcoats, Ties, Plique Shirts, etc.	Novelties in Crush Bosom Shirts
Handsome Holiday Gift Boxes	

Historically Interesting Minton Tiles, "Old Hancock House," "The State House," When Cows Were Pastured on the Common—20c each.

Spoils System Now Draws Fresh Attention

(Continued from page one)

haps not one half as great as it was 20 years ago; but the demand has not diminished. President Wilson, in thorough sympathy with civil service principles, said frankly that there was little he could do. Secretary Bryan, also in sympathy with those principles, but placed on the firing line in immediate charge of the minor diplomatic appointments, found himself unable to resist the pressure.

President Wilson, in filling the large diplomatic places, has commanded the congratulations of the country; Secretary Bryan, in taking care of the minor places, has been less fortunate. The difficulty seems to be that Congress has failed to enact a law placing the diplomatic and consular service on a definite footing as to tenure. Recent Republican administrations had found little difficulty in enforcing a quasi-civil service rule as to these places, because their party had long been in power and there was no rush for place; but the moment there was a change of party control the weakness of this barrier was seen.

A good many of the minor diplomatic appointments have gone to men of no experience in or knowledge of diplomacy, just as Dr. Eliot said, and the unfortunate part of it is that these new and untrained appointees in many instances have taken the places of men who have given much of their time to the diplomatic service, working up to the higher posts through all the lower grades and establishing international reputations as diplomatic experts.

But it is believed that no attempt will be made to do anything about it. All these appointments are within the discretion of the chief executive, and the Senate has long ago confirmed the nominations, although thoroughly informed regarding the situation to which Dr. Eliot has now publicly called attention. Certain senators discussed the situation with their colleagues, and even called on Secretary Bryan, who went over the situation with them at length, but it was not possible to control the nominations. The only way to reach a situation of this kind, it is said, would be to have a law passed similar to that which for years has been advocated by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, placing the American diplomatic service on a permanent footing.

Until this has been done, officials believe there will always be cause for complaint whenever there is a change of party control. High grade men, of established reputations, and whose services are of the highest value, will in large numbers be thrown out of office, merely to make places for the spoilsman. There may be a grain of comfort in the thought that there has been less of this spoils business under President Wilson than under any President for a great many years who represented a change of party control; but there has nevertheless been enough of it to give point to what Dr. Eliot said.

If the Democratic party were to remain in control of the government for 20 years, thus duplicating the recent record of the Republican party, it would undoubtedly be able to build up a very competent diplomatic corps; but when the time should come for a rival party to take charge of the government, there would be the same kind of removals that have been taking place since last March, unless in the meantime Congress should enact a law under which diplomacy could be made a career for American young men. Ultimately, it is believed, it will be necessary for Congress to enact such a law. The need for it is seen almost daily, and it will be seen with increasing frequency until the raw recruits of the present administration can be broken in and made to learn at least the rudiments of their new profession.

Senator Lodge found much support for his bill a year or two ago, and when this question comes up again, it will be found that that support has been increased. A score of years ago the Lodge proposition would not have secured a respectful hearing in either house of Congress.

All in all, there is some reason for congratulation because the matter complained of by Dr. Eliot is no worse than it is. The Wilson administration, as he is careful to note, has not disturbed the consular officers of the government, nor, except in unusual cases, the secretaries of embassies and the other members of embassy and legation staffs. This is a marked improvement over what took place when Mr. Cleveland became President the first time, and over what took place when Mr. Cleveland was succeeded by a Republican.

The fault at present, it is easy to understand, is not primarily with Secretary Bryan, or secondarily with President Wilson, who permitted him to make certain minor diplomatic appointments, but rather with the existing system of filling these important places. The significance of Dr. Eliot's Boston speech lies in the fact that it will probably be instrumental in formulating and focusing public opinion in such a way as to hasten the enactment of a law that will do for the American diplomatic service what the law already does for the federal judiciary. It will not be necessary to make the removal of diplomats as difficult as the removal of federal judges has been found to be; but certainly, it is pointed out, these representatives of the country ought to be reasonably sure of retaining their places during good behavior regardless of party shifts at home, just as is the case with the members of the diplomatic corps of Great Britain, France, Germany and other great nations.

CAMPAIGN STILL TO BE WAGED AGAINST SPOILS POINTED OUT

Retiring and Incoming Presidents of National Civil Service Reform League Discuss Political Awards—Dr. Eliot Sees Many Such Places Left

Charles W. Eliot, retiring president, and Richard H. Dana, the new president of the National Civil Service Reform League, made a fresh arraignment of the spoils system at the thirty-third annual dinner of the league in the Hotel Vendome, Boston.

The Rev. Dr. George Hodges, who presided, regarded it as amazing that civil service reform had got on so well as it had under prevailing conditions of the public service.

Charles J. Bonaparte spoke of conditions 33 years ago and called the work done by the reformers "practically a peaceful revolution in our government." Alluding to the movement for good roads and to the custom of taking care of the roads by men paid to do nothing on them as a preliminary to voting, the speaker said: "It is the purpose of the league to make that sort of thing impossible."

Refining President Eliot pointed back to the achievements of 33 years and forward to the most difficult work yet to be done.

"We have passed through the easiest part of the reform," he said. "That covers only the subordinate offices. All the higher offices of the United States are absolute spoils at this moment; the new administration has access to over 9000 unclassified places which are spoils, and they have availed themselves of these spoils, rather more than one quarter of the whole 9000 having been used as spoils in the last seven months.

This part of our work is going to be very much more difficult than anything we have accomplished, for the reason that Congress is in possession of these spoils, it being the practise of the government to put these 9000 offices at the disposal of senators and members of the House of Representatives.

"It is these higher offices that make the fund of all the bosses, machines and corrupt politicians. It remains for the league to find a way to compel Congress to abandon this privilege which they so highly value. That task will not be accomplished until a greater power of public opinion is asserted.

We therefore look with the greatest satisfaction on the increasing evidence that the voters as a mass are in favor of making all offices in our country, except the American diplomatic service on a permanent footing.

Until this has been done, officials believe there will always be cause for complaint whenever there is a change of party control. High grade men, of established reputations, and whose services are of the highest value, will in large numbers be thrown out of office, merely to make places for the spoilsman. There may be a grain of comfort in the thought that there has been less of this spoils business under President Wilson than under any President for a great many years who represented a change of party control; but there has nevertheless been enough of it to give point to what Dr. Eliot said.

If the Democratic party were to remain in control of the government for 20 years, thus duplicating the recent record of the Republican party, it would undoubtedly be able to build up a very competent diplomatic corps; but when the time should come for a rival party to take charge of the government, there would be the same kind of removals that have been taking place since last March, unless in the meantime Congress should enact a law under which diplomacy could be made a career for American young men. Ultimately, it is believed, it will be necessary for Congress to enact such a law. The need for it is seen almost daily, and it will be seen with increasing frequency until the raw recruits of the present administration can be broken in and made to learn at least the rudiments of their new profession.

Senator Lodge found much support for his bill a year or two ago, and when this question comes up again, it will be found that that support has been increased. A score of years ago the Lodge proposition would not have secured a respectful hearing in either house of Congress.

All in all, there is some reason for congratulation because the matter complained of by Dr. Eliot is no worse than it is. The Wilson administration, as he is careful to note, has not disturbed the consular officers of the government, nor, except in unusual cases, the secretaries of embassies and the other members of embassy and legation staffs. This is a marked improvement over what took place when Mr. Cleveland became President the first time, and over what took place when Mr. Cleveland was succeeded by a Republican.

The fault at present, it is easy to understand, is not primarily with Secretary Bryan, or secondarily with President Wilson, who permitted him to make certain minor diplomatic appointments, but rather with the existing system of filling these important places. The significance of Dr. Eliot's Boston speech lies in the fact that it will probably be instrumental in formulating and focusing public opinion in such a way as to hasten the enactment of a law that will do for the American diplomatic service what the law already does for the federal judiciary. It will not be necessary to make the removal of diplomats as difficult as the removal of federal judges has been found to be; but certainly, it is pointed out, these representatives of the country ought to be reasonably sure of retaining their places during good behavior regardless of party shifts at home, just as is the case with the members of the diplomatic corps of Great Britain, France, Germany and other great nations.

ARLINGTON G. A. R. ORGANIZATIONS ELECT OFFICERS

Officers Chosen and Delegates Named in Post and Relief Corps—Camp Selections

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The Grand Army and its affiliated organizations elected to the chairs and encampments, as follows:

Francis Gould post 36, G. A. R.—Commander, Edwin L. Sterling, reelected; senior vice-commander, Henry C. Clark; junior vice-commander, George H. Avrill; delegates, Alfred H. Knowles and George C. Custer.

Francis Gould Woman's Relief Corps, No. 43—President, Mrs. Minnie O. Eames; senior vice-president, Mrs. Rose S. Estes; junior vice-president, Mrs. Annie J. Collins; delegates, Mrs. Mary L. Durgin and Mrs. Clara J. Smith; alternate delegates, Mrs. Gertrude McNeal and Mrs. Jessie S. Cahill.

Charles V. March camp 45, Sons of Veterans—Commander, I. Waldo Floyd; senior vice-commander, Dr. Walter L. Rich; junior vice-commander, Philip P. Ross.

SAN FRANCISCO GUIDE BOOK

SAN FRANCISCO—To help the visitors understand, appreciate and enjoy

the guide book which has been issued by the Chamber of Commerce, says the Ex-

aminer.

Y. P. C. U. MEETS JULY 8-15

Plans are being laid for the twenty-

five anniversary convention of the

Young People's Christian Union in Bos-

ton and Lynn July 8-15 inclusive.

cept those which are elective and which determine through their incumbents the policies of the country, subject to a merit system, not only of admission but of promotion to the civil service."

In closing, the speaker called attention to the fact that the trade-union

leaders would take away

privilege of appointment of

committees and put it in

hands of board

•

TAGUE HEADS MOVE

Some of the Democratic state leaders

have under consideration a proposition to

have the committees of the House of

Representatives selected by a committee

chosen for this purpose rather than by

the speaker of the House, as has been the

custom. Representative Peter F. Tague,

chairman of the Democratic state com-

mittee, said that since no party has

enough members in the House to elect a

speaker, this year seems to be a proper

time to advocate the selection of com-

mitteemen by a committee representing

all parties.

The objection to the customary way

of assigning members to committees

raised by the Democrats is that the com-

mittee chairmanships and the majority

of all the important committees invari-

ably go to members of the party to

which the speaker belongs. With the

Republicans in the House unable to select

a speaker of their own without help from

one of the other parties, the Democratic

leaders hope to force some arrangement

by which other than Republicans will

oppose any effort to repeal it. Employ-

ers strongly express their desire for uni-

formity of legislation.

The commission visited many states

now having workmen's compensation

laws and reported that objections raised

by either employer or employee before

the enactment of the compensation law

had been mostly removed by experience

under the acts. The report stated:

"Employers who opposed the legisla-

tion with its increased cost have freely

stated to the commission that although

the law costs them more than the old

law they were mistaken in their original

opposition to its enactment and would

oppose any effort to repeal it. Employ-

ers strongly express their desire for uni-

formity of legislation."

After stating that the prevailing senti-

ment favors law covering all employ-

ments and discussing various plans,

the report pointed to the creation of indus-

trial boards in Michigan, Massachusetts,

California, Wisconsin, Nevada, Texas and

Connecticut. In case of a difference be-

tween the employer and the employee these

boards act as an arbitrator and adjuster.

The decisions of these boards are con-

clusive as to questions of fact, leaving

only questions of law to be reviewed by

the courts," the report stated. "How-

ever, compensation has been granted in

thousands of cases and only a few have

involved an appeal to the court, and then

only for the purpose of construing some

provision of the statute."

"The amount of compensation varies

in the different states from 50 to 66-2-3

per cent of the wages of the employee to

be paid during the period of his inca-

pacity, with specific allowances in some

cases. One of the most difficult prob-

lems is that of protecting workers

against the insolvency of his employer.

"In most states we found the work-

men indifferent as to the method of protec-

tion as long as he was properly in-

tured. Among the members of the com-

mittee there has been much discussion

about the general adoption of costumes.

If the majority rules the costumes will

be confined to the section of women from

other lands, floats and pageant.

Miss Gertrude Smith executive secre-

tary of the Massachusetts Woman Suf-

frage Association is also secretary of

Graphic Art Pleases New York

Such Contemporary Work of Hungary, Bohemia, Austria Seen as Important to Americans, Progressing in This Line

OLD MASTERS SHOWN

NEW YORK—From more important viewpoints than that of the print collector, the exhibition of contemporary graphic art of Hungary, Bohemia and Austria at the galleries of the Berlin Photographic Company is the most notable exhibition in New York.

In the graphic arts America has everything to learn, and, perhaps it ought to be added, has begun to learn it. This is natural. The graphic arts are concerned with processes—difficult in themselves and hard to learn, requiring time, patience and intense enthusiasm to use well. In print, the American artist expresses himself with notable facility, but has scarcely begun to try other processes as mediums of artistic expression. Possibly the American painter hesitates to lose caste by touching lithography, wood-cutting or linoleum-cutting or color printing from etched plates. Possibly he simply is not aware of what can be accomplished in these and other mediums. To the inquiring artist of the latter class the exhibition of the graphic art of Hungary, Bohemia and Austria will prove informative.

Of course it must not be forgotten that there are a number of men and women in America who have found their way into these lines and for whose work there is a growing appreciation. Nor must it be overlooked that the work of the Europeans occasionally is sordid, gloomy and depressing.

Too much admiration, however, cannot be accorded the mastery with which these men make stone, metal and wood serve their purposes of expression. Karl Thiemann's colored woodcut of a pot of cineraria in bloom, Walter Klemm's kingfisher and zebras and his original woodcuts for Goethe's "Faust," Ludwig H. Jungnickel's decorative macaws in color, a woodcut, and Hans Frank's peacock in the present exhibition, are excellent examples. Kalman Tichy shows us a delicate spray of locust bloom, in soft glowing color, printed from metal and Jeno Edvi-Illes a linocut of a composition of flowers.

Of course in an exhibition of this kind the work of a few men stand out, and these men are neither the extremists nor the conservatives. In the Hungarian section it is the versatility and gaiety of Joseph Rippel-Ronai that compel attention, and in the Bohemian section the Japanese pictures of Emil Orlik of the Academy of Fine Arts in Berlin, and the etchings in color of F. Simon, well known in the United States, and Vojtech P. Preissig's streets of Prague. The large mezzotint, "Lady of the Camellias," by Max Svabinsky, holds the place of honor among lithographs and etchings by this powerful artist. In the Austrian section the work of Ferdinand Schmutzler commands instant admiration and rewards careful study. The genius of Oscar Laske in the handling of a crowd in the mass is well shown in his lithograph of the royal exchange, London.

For the catalogue of the exhibition Martin Birnbaum has written an illuminating foreword.

The artists of the Van Dyck studios on Eighth avenue and Fifty-sixth street kept open house and gave studio exhibitions of their newest work on Thursday of last week. Mrs. Charlotte Comans exhibited some of her recent paintings, notably river view showing soft and luminous greens. Another picture shows a happy mountain valley with its farms and villages stretching away in glimmering light, painted from a sketch made in the Pocono mountains of Pennsylvania. Others who showed pictures were Alethea H. Platt, Maren and Leona Stone, Alta E. Wilmot, Margaret Achiles, Constance Curtis, Marion Swinton and Alice de Haas. Mary Tannahill showed new canvases in which the decorative impulse is strong. Pottery was exhibited by Misses Penman, Hardenbergh and Davison. The Byrd Cliff Pottery at Woodstock, N. Y., is the scene of the summer activity of Miss Penman and Miss Hardenbergh. A new mulberry glaze is the most successful result of their last summer's experiments with glazes.

An Italian salt brig, a visitor from Sicily, with its hull painted a glowing red, is the subject of one of Miss Helen Loomis' Gloucester harbor water colors which have just been shown at the old Madison avenue galleries near Forty-second street. Miss Loomis found the Gloucester fishermen to be excellent art critics. They always noticed the skies in her pictures and would frequently inform her in a matter of fact way, on looking at a picture, what kind of weather the sky in that particular water color promised.

In his catalogue of the De Ridder collection of seventeenth century Dutch and Flemish paintings, which lately has been brought intact to this country by F. Kleinberger, Dr. Wilhelm Bode of Berlin calls Rembrandt the great master of the Dutch school, whose sway may be compared with that of Velasquez over the Spanish school.

With respect to the known works of these two masters, he continues, as translated by Harry Virgin: "While, however, it is quite the exception for a Velasquez to be offered for sale, inasmuch as the works of this artist—with whom painting was but a subordinate occupation and who was only permitted to paint for his sovereign—only very occasionally left the palaces of Spain and even then,

generally as presents to foreign courts, the hunt after lost or hitherto unknown Rembrandts has been attended with extraordinary success." Dr. Bode accounts for this: "Apart from the extraordinary fecundity of Rembrandt, this is primarily due to the fact that, until a few decades ago, not only his earlier but also his

Rembrandts are "A Portrait of a Man," a member of the Raman family; a "Flora," undoubtedly a picture of Saskia, the artist's wife, and "A Girl at a Window." There are two fine examples of these: "A Portrait of a Man," a member of the Raman family; a "Flora," undoubtedly a picture of Saskia, the artist's wife, and "A Girl at a Window." There are two fine examples of these: "A Portrait of a Man," a member of the Raman family; a "Flora," undoubtedly a picture of Saskia, the artist's wife, and "A Girl at a Window."

can artists represented are Boardman, Robinson, Everett Shinn, Ernest Haskell and Maxfield Parrish.

Stained glass collected by Grosvenor Thomas during many years of traveling about Europe is being exhibited by Charles of London at 738 Fifth avenue. The glass is the work of Flemish, English, German, Italian, Swiss and French artists of the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries. In the Flemish section several panels show the manner in which important family events were commemorated with names and dates, in stained glass. Most notable is a series of 11 panels, Flemish, taken from an English hunting lodge and showing Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy, life-size portraits, possessing great dignity. Carved mantels of Adam design and workmanship, taken from old English houses and breathing the elegance of Georgian days, also are shown at Charles'. One of the mantels, from an Adam house in Merrion square, Dublin, is of statuary marble inlaid with colored marble and cement by the Italian Bossi. Another, carved with restraint and delicacy, in a design of trophies, with figures, is from a house in which the sculptor Flaxman resided.

The exhibition of the National Arts and Crafts Society in the galleries of the National Art Club is large and varied.

The Herter Looms shows a tapestry, "The Flight of the Duchess," and several hand woven hangings. There is a striking group of Mrs. Dorothy Warren O'Hearn's flowed enamel on porcelain work, which has attracted attention abroad as well as here. Mrs. F. S. Lamb, who conventionalizes direct from nature for her embroidery designs, shows a number of luncheon sets. Bed spreads, pieced and quilted after the old patterns, are the work of B. P. Daingerfield. The Edith Diehl book bindings make, as usual, a handsome showing. The exhibition is particularly rich in jewelry. Grace Hazen's original designs are shown and the finely enameled brooches of Jane Copeland. A "moon bowl" of iridescent glass, on a silver tripod, by T. S. Clarke, an architect, has attracted considerable attention. Karl van Rydinghsaard has collected and installed a good collection of wood carvings, including some ancient Japanese pieces. Copper sconces, with glass inlay, are the work of Charles Burdick. The Bowl Shop is well represented. At one end of the gallery, in a space specially set apart, William Laurel Harris shows ecclesiastical paintings in an appropriate setting.

Paintings by Robert Vonnoh and sculpture by Bessie Potter Vonnoh are to be shown at the Montrose gallery until Dec. 30.

From "The Letter," by Gabriel Metsu; DeRidder collection

later works were held in slight estimation or not regarded as authentic. And yet it was precisely during these periods, particularly during his younger years, that the artist was especially prolific.

Whereas in the year 1870, Rembrandt's biography, C. Vosmaer, could hardly point to a dozen pictures painted before 1631, we now know of about 80 which must have been produced during these early years.

Dr. Bode concludes, therefore, that "in the immediate future"—the catalogue was written in 1911—"more unknown or forgotten pictures of this artist will be discovered annually."

The August de Ridder collection is a notably complete one of the foremost Dutch and Flemish artists of the seventeenth century. There are 67 titles. The

scene with oak trees in bright sunshine, being particularly beautiful.

"The Letter" and two other pictures are by Gabriel Metsu, and there are five by Pan Steen. Teniers, the younger, Gerard Terbarch, Jacob van Ruisdael, Paulus Potter, Ferdinand Bel, Wouwerman, Cuyp, de Hooch, Adrian van Ostade and others are well represented.

This collection is on exhibition at the Kleinberger galleries, 709 Fifth avenue.

A group of drawings from the well selected collection of A. E. Gallatin's being shown at galleries of Messrs. Gimpel and Wildenstein. Mr. Gallatin is the author of a monograph on Whistler portraits. A number of Whistler drawings are shown, also the charcoal portrait of Whistler which John W. Alexander did in London. Other Ameri-

cans are being shown at the National Art Club, corner of Dartmouth and Newbury streets, for the club soon to have the exhibition of contemporary graphic art of Hungary, Bohemia and Austria, now being shown in New York.

The exhibit is said to rival that of the Bakst paintings now being shown. Many of the artists whose work will be shown are unknown to the majority of art followers in Boston, but that nevertheless they have produced etchings, lithographs and drawings which will deeply interest Bostonians. The claim made by Martin Birnbaum of New York, who was in Boston recently for the opening of the Bakst exhibition.

Arrangements are being made by Charles Walker, vice-president of the Boston Art Club, corner of Dartmouth and Newbury streets, for the club soon to have the exhibition of contemporary graphic art of Hungary, Bohemia and Austria, now being shown in New York.

The exhibit is said to rival that of the Bakst paintings now being shown. Many of the artists whose work will be shown are unknown to the majority of art followers in Boston, but that nevertheless they have produced etchings, lithographs and drawings which will deeply interest Bostonians. The claim made by Martin Birnbaum of New York, who was in Boston recently for the opening of the Bakst exhibition.

PUBLIC EXPRESSING STAGE TASTE

Through Drama League 50,000 Americans, Widely Distributed, Indicate Sort of Theatrical Productions They Will Support

NEW YORK—"What the public wants" in the way of dramatic entertainment is supposed to be known to the manager, playwright, producer, press agent and dramatic critic—to all concerned, apparently, except to the public itself.

Yet the public frequently reverses the professional verdict, bringing to naught large expenditures of money, time and skill. This waste might be avoided if public waste could be "standardized," or if there existed some effectual means through which the public might express its dramatic desires. The Drama League of America exists to assist in the establishment of a standard of public taste.

It offers the public an opportunity of making known what is wanted on the stage.

Although the Drama League of America started in Evanston the idea which it embodies came from New York. William Norman Guthrie, rector of St. Marks-on-the-Boulevard, in speaking before a club in the Chicago suburb, mentioned the fact that the Macdowell Club of New York had prolonged the run of a certain play of artistic and poetic merit, which otherwise would have been taken off, by simply bulletinizing the play among its own members as a good one for them to see.

The possibilities of this idea were seen by some of the hearers and the Drama League of America was planned and projected. The subsequent history of the enterprise is one of expansion. The league now has five producing centers and a large number of non-producing centers. The former are in Boston, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington and New York, and the latter are in smaller towns and cities scattered over the country. Playgoing committees selected with a view to the expression of broad and cultured taste, attend the new plays as they come out in the producing centers and report those deemed worth seeing. These reports, in the form of bulletins, are sent to all members. In this way the playgoer in some small town for instance where information in regard to plays usually is limited to whatever the press agents get printed in the local papers, is kept informed as to what plays are worth while and is ready to attend them when, in the course of their travels on "the road," they reach his town. Or several small towns may cooperate, forming a short route, and by pledging audiences, secure the "bulletin plays," as they are called.

The same sincerity and poetic quality seen in "Afterglow on the Pacific," a study made in the same vicinity. Mr. Harvey was formerly a member of a Boston banking house, and is now a resident of Santa Barbara.

The same fans of a interesting class are also shown named sandalroot fans because the root employed in making them has the scent of sandalwood. The edges of the fans are bound with climbing fern stems known locally as nito, and the handles are covered with a plaiting of this fern stem. It is said that the ferns retain the sandal wood odor a long time, and that it can be renewed by plunging the fan into water. In the Orient the vettive roots are dampened and hung up, so that the breeze can carry the odor through the house. The baskets are all tagged with the name of the individual by whom they were made and the place where they were made and the materials used. As a whole the exhibit speaks well for the educational work being accomplished by the United States government in the Philippine islands.

From the native fish basket the style of basket known as the zambales has been adapted. It is made entirely from bamboo and rattan and is especially strong in construction. The superimposed dark brown spokes are colored with resin. This resin is rubbed on in layers and each layer is polished carefully. Many people use these baskets for waste baskets, to hold sewing materials, or for holding flowers and ferns.

Fans of a very interesting class are also shown named sandalroot fans because the root employed in making them has the scent of sandalwood. The edges of the fans are bound with climbing fern stems known locally as nito, and the handles are covered with a plaiting of this fern stem. It is said that the ferns retain the sandal wood odor a long time, and that it can be renewed by plunging the fan into water. In the Orient the vettive roots are dampened and hung up, so that the breeze can carry the odor through the house. The baskets are all tagged with the name of the individual by whom they were made and the place where they were made and the materials used. As a whole the exhibit speaks well for the educational work being accomplished by the United States government in the Philippine islands.

Among the artists represented in the exhibition of small pictures now being shown at the Vose gallery, 398 Boylston street, are John La Farge, Paul Dougherty, Elliot Daingerfield, W. B. Closson, William M. Chase, J. J. Enneking, Henry H. Ahl, George Innes, C. Arnold Slade, Melbourne H. Hardwick, Susan Ricker Knox and William Norton. The collection includes both oils and water colors and will be opened until Dec. 27, inclusive.

Another of the speakers, Percy MacKaye, read an extract from a new play of his own, in which he expressed his views by means of a humorous dialogue.

The membership now numbers upwards of 50,000, widely distributed. In

England it is said, the league is being organized under the auspices of the Poetry Society. The Drama Quarterly, edited by Theodore Hinckley, of the University of Chicago, is the official organ of the league. A minimum membership fee of \$1 is charged, and members are entitled to bulletins announcing and appraising new plays, to outlines for study of the drama, attendance at meetings, benefit of junior work for children, etc. The New York center is now a year old. Its officers and directors include W. H. Bliss, George W. Bacon, Laura V. Day, who is secretary, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Kate Oglesby, Mrs. Lewis Isaacs, Prof. C. S. Baldwin, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggan, Roland Holt, John Harsen Rhoades, William Chauncey Langdon, the Rev. Henry Townsend Seudder, and the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant.

England it is said, the league is being organized under the auspices of the Poetry Society. The Drama Quarterly, edited by Theodore Hinckley, of the University of Chicago, is the official organ of the league. A minimum membership fee of \$1 is charged, and members are entitled to bulletins announcing and appraising new plays, to outlines for study of the drama, attendance at meetings, benefit of junior work for children, etc. The New York center is now a year old. Its officers and directors include W. H. Bliss, George W. Bacon, Laura V. Day, who is secretary, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Kate Oglesby, Mrs. Lewis Isaacs, Prof. C. S. Baldwin, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggan, Roland Holt, John Harsen Rhoades, William Chauncey Langdon, the Rev. Henry Townsend Seudder, and the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant.

England it is said, the league is being organized under the auspices of the Poetry Society. The Drama Quarterly, edited by Theodore Hinckley, of the University of Chicago, is the official organ of the league. A minimum membership fee of \$1 is charged, and members are entitled to bulletins announcing and appraising new plays, to outlines for study of the drama, attendance at meetings, benefit of junior work for children, etc. The New York center is now a year old. Its officers and directors include W. H. Bliss, George W. Bacon, Laura V. Day, who is secretary, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Kate Oglesby, Mrs. Lewis Isaacs, Prof. C. S. Baldwin, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggan, Roland Holt, John Harsen Rhoades, William Chauncey Langdon, the Rev. Henry Townsend Seudder, and the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant.

England it is said, the league is being organized under the auspices of the Poetry Society. The Drama Quarterly, edited by Theodore Hinckley, of the University of Chicago, is the official organ of the league. A minimum membership fee of \$1 is charged, and members are entitled to bulletins announcing and appraising new plays, to outlines for study of the drama, attendance at meetings, benefit of junior work for children, etc. The New York center is now a year old. Its officers and directors include W. H. Bliss, George W. Bacon, Laura V. Day, who is secretary, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Kate Oglesby, Mrs. Lewis Isaacs, Prof. C. S. Baldwin, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggan, Roland Holt, John Harsen Rhoades, William Chauncey Langdon, the Rev. Henry Townsend Seudder, and the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant.

England it is said, the league is being organized under the auspices of the Poetry Society. The Drama Quarterly, edited by Theodore Hinckley, of the University of Chicago, is the official organ of the league. A minimum membership fee of \$1 is charged, and members are entitled to bulletins announcing and appraising new plays, to outlines for study of the drama, attendance at meetings, benefit of junior work for children, etc. The New York center is now a year old. Its officers and directors include W. H. Bliss, George W. Bacon, Laura V. Day, who is secretary, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Kate Oglesby, Mrs. Lewis Isaacs, Prof. C. S. Baldwin, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggan, Roland Holt, John Harsen Rhoades, William Chauncey Langdon, the Rev. Henry Townsend Seudder, and the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant.

England it is said, the league is being organized under the auspices of the Poetry Society. The Drama Quarterly, edited by Theodore Hinckley, of the University of Chicago, is the official organ of the league. A minimum membership fee of \$1 is charged, and members are entitled to bulletins announcing and appraising new plays, to outlines for study of the drama, attendance at meetings, benefit of junior work for children, etc. The New York center is now a year old. Its officers and directors include W. H. Bliss, George W. Bacon, Laura V. Day, who is secretary, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Kate Oglesby, Mrs. Lewis Isaacs, Prof. C. S. Baldwin, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggan, Roland Holt, John Harsen Rhoades, William Chauncey Langdon, the Rev. Henry Townsend Seudder, and the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant.

England it is said, the league is being organized under the auspices of the Poetry Society. The Drama Quarterly, edited by Theodore Hinckley, of the University of Chicago, is the official organ of the league. A minimum membership fee of \$1 is charged, and members are entitled to bulletins announcing and appraising new plays, to outlines for study of the drama, attendance at meetings, benefit of junior work for children, etc. The New York center is now a year old. Its officers and directors include W. H. Bliss, George W. Bacon, Laura V. Day, who is secretary, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Kate Oglesby, Mrs. Lewis Isaacs, Prof. C. S. Baldwin, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggan, Roland Holt, John Harsen Rhoades, William Chauncey Langdon, the Rev. Henry Townsend Seudder, and the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant.

England it is said, the league is being organized under the auspices of the Poetry Society. The Drama Quarterly, edited by Theodore Hinckley, of the University of Chicago, is the official organ of the league. A minimum membership fee of \$1 is charged, and members are entitled to bulletins announcing and appraising new plays, to outlines for study of the drama, attendance at meetings, benefit of junior work for children, etc. The New York center is now a year old. Its officers and directors include W. H. Bliss, George W. Bacon, Laura V. Day, who is secretary, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Kate Oglesby, Mrs. Lewis Isaacs, Prof. C. S. Baldwin, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggan, Roland Holt, John Harsen Rhoades, William Chauncey Langdon, the Rev. Henry Townsend Seudder, and the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant.

England it is said, the league is being organized under the auspices of the Poetry Society. The Drama Quarterly, edited by Theodore Hinckley, of the University of Chicago, is the official organ of the league. A minimum membership fee of \$1 is charged, and members are entitled to bulletins announcing and appraising new plays, to outlines for study of the drama, attendance at meetings, benefit of junior work for children, etc. The New York center is now a year old. Its officers and directors include W. H. Bliss, George W. Bacon, Laura V. Day, who is secretary, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Kate Oglesby, Mrs. Lewis Isaacs, Prof. C. S. Baldwin, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggan, Roland Holt, John Harsen Rhoades, William Chauncey Langdon, the Rev. Henry Townsend Seudder, and the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant.

England it is said, the league is being organized under the auspices of the Poetry Society. The Drama Quarterly, edited by Theodore Hinckley, of the University of Chicago, is the official organ of the league. A minimum membership fee of \$1 is charged, and members are entitled to bulletins announcing and appraising new plays, to outlines for study of the drama, attendance at meetings, benefit of junior work for children, etc. The New York center is now a year old. Its officers and directors include W. H. Bliss, George W. Bacon, Laura V. Day, who is secretary, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Kate Oglesby, Mrs. Lewis Isaacs, Prof. C. S. Baldwin, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggan, Roland Holt, John Harsen Rhoades, William Chauncey Langdon, the Rev. Henry Townsend Seudder, and the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant.

England it is said, the league is being organized under the auspices of the Poetry Society. The Drama Quarterly, edited by Theodore Hinckley, of the University of Chicago, is the official organ of the league. A minimum membership fee of \$1 is charged, and members are entitled to bulletins announcing and appraising new plays, to outlines for study of the drama, attendance at meetings, benefit of junior work for children, etc. The New York center is now a year old. Its officers and directors include W. H. Bliss, George W. Bacon, Laura V. Day, who is secretary, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Kate Oglesby, Mrs. Lewis Isaacs, Prof. C. S. Baldwin, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggan, Roland Holt, John Harsen Rhoades, William Chauncey Langdon, the Rev. Henry Townsend Seudder,

NORRISTOWN INDUSTRIES ARE ON HISTORIC SOIL



Main street from Swede street, looking east

NORRISTOWN, Pa.—Lying within the shadow of the hills of historic Valley Forge, the borough of Norristown likewise contains many points of interest in connection with the early history of the United States.

The tract of land which contained the present site of the borough was given to William Penn, Jr., by his father in the year 1704 and later was sold to Isaac Norris, from whom the town received its name. Egypt street or Main street, as it is now called, was at that time a mere Indian trail through the dense forest, later to develop into a path, then a cart road, next a village street and finally a busy street of what is said to be the largest borough in the United States.

It first became a borough in 1812 and at that time had a population of 500. Now it claims about 30,000. Norristown prides itself in its nearly 14 miles of well paved streets, its dual sewage system, one for house, the other for storm drainage, and the illumination of its streets by an electric plant owned and operated by the borough.

In May of last year the one hundredth anniversary of its incorporation as a borough was celebrated by a week's program of events that will go down as a part of the history of the borough. This place is the county seat of Montgomery county and the court house is considered one of the finest buildings of its kind in the state. It is built of native white marble quarried within a few miles of its site, as was the lime used in its construction. It was erected in 1858 and in 1904 was remodeled at a cost of \$600,000.

In business and educational facilities the borough is well represented.

Educationally it has long been prominent,

for as far back as 1790 mention was made of a schoolhouse located in its limits.

In the spring of 1803 the erection of the old Norristown academy was begun and in 1844 the Free mount seminary was established.

The borough now has six public grammar schools and a high school and a number of private schools.

The erection of another new high is now being talked of.

In business Norristown is rapidly forging to the front. With three railroads, one electric road and a trolley system it is fast becoming a center for manufacture.

New industries have lately been located here through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, which has been very active along that line.

Norristown has been identified with various national events. In all wars, from the revolution to that with Spain, it was well represented. In the war of the rebellion the names of Generals Hancock, Hartranft, Zook and Schall stand out. In the public square adjoining the court house is a monument of marble dedicated to men who enlisted in the service of their country and bearing the names of 547 men from Montgomery county. Many of this list were from Norristown.

Pride is taken also in the borough being the possessor of so many beautiful homes, and its location in the beautiful Schuylkill valley, with its excellent water supply, makes Norristown a most desirable place of residence.

PRESIDENT ROBERT M. SEARLE

commerce of the city of Rochester; to protect such trade and commerce from unjust or unlawful exactions; to reform abuses in trade; to diffuse accurate and reliable information among its members as to the standing of merchants, and other matters; to produce uniformity and certainty in the customs and usages of trade; to settle differences between its members, and to promote a more enlarged and friendly intercourse between merchants."

There are chambers of commerce in the United States that are older and a few that have accomplished more for their cities, but the Rochester Chamber of Commerce has distinguished itself as an enlarged and friendly intercourse between merchants."

The accident prevention committee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce has held the first public accident prevention show and has popularized the slogan, "Safety First; Avoid Accident."

The committee on arbitration and conciliation has just prepared a plan for the arbitration of commercial disputes. This plan has no reference to labor disputes which are in the hands of the government, but covers those disputes between business men that should never go to the civil court, but too often do. It is the stated aim of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce to aid in making Rochester a city so attractive, so friendly and so democratic that those who live there will do everything in their power to maintain harmonious, friendly conditions at all times.

SPOKANE CHAMBER WANTS SEED CORN

SPOKANE, Wash.—The inauguration of the second and "follow up" Holden campaign has been started by the Chamber of Commerce.

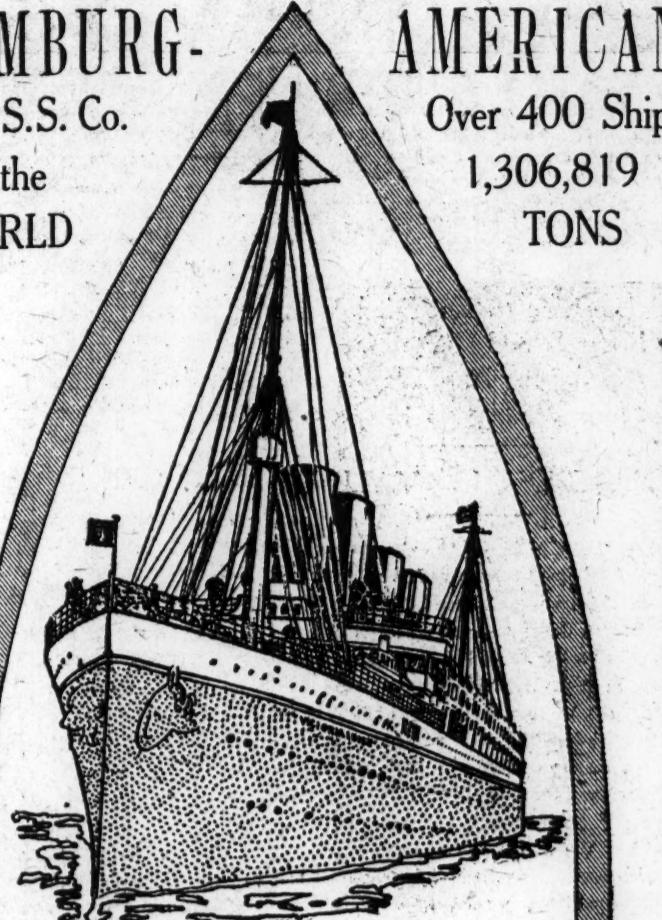
The first step will be the selection of seed corn and letters have been sent to growers who have seed corn for sale. A general letter has been sent to the government experiment stations and others asking to be referred to any place where acclimated seed corn can be secured by farmers desiring to buy it for planting.



Montgomery county court house and carefully laid out grounds

DETENTION HOME GETS LIBRARY
SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—When the Jonathan Club held their high jinks last summer a collection was taken to provide the children of the detention home in this city with a public library and 117 volumes have now arrived, says the Index.

MEMBERS BUILD CHURCH
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Members of the South Los Angeles Presbyterian church assembled at the new site, Normandie avenue and Santa Monica boulevard, Friday to erect the church building, according to the Tribune. The foundation was in place ready.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Largest S.S. Co.
in the
WORLD

AMERICAN
Over 400 Ships
1,306,819
TONS

CRUISES
ORIENT-INDIA

CRUISE of 93 Days to
MADEIRA, SPAIN, ALGIERS, GREECE, THE
HOLY LAND, EGYPT, INDIA AND CEYLON

BY "CLEVELAND" (17,000)
TONS

From New York JANUARY 15th

The cost includes shore excursions and all necessary expenses.

Excellent accommodations also available on the S. S. CLEVELAND for passage to MADEIRA, SPAIN, ALGIERS, ITALY or EGYPT. This affords a most unusual opportunity to visit these countries. Stays of ample duration at each port enable you to see all points of interest. Cost of shore excursions included in passage rates.

WEST INDIES AND
THE PANAMA CANAL

Including
SIDE TRIP ON THE CANAL
From NEW YORK
By the Palatial Cruising Steamer

"VICTORIA LUISE"

January 14 February 7
March 11 April 11
16 to 27 Days, Cost \$145, \$175 and up

From NEW ORLEANS

By S. S. KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE
February 28 March 17
15 Days Each—\$125 and up

GRAND CRUISE
From New York JAN. 31, 1915

AROUND the WORLD
through the PANAMA CANAL

You profit by our experience of over 25 years in ocean cruising.

Write, Wire or Phone for information

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
607 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass.
Tel. B. B. 4406.

"TRAVEL" MAGAZINE
WINTER 1913 SPRING 1914 EDITION
JUST OUT

This book is replete with tourist information. Florida and the South; Cuba, Jamaica, the Panama Canal, the Southwest California. Cruises on land and sea. Advance European and all foreign tours. Interesting and concise descriptions. Free to everybody.

Don't fail to send for a copy of "Travel," mailed free to any address.

GEO. E. MARSTERS, 248 Washington St.

Think of Summer

Think of a warm, beautiful day, of a bright sun, of clear skies. Think of white sands and a blue ocean, of bathing, of tennis, of golf, in short of what it is during the winter months

In Georgia
and
Florida

LET THE
SAVANNAH LINE
TAKE YOU THERE



BOSTON to
SAVANNAH
Direct in 80 Hours
The Balmy Route to
the Land of Sunshine
FIRST CLASS FARES
from BOSTON to
SAVANNAH, GA. \$23.00
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. 26.15 43.30
Single Excursion
Correspondingly Low Fares to All Other Points
Consult any Ticket or Tourist Agents or
C. W. JONES, N.E.P.A., 20 Atlantic Ave., BOSTON

WARD LINE
HAVANA

Interesting and restful, because of the fascinating charms of tropical life and climate. Excellent hotels.

NASSAU
the Seat of the English Colonial Government of the Bahamas, many attractions a winter resort.
Golf, tennis, polo, bathing, etc.

S. S. HAVANA, 10,000 Tons Displacement

S. S. SARATOGA, 10,000 Tons Displacement

will make a round trip between

New York, Nassau (Bahamas) and Havana (Cuba) during the winter months.

Attractive cruises combining two or more ports.

Write for Booklets

NEW YORK & CUBA S. S. CO.
(Ward Line)

General Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Ticket Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Branch Ticket Office,
192 Washington St., Boston

Write for Booklets

NEW YORK & CUBA S. S. CO.
(Ward Line)

General Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Ticket Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Branch Ticket Office,
192 Washington St., Boston

Write for Booklets

NEW YORK & CUBA S. S. CO.
(Ward Line)

General Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Ticket Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Branch Ticket Office,
192 Washington St., Boston

Write for Booklets

NEW YORK & CUBA S. S. CO.
(Ward Line)

General Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Ticket Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Branch Ticket Office,
192 Washington St., Boston

Write for Booklets

NEW YORK & CUBA S. S. CO.
(Ward Line)

General Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Ticket Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Branch Ticket Office,
192 Washington St., Boston

Write for Booklets

NEW YORK & CUBA S. S. CO.
(Ward Line)

General Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Ticket Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Branch Ticket Office,
192 Washington St., Boston

Write for Booklets

NEW YORK & CUBA S. S. CO.
(Ward Line)

General Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Ticket Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Branch Ticket Office,
192 Washington St., Boston

Write for Booklets

NEW YORK & CUBA S. S. CO.
(Ward Line)

General Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Ticket Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Branch Ticket Office,
192 Washington St., Boston

Write for Booklets

NEW YORK & CUBA S. S. CO.
(Ward Line)

General Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Ticket Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Branch Ticket Office,
192 Washington St., Boston

Write for Booklets

NEW YORK & CUBA S. S. CO.
(Ward Line)

General Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Ticket Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Branch Ticket Office,
192 Washington St., Boston

Write for Booklets

NEW YORK & CUBA S. S. CO.
(Ward Line)

General Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Ticket Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Branch Ticket Office,
192 Washington St., Boston

Write for Booklets

NEW YORK & CUBA S. S. CO.
(Ward Line)

General Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Ticket Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Branch Ticket Office,
192 Washington St., Boston

Write for Booklets

NEW YORK & CUBA S. S. CO.
(Ward Line)

General Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Ticket Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Branch Ticket Office,
192 Washington St., Boston

Write for Booklets

NEW YORK & CUBA S. S. CO.
(Ward Line)

General Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Ticket Office, Pier 13, E. R. N. Y.

Change Expected in Delegates Plan

Success of Some New System of Representation in National Conventions Predicted—Committee Considers Call Tuesday

REASONS FOR FAVOR

WASHINGTON—Next Tuesday the Republican national committee will meet in Washington to issue the call for a national Republican convention next year to rearrange the basis of convention representation. This question of representation is not a new one. It is said to have come up, in some form or other, in every national convention for 24 years, and it is easy to remember that it has been sharply in evidence in those conventions held since the time when Mr. Roosevelt became President.

At Chicago, in 1908, the national convention came within 36 votes of making the proposed change. President Roosevelt was in control of the convention in the interest of the nomination of W. H. Taft, then secretary of war. The delegates from the South were friendly to the Taft candidacy, wherefore the Roosevelt managers would not vote for the resolution, which had been offered by Representative Burke of Pennsylvania, as the representative of that part of the convention which was hostile to Mr. Taft. The question was raised again at the Republican national convention of 1912, and refusal at that time to change the basis of representation led to the withdrawal of the progressives and the formation of the Progressive party, headed by Mr. Roosevelt.

There is hardly any doubt but that the conventions of 1908 and 1912, as well as all the others preceding it for a quarter of a century, have been heartily in favor of changing the basis of representation, so as to reduce the number of delegates from the southern states. The difficulty, however, has always been that the question was raised at a time when nominations were to be made, and when the candidates who were being supported by the southern delegates were under the necessity of opposing it.

Opposition Disappears

It has thus been out of the question to get a fair expression of opinion on the question at the great quadrennial party gatherings, and so it has happened that, following the campaign of 1912, there went up a general demand for a national convention, to meet in an off year, when nominations were not to be made and when the only subject to come up would be that of representation.

At first there was more or less objection to the special convention idea, and it looked as though it might be rather warmly opposed; but as the days went by the opposition disappeared, and today if any exists it is not visible. There is good reason to believe that the special convention will be ordered without any opposing northern votes in the national committee, although there may be debate over some of the minor details, such as when and where the convention is to be held.

The national committee finds itself without authority to change the basis of representation. That work must be done by the convention itself. When the convention meets it will be made up of the regulation number of delegates, four at large from each state and two from each congressional district, or a total equal to twice the membership of the House and Senate combined plus delegates from the territories. Under the new scheme of representation the conventions will be smaller in size, and the delegates from the southern states will be reduced in number. The exact degree of reduction, however, will depend upon the convention itself. Several plans have been worked out, among them one by former Senator Jonathan Bourne of Oregon.

There is widespread belief that the convention will decide to continue representation from the territories, but will deprive territorial delegates of votes, either in the convention or in its committees. In the Democratic national convention of 1900, at Kansas City, it will be recalled, the free silver plank was inserted in the platform by a majority of one vote in the resolutions committee, that one vote being cast by the member of the committee from Hawaii. This plank in the platform changed the entire character of the presidential campaign in that year. The point is being made now that it ought not to be possible for the votes from territories to decide highly important questions of policy for any of the great political parties, but that such questions should at all times be decided by delegates representing states which have place in the electoral college. If the Republican convention of next year should deprive the territories of the right of ballot, it is believed that the Democratic national convention in 1916 would do likewise.

Convention in 1900

An interesting incident, taken from the history of the Republican national convention of 1900, is now being recalled, to show how, in times past, the southern delegations have been used to promote the schemes of one party faction or the other. Senator M. A. Hanna of Ohio was the leader of the administration forces in that convention, and he strongly opposed the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for Vice-President. Senator Platt of New York and Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, however, were determined to force Roosevelt on the convention, and one of the measures they adopted to bring Senator Hanna around

to their way of thinking was a resolution providing that representation in national conventions should be in proportion to the vote cast for the Republican candidates for electors of President and Vice-President at the last preceding national election.

The resolution was introduced by Senator Quay, who had made ready for a hard fight in its behalf. Suddenly, however, the word went forth that Senator Hanna would accept Roosevelt, and thereafter nothing more was heard of Senator Quay's resolution.

The importance of the resolution to the McKinley forces lay in the fact that their strength had for its backbone the delegations from the southern states, which would have been reduced to almost nothing had the resolution been adopted, and many McKinley delegates would have disappeared.

The contest over the Burke resolution at the 1908 convention was based on equally ignoble and selfish grounds. The opposition to the nomination of Mr. Taft worked hard prior to the convention and tried its best to round up delegates from the southern states. In this, however, it was unsuccessful, the South, under the persuasive Roosevelt arguments determining to stand by Taft. Then it was that the Taft opposition in the convention, a minority of all the delegates, united their forces and offered the resolution to reduce the representation from the South. Had the resolution passed, Mr. Taft would not have been nominated and the so-called "allies" of that day would have been in control of the convention.

Of course the Taft delegates, many of whom favored the Burke resolution on principle, could not vote for it, and it was defeated, but by the narrow majority of 36. The point is being made at this time that if the resolution can come up at a special convention, called for that and for no other purpose, it will be adopted and the party put in a position where it will be possible to find a basis for harmony in the future.

WALTHAM MAN'S VOTE SUSTAINED

WALTHAM, Mass.—Judge Enos T. Luce of the district court handed down a decision in the case of Henry P. Bond, aldermen-elect, whose right to cast a vote in the recent municipal election was questioned by Amadaius Cote, defeated in his candidacy for the board of aldermen. The judge found that Mr. Bond is a citizen of Waltham and as such has a right to vote; that he has been assessed here and has paid his poll tax.

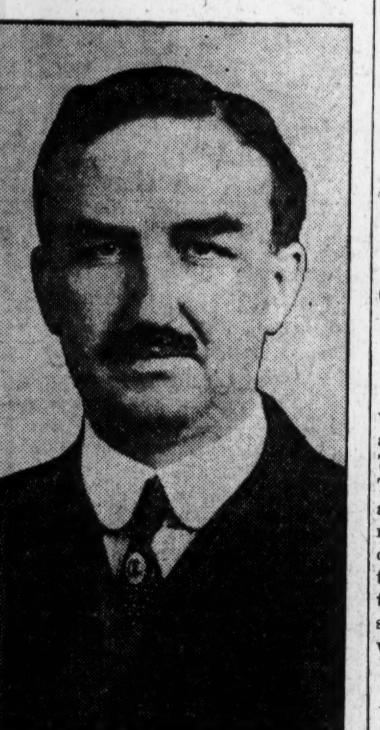
EXPRESS COS. FACE CHARGES

WASHINGTON—The American and Adams Express companies are defendants in a complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission today by the Providence, R. I., fruit and produce exchange.

The claim is that strawberries shipped from Tennessee points to Providence via Boston were charged for the whole distance whereas the rate to Providence should be the same as to Boston. Reparation of \$189.30 is asked. It is declared that they should be shipped via New York city or Worcester, Mass., and the New Haven, not via Boston over Boston & Albany.

SALEM MASON'S ELECT OFFICERS

SALEM, Mass.—Frederick A. Norton has been elected ex-scribe of Washington chapter, R. A. M. The other officers elected are as follows: M. E. H. P., Frederick E. Warner; ex-king, George W. Bliss; treasurer, Frederick E. Gilman;

A black and white portrait of Fred A. Norton, a man with a mustache, wearing a suit and tie.

FRED A. NORTON

Named ex-scribe

secretary, Harry P. Gifford; captain of the hosts, Charles M. Duren; principal sojourner, Ernest P. Lane; royal arch captain, Walter T. Williams; master of the third veil, Howard A. Streeter; master of the second veil, R. O. Russell; master of the first veil, Osborne Palmer; junior steward, Edward O. Chapman; junior chaplain, Edward P. Willard; tyler, W. S. Rollins; organist, H. C. Tesson.

CAPITAL SOUTH ROAD PROJECT IS FOR EXPERIMENT

Maintenance to Be Tried With Federal and State Officials Aiding on 700-Mile Stretch From Washington to Georgia

EXAMPLE IS VALUED

WASHINGTON—If the proposed stretch of good roadway, 700 miles long, from this city southward, through Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, can be made a reality, it is believed by enthusiasts in highway improvement that the good roads movement will have been given an impetus that will carry it far. The American Highway Association is arranging to cooperate with the federal office of public roads, and with the officials of the states named for the proper maintenance of the road when built. The experiment is on a larger scale than any previous maintenance experiment in this country, for which reason it is of interest in many localities.

This maintenance object-lesson roadway, if constructed, will pass through Arlington, Alexandria, Mt. Vernon, the battlefield of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania and Fredericksburg, en route to Richmond, extending thence southward through the capitals of the Carolinas and terminating at Atlanta.

The American Highway Association purposes interesting the counties and districts through which the road is to run, and wherever possible it will prevail upon the local authorities to place the road under charge of the government engineers, who will be detailed from the federal office of public roads for that purpose.

Fully 75 per cent of the total mileage has already been improved by a surfacing of stone, gravel or a mixture of sand and clay. The object of the maintenance scheme is to prevent the improved portions of the road from deteriorating for lack of proper care, and to make the unimproved portions as comfortable for travel as available funds will permit.

The American Highway Association has undertaken to raise the money for the traveling expenses of the engineers who will supervise the work.

HORSES SHOWN TO PLEASE CHILDREN

WASHINGTON—The American and Adams Express companies are defendants in a complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission today by the Providence, R. I., fruit and produce exchange.

The claim is that strawberries shipped from Tennessee points to Providence via Boston were charged for the whole distance whereas the rate to Providence should be the same as to Boston. Reparation of \$189.30 is asked. It is declared that they should be shipped via New York city or Worcester, Mass., and the New Haven, not via Boston over Boston & Albany.

PUBLIC MEN TALK OF WORK

Members of the Pilgrim Publicity Association listened to discussions of "efficiency" and "deficiency" following their dinner at the Exchange Club Friday night. Among the speakers for efficiency were Miner Chipman, efficiency engineer; Prof. Paul F. Cherington of Harvard; Prof. Hugo Munsterberg. President Carroll J. Swan presided. Harry P. Dawst spoke. Charles E. Bellatty and Harry Curtis also presented features.

GARMENT WORKERS SETTLE STRIKE

NEW YORK—Strike of 6000 garment workers in the 24 factories in Manhattan and Ridgewood, L. I., of J. Friedman of 708 Broadway, was settled on Friday. The cutters got an advance of \$2 a week and a reduction of five hours a week, making 48 hours the working week. No change was made in the wages of the tailors, but they will receive a reduction of three hours a week. All the strikers formerly worked 53 hours a week.

WORK NOT FAVORABLE

WASHINGTON—Adverse report has been made by the district army engineer at Newport, R. I., on the project to remove Cleveland ledge in Buzzards bay, Mass., and other obstructions to the depth of 25 feet up to the dredged channel in New Bedford harbor.

RHODE ISLAND HARBOR URGED
WASHINGTON—Samuel M. Conant, chairman of the Rhode Island state harbor improvement commission, is consulting with the war department and the House rivers and harbors committee regarding the deepening of Providence river channel.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

CHELSEA

Theodore Winthrop camp No. 81, has elected: Commander, George W. Kimball; vice-commanders, Albert H. Lincoln, Raymond W. Duggan; patriotic instructor, Harold C. Wilson; secretary, Albert A. Norton; treasurer, Edwin A. Fairbanks; chaplain, Edward Fowler. The Jewish Forum recently organized, will meet in the synagogue tomorrow afternoon. Professor Resnick of Columbia University will be the speaker. Headquarters of the contemplated Chamber of Commerce have been opened at city hall under the direction of civic advisers Walter B. Moore and H. A. Lunsford. Local men to assist in arrangements will soon be appointed by Mayor Edward E. Willard.

MEDFORD

Recount petitions have been filed with City Clerk Aliston P. Joyce by Alderman Richard S. Phillips, candidate for alderman-at-large, and the recount of the vote in every ward will be held tonight. He was defeated by former Alderman Henry Senter by 29 votes.

Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence post, G. A. R., has elected: Commander, Charles A. Fitch; vice-commanders, John J. Brockway and Edgar Hall; quartermaster, Frank O. Waterman; chaplain, J. M. G. Plummer; officer of the day, Albert D. Webb; officer of the guard, A. J. Tisdale.

WAKEFIELD

Men and women of the Woodville district will meet in the school building tonight to perfect the organization of a local improvement association.

Practical studies proposed by Principal Howe and Superintendent of Schools Atwell are to be given consideration by the High School Alumni Association, in anticipation of the erection of the new high school. Principal Howe favors an advanced course in manual training for first and second year boys and Mr. Atwell speaks for a course in domestic economics for girls.

REVERE

Under the auspices of the Federation of the Church Brotherhoods of Revere a meeting will be held at the Baptist church tomorrow evening in the interests of the boys of the town. James Whittemore, secretary of the boys' department of Y. M. C. A. of New York city, will be the speaker.

The "Old Glory Associates," now having a membership of more than 100, announced a town meeting to be held at their headquarters during the first week of February.

RANDOLPH

Blue Hill lodge, K. P., has elected: Chancellor commander, Arthur Baker; vice-chancellor commander, Charles A. Dyer; prelate, John Madden; master at arms, William Madden; master at arms, Ernest Bowes; keeper of records and seal, Ernest Wrisley; master of finance, Leonard Robbins; master of exchequer, Joseph Wales; inside guard, Elmer Lothrop; outside guard, Percy Thompson.

MAYNARD

The annual holiday sale of St. Hilda's Guild of St. George's Episcopal church takes place this afternoon.

The Tarmo Athletic Club of the Socialist Society will give an exhibition this evening in Parker street hall.

The annual assembly of the Middlesex Club takes place on the evening of Dec. 31.

STOUGHTON

John A. Andrew camp No. 13, S. of V., has elected: Commander, Benjamin L. Bisbee; S. V. C. William Overton, Jr.; J. V. C. Richard L. Carr; camp council, F. L. Smith; William H. Cushing, Charles H. Trask; secretary, Charles H. Cushing; treasurer, Charles N. Chase; chaplain, Fred L. Smith.

WHITEHORN

The degree staff of Mt. Hermon commandery, Knights of Malta, is arranging for the work of the scarlet degree early in the new year, and will entertain delegations from commanderies in this section of the state.

ARLINGTON

The December vespers service of the First Parish Congregational (Unitarian) church takes place tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

St. John's Men's Club of the Episcopal church will hold its regular meeting Wednesday evening.

MIDDLEBORO

An association has been formed by the teachers in the elementary schools and a petition has been presented to the school committee for an increase of pay with a minimum weekly wage of \$15, operative Jan. 1.

MELROSE

At the Highland Club last night a stereopticon lecture was given on the manufacture of watches in this country by H. E. Duncan.

The Melrose Club is planning minstrels to be given in January.

EVERETT

Nelson P. Brown has been elected chairman of the new building commission which is to erect three new schoolhouses for the city at a cost of \$200,000.

BRIDGEWATER

The new master of East Bridgewater grange is William H. Burhoe.

The senior class of the high school will present a play in the town hall Dec. 19.

NORWOOD

Norwood grange has elected: Master, Edward D. Baker; overseer, Willis C. Fuller; lecturer, Miss Pearl Appleby; chaplain, Mrs. F. J. Robinson; steward, Ellis Chamberlain; assistant steward, Harold Alden; lady assistant steward, Miss Helen Wheeler; treasurer, Dr. C. H. Hallowell; secretary, Mrs. Viola Chamberlain; gate keeper, Herbert Tucker; member of executive committee for three years, C. O. Littlefield; cores, Mrs. Edna Reynolds; flora, Miss Alice Porter; pomona, Mrs. A. H. Gove.

The Equal Suffrage Association of the tenth Norfolk representative district will meet in Everett hall next Monday evening. Miss Margaret Foley and others will speak.

DEDHAM

Open lodge, Knights of Pythias, has elected: Commander, Knights of Pythias, has elected: Chancellor commander, William H. Walsh; vice-commander, Albert Tays; prelate, W. Theodore Bishop; master of work, Walter A. Whitney; keeper of records and seal, Henry E. Atkins; master of exchequer, John H. Wilson; master at arms, Joseph E. Walsh; inside guard, Arthur E. Fairweather; outside guard, Lambert W. Hatch; representative to grand lodge, Albert W. Kirkby; alternate, W. Theodore Bishop; trustee for three years, Adolph F. A. Schulz; trustee for two years, George Granville Darling.

NEEDHAM

The second in the series of evangelistic meetings for men of the local churches will take place in the First M. E. church at Needham Heights tomorrow afternoon.

The special committee appointed by the town to confer with the school committee regarding a new primary school building on Pickering street have secured 16 designs of 10-room school buildings and will meet next Monday evening to consider them.

MARLBORO

John A. Rawlins post 45, G. A. R., has elected Walter S. Goss commander.

Star of Hope Rebekah lodge has elected: Noble grand, Miss Mary E. Cutler; vice-grand, Miss Grace M. Moore; recording secretary, Mrs. Angie S. Howe; financial secretary, Mrs. Annie L. Brigham; treasurer, Mrs. Carrie F. Sutton.

WEST RIDGEWATER

The faculty of the high school will give a reception for parents in the gymnasium Monday evening. There will be a short entertainment by the seniors.

Howard lodge, Knights of Pythias, will open the second degree Dec. 26. The new chancellor-commander is M. Henry Hayes.

WINTHROP

The Winthrop Equal

Affairs in the Automobile World

SOCIETY OF AUTO ENGINEERS HAS FINE SCHEDULE

Annual Meeting in New York City Next Month Expected to Be One of the Best Yet Held

NEW YORK—It is expected that the annual meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers, which is to be held in this city Jan. 4-8, 1914, will be the largest and most important this society has held. The formal opening will take place Jan. 4 with a reception at the home of the Manhattan Automobile Club Monday, Jan. 5, the standards committee will meet at the rooms of the society, 1700 Broadway, at 9 o'clock a. m.

The general meetings will begin in the Grand Central Palace at 9 a. m., the program for the first meeting being as follows: President's address, treasurer's report, report of tellers of election of members, report of tellers of election of officers, new business, reports of nomenclature, sheet metals and ball and roller bearings' divisions of the standards committee.

Tuesday afternoon's session, which starts at 1 o'clock, includes the following items: Report of broaches division, report of electrical equipment division, "Storage Batteries," by W. H. Conant; "The Need for Dissemination of Electric Vehicle Data," by W. J. B. Thomas; "Automobile Effectiveness," by D. L. Gallup.

At the evening session Tuesday, starting at 8 o'clock, various reports and papers dealing with commercial vehicle matters will be read, as follows: Report of the truck standards division, "Final Drive for Motor Trucks," by Arthur J. Shad; "Internal Gear," by V. V. Torgerson; "Double Reduction Live Axles," by R. B. Bachman; "Worm-Gear," by John Younger; "Chain," by H. D. Church; "Gasoline Minding Locomotives," by J. A. Anglada; "Development of an Electric Tractor for Handling Freight Cars Over Tracks Laid on City Streets," by T. V. Buckwalter; "Taxicab Design," by L. P. Frassen.

No sessions are to be held on Wednesday.

During the forenoon session on Thursday, starting at 9 o'clock, reports by the miscellaneous division, and the pleasure car wheels division will be read, and the following papers presented: "Electric Gear-Shifting," by Frank N. Nutt; "The Possibilities of the Cyclecar," by William D. Stout; "Radiators," by J. W. Cain.

At the afternoon session, opening at 1 o'clock, reports of the motor testing division and the springs division will be received and the following papers read: "Knight Motor Cooling Test," by R. C. Carpenter; "An Electrically Controlled Dynamometer for Testing Gas Engines," by N. C. Johnson; "The Exhaust Discharge and the Utilization of Its Energy," by F. C. Mock.

The annual banquet, which will bring the meeting to a close, will be held at the Hotel Plaza Thursday evening.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

The new building which is being erected for the Massachusetts Automobile Club will be ready for occupancy Jan. 6.

Fenders will be required on motor trucks at Cleveland, O., if a movement started by Councilman Benech succeeds. Detroit has been asked to submit a copy of its ordinance to that effect to the Cleveland council.

The use of automobiles and motor cycles is rapidly increasing throughout the province of Nova Scotia. The former stringent regulations have been changed and now practically all roads throughout the province are open to automobiles.

A good alternative to the white paint often used to brighten up tires is said to be ordinary black-lead stove polish well rubbed on when the tire is clean. The black, slippery surface is neat in appearance, does not show dirt as quickly as the white and is more durable.

Clarkson Dye, representing the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Chinese Native Sons of the Golden Gate has written a letter to E. P. Brinegar, California state consul of the Lincoln Highway Association, declaring that the Chinese of San Francisco and California are greatly interested in the success of the Lincoln highway.

Probably in no section of corresponding size in the United States has there been a more rapid expansion of the use of the motor car by the resident people than has taken place in the 600,000-acre area of the American side of the lower Rio Grande valley. In towns which did not exist five years ago there are to be found today 200 to 300 home-owned motor cars.

The Automobile Club of Canada is planning to hold next year important contests for the reliability and durability of motor cars. The tests will be of an exhaustive nature and should provide motorists with valuable information. All kinds of cars under all kinds of conditions will be put to the test to show how they will act under strain. Long distance reliability runs will be a feature of the program.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

Dec. 13	From 4:32 p. m. to 6:35 a. m.
Dec. 14	From 4:42 p. m. to 6:36 a. m.
Dec. 15	From 4:42 p. m. to 6:37 a. m.
Dec. 16	From 4:43 p. m. to 6:37 a. m.
Dec. 17	From 4:43 p. m. to 6:38 a. m.
Dec. 18	From 4:43 p. m. to 6:38 a. m.
Dec. 19	From 4:44 p. m. to 6:39 a. m.
Dec. 20	From 4:44 p. m. to 6:40 a. m.

CAPITAL CITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA HAS AUTO CLUB

Association at Victoria Is Greatly Interested in Movement to Have Great Pacific Coast Highway—Also Helping Ocean to Ocean Road in Canada.



PRESIDENT J. A. HINTON

gent and progressive men who have identified themselves actively and effectively with the great Pacific highway

movement for a road from Mexico to the Alaska. They have thought out and aided materially the plan for a mid-Canadian highway from ocean to ocean.

The Victoria Automobile Association wields a powerful influence not only in British Columbia, but in Canada and the United States as well, and has generally established.

With an all-year climate unsurpassed in North America, with roads that are a delight to the eye and a joy to the motor driver, the Victoria Automobile Association is in a most advantageous position to give and take enjoyment in the sport, which, of all others, has combined in such a marked degree to benefit all countries where it has become firmly established.

The Victoria Motor Country Club, a second method involves the use of a metal sub-base to which is dove-tailed and vulcanized a hard rubber base. To this hard base the tread is united. No channel is used in this type, but side abrasion is prevented by an intermediate band projecting out on each side.

The side wire is the third preventive of tread separation. Two endless retaining wires with flat sides are sprung over the edge of the rim, and engage the ends of the cross wires which are flat on the upper side.

"Whether or not tread separation is prevented, however, overloading remains injurious, to the tire. The compound is crushed and sooner or later is broken down entirely."

Whether or not tread separation is prevented, however, overloading remains injurious, to the tire. The compound is crushed and sooner or later is broken down entirely."

PROGRESS IN LIGHTING SYSTEMS IS MOST MARKED

SOLID TIRES FOR TRUCKS WILL NOT HOLD OVERLOADS

Owners Should See That the Machines Are Not Called Upon to Support Any Excessive Weight

Many motor truck owners have the idea that there is no limit to the ability of a solid tire to bear loads and so pile their cars high with "cargo" without any regard for their tires. Solid tires, however, are as sensitive to overloading as pneumatics and R. G. Harris, head of the motor tire department of a large tire manufacturing concern in the following sounds a warning of that tire abuse.

"The immediate result of overloading a solid tire is the appearance of a bulge, just in front of the point of contact between tire and street. This wave with the enormous weight back of it, works through to the very base of the tire.

"No tires are made of pure rubber. The gum must be compounded with chemicals to give the desired wear resisting qualities. The traction wave lessens the cohesive power of the compound and if not guarded against, eventually will tear the tire away from the steel rim. Not only does the wave ruin the tire, but it also affects the truck as though it were going up hill, involving a constant loss of power.

"Several methods of preventing the separation of the tire from the channel have been devised. One is that of a hard rubber base vulcanized into the channel. The channel has a saw-tooth base, and the hard rubber filling these saw teeth, and vulcanized into them, becomes an integral part of the channel base. To this hard rubber in turn, is vulcanized the tread.

"A second method involves the use of a metal sub-base to which is dove-tailed and vulcanized a hard rubber base. To this hard base the tread is united. No channel is used in this type, but side abrasion is prevented by an intermediate band projecting out on each side.

"The side wire is the third preventive of tread separation. Two endless retaining wires with flat sides are sprung over the edge of the rim, and engage the ends of the cross wires which are flat on the upper side.

"Whether or not tread separation is prevented, however, overloading remains injurious, to the tire. The compound is crushed and sooner or later is broken down entirely."

PROGRESS IN LIGHTING SYSTEMS IS MOST MARKED

Wonderful Advance Has Been Made in This Branch of the Automobile's Development Says Technical Expert—Other Parts of Equipment Progress

NEW YORK—Judging from the announcements of the new car types of the manufacturers it would seem that 1914 will be an equipment year. Never before in the history of the automobile has a buyer of a motor car received so much for his money in the way of equipment as at present. Hundreds of equipment necessities will be seen in the cars at the Grand Central Palace automobile show during the week of Jan. 3-10. These will be seen also at the Chicago show, Jan. 24-31.

Among the various things in equipment which will attract the attention of motorists will be the lighting systems, which have added comfort and convenience to the lot of motorists. So thoroughly are motorists accustomed to the splendid lighting of today that, if they had to resort to the systems used only a few years back automobile would be confined to travel by daylight only, so troublesome would be touring at night. C. E. Duryea, a technical expert who has been identified with the automobile industry since its inception, makes interesting comparisons of the early and present day lighting problems. Says Mr. Duryea:

"The traveler of half a century ago was able to light his way by the use of a kerosene lantern, but not many years before he had to depend on a tallow candle in a tin can perforated so as to allow a few rays to shed light on his path while keeping most of the wind from reaching the flame. The result was very insignificant. Today we have the most profuse devices for illuminating our going at night. While the candle is still used in the ornamental Chinese lantern and similar places, it is not the common form. Kerosene burners with splendid wicks and perfect globes and glass to let out the light in all directions are in common use. But even these are no longer considered up-to-date on the modern automobile and the great show at Grand Central Palace will show more electric and gas lights than oil ones.

"The electric light is the older form. A quarter of a century behind kerosene, it came before the public in 1876 or soon thereafter and took the country by storm. To get a brilliant light by turning a button and to find it free from flame was almost an Arabian Nights achievement.

"When the automobile came into use the electric light was of course early thought of. Thus in 1877, Duryea secured small bulbs suited to the low tension dynamo then used on his car for ignition purposes and the electric head light came into use. There were troubles enough with the gas car at that time and so the problem of lighting was left in

All-Weather Treads

Treads

Double-Thick Extra-Tough Immensely Enduring

Grips

Flat-Top Wide-Base Sharp-Cut Very Deep

Like a Smooth Tread on Dry Roads—A Resistless Grip on Wet Roads

Buy Nothing Else This Winter

You men who investigate will this winter buy nothing but All-Weather treads.

Here is all the advantage, all the economy of the plain-tread tire. And here is the last word in efficient anti-skids. It is the greatest of Goodyear inventions.

The tread is double-thick. The rubber is extra tough—toughened by a secret process. The blocks are deep and enduring. They last for thousands of miles.

The tread is flat. The projections are broad and regular. Thus we avoid vibration and give you the smooth-tread effect.

The blocks have sharp edges, facing the skidding direction. And those edges stay sharp. Their grip on wet roads is tenacious.

They are the only tires which are final-cured on air bags, under actual road conditions. This is done at an extra cost of \$1,500 daily. It is done to save the countless blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric.

They are also the only tires which are final-cured on air bags, under actual road conditions. This is done at an extra cost of \$1,500 daily. It is done to save the countless blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric.

Rim-cutting is made impossible. Blow-outs and loose treads are minimized in ways that no rival employs. Because of this fact, no other tire compares in sales with Goodyears.

Now comes this All-Weather tread. A tread which safety demands on all wheels at all seasons. An anti-skid tread which has no competition with men who know the facts.

So there are now four economies—four enormous advantages—to win you to No-Rim-Cut tires. You will join the legions who buy these tires when you once find them out.

GOOD YEAR
AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With All-Weather Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO
This Company has no connection whatever with any other rubber concern which uses the Goodyear name
Toronto, Canada London, England
Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities Dealers Everywhere Write Us on Anything You Want in Rubber
BOSTON BRANCH Worcester, Mass., 671 Park Street. Phone Park 915-416. (1395)

TO REMOVE THE STEERING PINS

It is often found, when it is necessary to remove the steering swivel pins, that they are most difficult to take out. It is not a good plan to use a steel hammer on the thread at the bottom of the bolt, because there is danger of burring the head of the bolt, and also the likelihood of the split pinhole flattening out.

The best way to get the pins out is to jack up the car on that side and under the pin place a block of hard wood, surmounted with a piece of flat steel. When the jack is removed, and the pin lowered on the steel-covered wooden block, the pin will, of course, take the weight of the car, and its weight supplemented with a downward hammer blow on the top of the swivel fork, will usually bring the pin out.

OPEN-AIR SCHOOL STARTS

SAN JOSE, Cal.—The dedication exercises of the Willow Glen open-air school were held recently and a dinner was served by women residents under the auspices of the Willow Glen church and the Willow Glen Improvement Club, says the Times-Star.

MAKE SURE THERE IS ROOM

In examining a car make sure that there is plenty of room between the nuts and the adjacent metal and if the position is such that the ordinary wrench cannot be used, see that there is enough room for the use of a box wrench.

TO KEEP THE WINDSHIELD CLEAR

A method that usually gives satisfaction in keeping the windshield clear of moisture, clouding, or heavy rain, is to smear both sides of the glass with a thin coat of semi-liquid or soft soap made into a very thin paste. If the soap film is well distributed over the surface with a soft cloth, it cannot be detected when the glass is dry.

Reading—Sewing

Be perfectly comfortable—don't use a harsh, glaring light when you can have the soft clear light of the RAYO Lamp. The RAYO costs little, but better can't be bought.

The RAYO Lamp is made of solid brass—nickel-plated. Simple, durable, economical. Can be lighted without removing chimney or shade. Easy to rewick.

The RAYO is a great help when reading and sewing.

For sale at all dealers

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
New York of New York Albany
Buffalo Boston



MUELLER
Self-Closing
Faucets

For many years have been recognized as standard. They save water and repair bills, and last for many years. They are especially attractive and always easily operated. Write for further information.

H. MUELLER MFG. CO.

DECATUR, ILL.
New York City. San Francisco. Chicago. Sarnia, Ont.



FIFTY THOUSAND Handkerchiefs

Eight Thousand Five Hundred at

BOXED 6 for 1.00 BOXED

Women's hand-embroidered initial, pure linen.
Women's hemstitched, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. hem, pure linen.
Women's hand drawn thread hemstitched, pure linen.
Men's hand-emb. initial, medium weight, pure linen.
Men's hemstitched, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. hem, pure linen.
Men's hand drawn thread hemstitched, pure linen.

Fifteen Thousand Six Hundred at

BOXED 3 for 1.00 BOXED

Women's Hand Embroidered French Cord and French Tape
hand drawn thread hemstitched.
Women's Swiss Alpine Embroidered, hand drawn thread
hemstitched.

Twelve Thousand Six Hundred

At **25c** Each

Hand Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, pure linen
Hand Embroidered, Colored Border Handkerchiefs
Hand Embroidered Corner Handkerchiefs, pure linen
Real Armenian-edge Lace Handkerchiefs, pure linen
Hand Hemstitched Plain Handkerchiefs, pure linen
Real Madeira Embroidered Glove Handkerchiefs
French, Irish and Appenzell Embroidered Handkerchiefs
Madeira Scalloped, Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs

Also Thousands of Handkerchiefs at
37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 2.50 to 40.00

Annual Christmas Sale of Furs

This season, in addition to unusually beautiful furs, there will be many lots at great reductions.
Note well the specially priced pieces and note particularly the lines which have gone in at regular prices **LESS 25%**.

FUR MUFFS AND SCARFS

	Reg. Price
Eastern Mink Muff, 7 stripes	200.00
Mink Muff	130.00
Mink Muff	150.00
Mink Scarf	125.00
Pitch Muff	57.50
Mink Scarf	75.00
Pointed Fox Scarf	55.00
Black Fox Scarf	70.00
Skunk Scarf	75.00
Civet Cat Scarf	32.50
Hudson Seal Scarf	62.50
Persian Lamb Scarf	45.00
Mink Scarf	100.00

**LESS
25%**

FUR SETS

	Reg. Price
Kit Fox and Mole Set	175.00
Hudson Seal and Fitch Set	150.00
German Fitch and Velvet Set	167.50
Taupe Fox and Velvet Set	150.00
Pointed Silver Fox Set	250.00
Mole and Ermine Set	250.00
White Fox Set	130.00
Natural Blue Fox Set	500.00
Taupe Fox and Mole Set	200.00
Karakul and Ermine Set	210.00
Mink Set	365.00
Ermine and White Fox Set	130.00

**LESS
25%**

OTHER SETS—Specially Priced

	Values	Prices
Cinnamon Opossum Set	36.00	16.75
Fisher Set	400.00	185.00
Black Fox Set	200.00	115.00
Ermine Set	150.00	75.00
Russian Sable Set	500.00	250.00
Wolverine Set	200.00	100.00
Red Fox Set	75.00	50.00
Mink Set	600.00	275.00
Ermine Set	240.00	170.00

OTHER MUFFS AND SCARFS

	Values	Prices
Eastern Mink Muff	175.00	82.50
Mole Muff	75.00	37.50
Mink Muff	160.00	75.00
Black Lynx Muff	120.00	50.00
Raccoon Muff	68.00	45.00
Pointed Wolf Muff	42.50	15.00
Australian Opossum Scarf	10.00	5.00
Black Opossum Scarf	20.00	10.00
Cinnamon Opossum Scarf	8.00	4.00
Skunk Scarf	30.00	15.00

OTHER COATS—Specially Priced

	Values	Prices
Pointed Fox and Seal	300.00	200.00
Hudson Seal	275.00	195.00
Karakul and Ermine	500.00	250.00
Broadtail and Ermine	500.00	295.00
Hudson Seal and Skunk	245.00	195.00
Seal and Ermine	325.00	150.00
French Seal	125.00	62.50
Raccoon and Marmot	125.00	55.00
Near Seal and Mole	150.00	95.00
Black Pony	115.00	45.00

MEN'S FUR-LINED COATS

	Values	Prices
Black shell of Milton Kersey and Broadcloth, natural muskrat and genet lined, fur collars of Persian Lamb and unplucked Otter.		
Values 75.00, 100.00 to 155.00		
Priced 48.00, 58.00 to 75.00		

NOTE

Included in this sale are many coats in the more staple shapes suitable for all women of conservative taste, and although of staple character will be sold at the same discount. Hudson seal, near seal, karskul, and Persian Lamb Coats will be sold at discounts ranging from 1-4 to 1-3.

FUR COATS

	Values	Prices
Persian Lamb Coat	365.00	
French Seal and Mole Coat	125.00	
Flat Karakul Coat	300.00	
Seal and Ermine Coat	150.00	
Persian Lamb Coat	200.00	
Mole Coney Coat	120.00	
Karakul and Black Fox Coat	400.00	
Hair Seal Coat	68.00	
Seal and Mole Coat	275.00	
Karakul Imported Model	315.00	
Mole and Taupe Fox Coat	265.00	
Seal and Ermine Coat	335.00	
Karakul Coat	375.00	

LESS

25%

INTERESTING ITEMS

From the Stock of O. Cusumano

The Boylston Street Art Store

Christmas presents selected from this presentation will be most acceptable because UNUSUAL, BEAUTIFUL and USEFUL. The assortments are large, giving ample variety for selection, and the prices are most attractive, showing in most instances Discounts of **33% to 40%**.

The items listed are samples of the values—there are hundreds not advertised.

FLORENTINE ART WARE	Value	Price	FLORENTINE JEWELRY	Value	Price
Hand Painted Plates	1.00	15c	Long Chain, sterling	22.00	12.50
Pearson Plates	.50	25c	Amethyst Brooch Pin	25.00	12.50
Cantagalli Plates	2.50	1.00	Real Coral Necklace	6.00	3.00
Cantagalli Plates	2.00	50c	Medallion Pendants	4.50	2.50
Cantagalli Plates	3.00	1.00	Mosaic Hat Pins	2.50	.50
Florentine Frames with Miniatures	5.00	2.50	Turquoise Pendants	10.00	6.50
Florentine Frames	8.00	4.00	Sterling Crosses	4.50	2.25
Florentine Frames	14.00	7.50	Sterling Gold Brooches	5.50	3.50
Round Hand Carved Frames	2.75	1.75	Cameo Rings	9.00	5.00
Small Round Frames	4.00	2.50	Sterling Hat Pins	7.00	5.00
Gold Hand Carved Frames	1.75	.95c	Sterling Jewel Box	7.00	3.00
Statue	35.00	17.50	Sterling Belt Buckle	8.50	2.50
Statue	35.00	17.00	Umbrella Handle	40.00	12.50
Bronzes	20.00	10.00	Jeweled Belt Buckle	16.00	5.00
Bronzes	24.00	12.50			
TERRA COTTA	Value	Price			
Small Fern Dishes	1.50	1.00			
Covered Boxes	1.40	.75c			
Window Boxes	2.00	1.25			
Plant Holders	10.00	6.00			
Jardinieres	4.00	.25c			
Decorated Flower Pots	4.50	.25c			
Garden Pieces	50.00	27.50			
Shrub Holders	21.00	11.00			
Sheffield Plate—Some at Half Price					
Part of a sample line from one of the large makers of fine Sheffield Plate—purchased at a great discount from the regular prices.			</td		

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1913

Million-Dollar Ship Terminal for New London, Conn.

Plans Complete for Building of Steel and Concrete Pier, With Latest Facilities for Freight and Passengers, Mark City's Entrance on New Era of Achievement

NEW LONDON, Conn.—With plans for the construction of a \$1,000,000 steamship terminal which is to make this city a well-equipped transatlantic port, New London may be said to be entering upon a new era of achievement.

The history of this enterprise, from its inception to the present, when it has become a certainty, is characterized by the integrity of purpose and ceaseless activity on the part of some of the city's

producing farming and manufactured exports and consuming imports in large quantities.

(2).—A deep water harbor of sufficient extent, affording safe and easy anchorage for ships of all draft, sheltered from storms and free from excessive currents, and with safe and easy channel way approaches.

(3). Piers, wharves, built of proper design, equipped with machinery that ships, barges, cars or trucks can easily and quickly load or discharge their freight, affording ample room for temporary storage of freight and material waiting shipment by land or sea. Deep water slips with easy approaches to same.

(4). Easy approach by street and rail connections, that penetrate extensive territory to be served, affording ample room

to elevation 33 feet below mean low water for one half the width of full slip.

The type of pier recommended is a bulkhead wall filled section with side and end extensions to gain sufficient depth alongside of pier. Clear timber piles are to be driven in two rows, cut off at mean low water, capped with reinforced concrete girders placed on each row of piles and a concrete granite wall built to elevation 10.5 above mean low water.

Piles and wall are designed to serve as foundation for heavy warehouses and pier sheds and to retain filled section. Riprap of good dimension, with sufficient small stone to fill voids to be placed under and around piles, and sloped off under the extension floor to the 35-foot slip depth. The section be-

comes rooms are called for. Easy access is afforded at entrance to passenger sections.

To assist in loading and unloading vessels the sheds are provided with a horizontal longitudinal girder placed above the roof so that tackle blocks may be attached.

The columns of sheds are carried at outer edge of pier by extra group of piles with foundation entirely independent of the floor system piles. Roof girders are carried to steel columns on bulkhead wall, and sections where warehouse is built, the shed roof girders are carried to the wall columns of the warehouses.

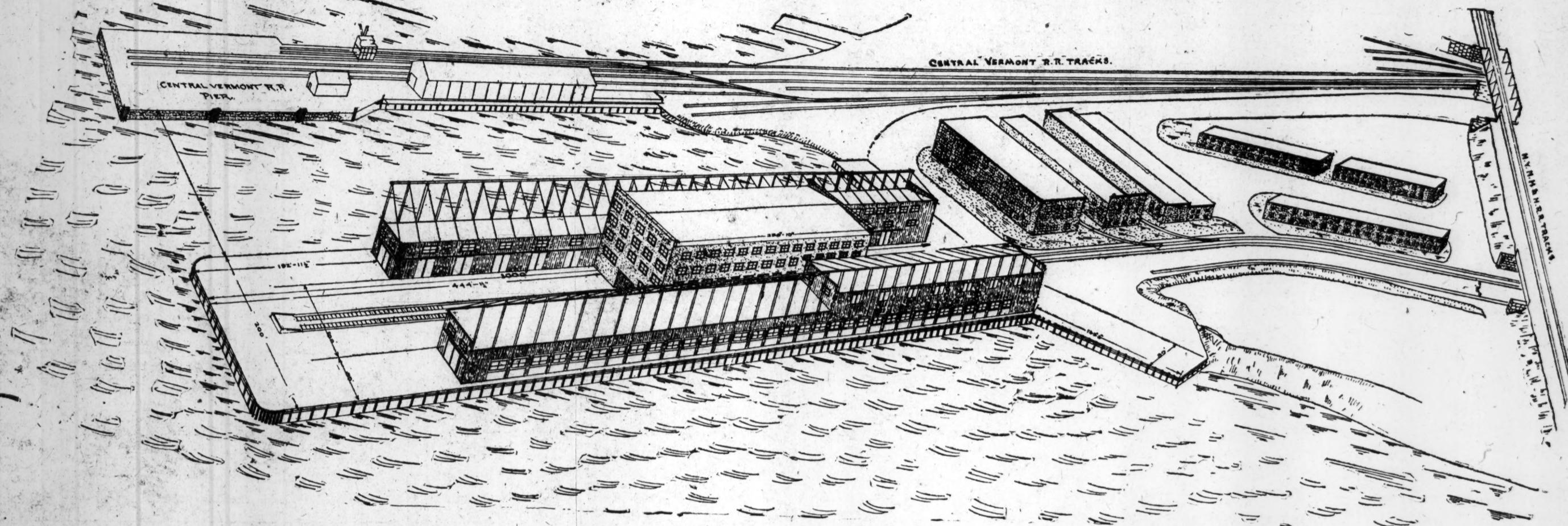
Sheds are to be made fireproof with as little inflammable material used as possible. Plans call for lifting doors at

Establishment of Commodious Modern Port, With Deep Water Abundant, Adding First-Class Equipment to Already Favorite Harbor, Seen as Reward for Work

every panel along face of pier shed. Arrangement of tracks on pier shows the extension of land lines out on to the extension of pier, and under warehouses, located and spaced so as to afford ample room for platforms of widths to allow for elevators, conveyors and passage of hand trucks or electric motor trucks.

The proposed pier warehouses have dimensions 100 by 300 feet by 50 feet. The lower floor, on level with the pier

floor, has a clearance of 30 feet and is devoted to driveway for trucks and motors, platform and railway tracks, and for storage of non-perishable freight. Three upper floors are shown with clearance of 14 feet, equipped with four elevators, four circular iron stairways to the upper floors. The warehouses are to be fireproof construction of reinforced concrete and every precaution is taken to comply with insurance rules, and thus afford lowest possible rates.



Central section of harbor front as it will look when work of constructing new pier, warehouses, sheds and accompanying modern port equipment is completed

THOUSAND 1913 BOOKS TO BE SHOWN IN BOSTON CITY CLUB

More than 1000 of the really worth books brought out in 1913 are to be put on exhibition at the Boston City Club for two weeks beginning Monday, Dec. 15. Thirty-one of the important publishers of the United States will be represented in this event, which has been planned and is being directed by the Publishers Cooperative Bureau of New York.

Book lovers will be welcome to inspect the exhibit, which has for its purpose the spreading of the gospel of education, culture and intellectual development to be gained by means of good books. Through this display of the best books of the year the bureau hopes to stimulate the public into a desire for more and better reading. Hours for women will be daily from 9 to 11:30 a.m.

The exhibit will be similar to those

recently held in New York and Philadelphia, the former at the National Arts Club, the latter at the Franklin Inn Club. A large attendance, of both those to whom artistic bookmaking appeals and those more concerned with the contents of books, gave evidence of the general interest in the earlier exhibits.

Attractively framed original illustrations from several of the books add to the effectiveness of the display. Among novel features is a little white volume, a duplicate of the marriage service book used at the Wilson-Sayre wedding. The book is a 16mo, with 20 pages, printed in black, with border decorations in green and gold. At the back of the book are several pages for the autographed congratulations of intimate friends. The volume is bound and boxed in white moire silk.

MARYLAND'S MINES GIVE UP \$10,916,671 VALUE IN A YEAR

WASHINGTON—The value of the mineral production of Maryland in 1912 was \$10,916,671, and if to this is added the output of pig iron produced in the state the total reaches \$15,000,000, according to figures compiled by E. W. Parker, of the United States geological survey, in cooperation with the Maryland geological survey. The total mineral production for 1911, exclusive of pig iron, was \$9,386,515.

The principal mineral product of Maryland is coal, from the western part of the state, the value of the coal mined being over half of the value of the state's total mineral output.

Coal mining in Maryland began early in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, in the Georges Creek region, the coal being shipped by barges on the Potomac river. The first incorporated company was organized in 1836. The product of the Cumberland "big vein," noted for its high grade steaming and smelting qualities, has furnished most of the coal produced in the state. The output in 1912 was 4,964,038 short tons, valued at \$5,830,070.

Next to coal mining the most important mineral industries in Maryland are clay working and stone quarrying. The clays of Maryland are widely distributed and are suitable for a variety of uses. Those of the coastal plain part of the state are used largely for the manufacture of building brick and terra cotta. The clays of the western part of the state are used in the manufacture of fire brick which are regarded as among the highest grades made in the United States. The value of Maryland's output of common brick, manufactured largely in the vicinity of Baltimore, in 1912 was \$1,053,335 out of a total value for clay products of \$1,865,753. The value of the fire brick was \$262,817. The quarry products are granite, white marble, lime-

stone and slate. The production of lime amounted to 112,104 short tons, valued at \$365,037.

One of the most notable increases in production in 1912 over 1911 was in the output of sand and gravel, which showed a gain from 482,152 short tons, valued at \$249,486, in 1911, to 1,650,904 short tons, valued at \$27,874, in 1912.

The other commercial mineral products of Maryland are cement, copper, fusorial earth, iron ore, mineral paints, mineral waters, quartz, sandlime brick, talc and soapstone and a small quantity of silver.

PAYETTE RIVER COAL IS DESCRIBED

WASHINGTON—During the summer of 1911, while engaged in examining supposed coal lands in the Snake river valley, C. F. Bowen, of the United States Geological Survey, and C. T. Kirk made an investigation of the coal beds of Horse Bend and Jerusalem valley, on Payette river, Idaho. The main results of that work have been published as Bulletin 531-H of the geological survey.

No definite statements regarding the extent or continuity of the coal beds can be made. So far as surface indications go, the coal is of sufficient thickness to justify development at only two localities. The area underlain by coal at each of these localities is probably small. Blocks of coal that had lain in the mine off for a year were still firm.

GIRLS FORM CIVIC CLUB

LOS ANGELES—Inspired by the civic activities of the boy students, the girls of the Los Angeles high school have organized a civic club of their own, says the Tribune.

The present project will consist of pier face 1000 feet, width of 200 feet, with slip of 205 feet on the Central Vermont pier side, and slip of 300 feet on the east side; in both cases dredged

to elevation 33 feet below mean low water for one half the width of full slip.

The type of pier recommended is a bulkhead wall filled section with side and end extensions to gain sufficient depth alongside of pier. Clear timber piles are to be driven in two rows, cut off at mean low water, capped with reinforced concrete girders placed on each row of piles and a concrete granite wall built to elevation 10.5 above mean low water.

Piles and wall are designed to serve as foundation for heavy warehouses and pier sheds and to retain filled section.

Riprap of good dimension, with sufficient small stone to fill voids to be placed under and around piles, and sloped off under the extension floor to the 35-foot slip depth. The section be-

tween walls to be filled with sand and gravel dredged in slips.

The extension floors are to rest on creosoted piles driven to firm bearing before the riprap is placed on the slope; piles are to be capped with double 6-inch by 12-inch creosoted timber and concrete unit corrugated sections built on shore in special forms, seasoned and then placed over caps on cast iron base plates. Joints of the unit floor slab are to be broken at every other pile, bent and openings filled with asphalt, and a 2-inch pavement of asphalt laid to finish floor surface.

The unit construction of floor slabs will result in greater rapidity of construction. The slabs can be made and seasoned before foundation work is completed, resulting in a saving in time and cost of eliminating extensive wood forms. The weight of the unit slab is not more than 5½ tons, which may be easily put into place. Unit construction will also enable repairs to be made to the foundation piles by removing floor surface and slab and driving new piles.

Concrete floor systems of this type are less expensive than a combination of cap-stringer and decking of wood with a 4-inch reinforced concrete covering as used at the new Chelsea piers at New York, and the new pier constructed at Providence, R. I. Concrete slab protected by 2-inch asphalt covering furnishes the cheapest and most sanitary floor.

Sheds and Warehouses

The proposed superstructure of the pier consists of one and two-story steel sheds having a clearance of 30 feet between deck floor and roof or floor trusses, and a clearance of 16 feet on the second story. The sheds cover the entire floor extension from the bulkhead walls except for a space of five feet along each side and a space of 198 feet back from the outer end of the pier.

The lower floor of the pier sheds has a length of 802 feet. Demands for accommodation for passenger service are supplied by construction of a second story pier shed extending from the shore end for 382 feet on the eastern side and for 352 feet on the western side. Waiting room, toilets, elevators for baggage and passengers, and

UNEDUCATED NEGROES EARN WEALTH

Industrious, Thrifty, Persistent Men, Starting as Laborers Without Capital, Have Become Wealthy Farmers on Large Scale in South, Respected in Community

Does the South offer the hardworking, thrifty negro an opportunity of succeeding in business? Business here includes farming, storekeeping, housebuilding, lumbering, real estate and other occupations that depend, in open competition, directly on white and colored people for patronage.

Some simple stories of negro success and progress, told at the recent Philadelphia meeting of the National Negro Business League, of which Dr. Booker T. Washington is the president, show clearly, says William Anthony Aery, in the Southern Workman, that the South offers splendid opportunities to those negroes who are prepared to furnish the public with good products and efficient service—every day and at a reasonable price.

All-Around Proprietor

Henry Kelley, of Belen, Miss., began his uphill climb as a good farmer in 1875 when his father bought 40 acres.

In 1886 Kelley started out independently with 520 acres of unpromising land, only 30 acres of which were under cultivation. He cleared this wild land as fast as he could with his bare hands and a few poor farming implements. He did not wait until he could buy up-to-date machinery; he just worked hard with the crude tools he had. One of his first tasks was to build a house and establish himself in a home. By degrees he branched out into cotton-ginning, sawmilling and flour-making, thereby adding materially to his income.

Kelley built tenant houses on some of his cleared land, opened a general store, and applied the golden rule with profit and satisfaction to himself and his tenants. He now has on his large farm 50 tenants working from "sun to sun," who help him cultivate most profitably some 1750 acres. His pay roll ranges from \$800 to \$1000 a month and he has employment for all his hands "from January through December." His formula for success in farming is applicable to other occupations—"Industry, economy, education."

Beginning in 1886 with \$450, which he had laboriously saved during 13 years as a farm hand, this same Kelley today is worth \$50,000 and he has the respect of his white and black neighbors. He encounters no trouble on account of his color in doing business in this Mississippi town. In fact, his white friends have always encouraged and helped him.

Marlborough, county, South Carolina, at Bennettsville, Jonas W. Thomas is a "big farmer." He runs a 52-acre farm and works it on the "can't-to-can't system." This means that he and his co-workers begin farming operations

before the break of day and labor in the cotton and corn fields until they can scarcely see to put up their mules at night. During the hot season, of course, the noon recess may last from one to three hours.

Twenty-two years ago, Thomas began his career as a farmer by buying a horse for \$40.75 and by renting 30 acres of ordinary South Carolina land for 1400 pounds of lime cotton. After four years of hard work and close saving he was able to buy a mule for \$69 and also seven acres of land. Then he began renting and working farms which belonged to other men. Gradually he was able to buy the land he had been renting. He also found it worth his while to open a commissary.

Now Thomas lives in a 12-room house and employs, on his \$40,000 plantation, 39 families, consisting of 189 men, women and children. He grows a variety of crops, including cotton, corn and some garden truck, and raises his own horses, mules, cows and hogs. He has received as much as \$31,000 for his cotton crop alone—400 bales of long staple. On an average he has saved \$3000 a year for 22 years. All that he now has on his farm is his own, he affirms with pride. In a single year he has borrowed of one local bank, and repaid, \$23,000. "Good credit," Thomas says, "explains before the break of day and labor in the cotton and corn fields until they can scarcely see to put up their mules at night. During the hot season, of course, the noon recess may last from one to three hours.

Twenty-two years ago, Thomas began his career as a farmer by buying a horse for \$40.75 and by renting 30 acres of ordinary South Carolina land for 1400 pounds of lime cotton. After four years of hard work and close saving he was able to buy a mule for \$69 and also seven acres of land. Then he began renting and working farms which belonged to other men. Gradually he was able to buy the land he had been renting. He also found it worth his while to open a commissary.

Now Thomas lives in a 12-room house and employs, on his \$40,000 plantation, 39 families, consisting of 189 men, women and children. He grows a variety of crops, including cotton, corn and some garden truck, and raises his own horses, mules, cows and hogs. He has received as much as \$31,000 for his cotton crop alone—400 bales of long staple. On an average he has saved \$3000 a year for 22 years. All that he now has on his farm is his own, he affirms with pride. In a single year he has borrowed of one local bank, and repaid, \$23,000. "Good credit," Thomas says, "explains before the break of day and labor in the cotton and corn fields until they can scarcely see to put up their mules at night. During the hot season, of course, the noon recess may last from one to three hours.

Here is a black man who has won the good will of his white neighbors in South Carolina by doing well his tasks as a reliable farmer and by maintaining law and order on his plantation, a community for which he has been morally as well as financially responsible.

Successful Contractor

Has the efficient negro building contractor a fair chance to succeed in the South? Here are a few facts:

B. L. Windham, colored, of the contracting firm of Windham Brothers, Birmingham, Ala., started as a carpenter in 1887 with the ambition to win for himself a place in the business world. Then for a few years, 1897 to 1902, he was a farmer. Finally, in 1903, he went back again, with his brothers, into the building business.

The Windham brothers did their first important building, a job worth \$35,000, for a white citizen living in Monroe, La. In 1903 their contracts ran up to \$50,000; 1904, \$80,000; 1905, \$150,000; seven months of 1913, \$265,000. They have handled many difficult building problems. They built the six-story, steel frame Penny Savings Bank building, Birmingham, Ala.; a \$100,000 apartment house for white people in Birmingham; the \$75,000 Mosaic Templars building, Little Rock, Ark., and churches ranging

in value from a few thousand dollars to costly and elaborate structures. They now employ 100 men, all negroes, throughout the year.

J. H. Blodgett, a colored man of Jacksonville, Fla., has struggled from poverty to wealth. Nineteen or 20 years ago he worked for a railroad as a window washer at \$1.05 a day. When he first reached Jacksonville he was, indeed, poor but ambitious. He received his first lesson in this city by being arrested as a vagrant for wearing a straw hat in winter. He wore the best and only head covering he had. Blodgett, however, rose after his first fall in pride.

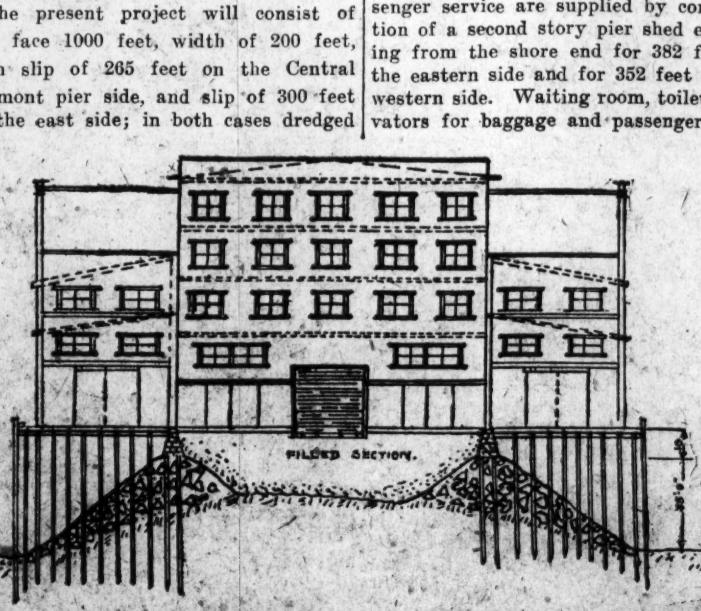
A little later, while Blodgett was laying brick at \$1.25 a day, Dr. Washington came to Jacksonville and was most cordially received. Blodgett wished to be introduced to the educator, but he was too modest to push his way through the crowd and seek the hand of Dr. Washington. Nobody saw fit to bring forward "Blodgett, the bricklayer," who thus found keen humiliation through lack of money and standing in the community. He straightforwardly resolved to increase his earning power and do something that would win for him the respect of his colored neighbors and the friendship of Dr. Washington, for whom he had the highest respect. He and his wife worked diligently, wasting no time in frivolity. They were thrifty, too. Their savings grew apace and the rewards began to come.

Blodgett bought Florida property that was thought certain to rise in value. First he built his own house, in 1902. Since then he has constructed 208 houses, many of which he has sold at a good profit. In Jacksonville he owns 121 houses having a combined rental value of \$2500 a month. His own house is well furnished, and he has a fine automobile which is driven by a colored chauffeur. In his addresses during the Philadelphia meeting of the Negro Business League, his injunction to negro youth was "Remember, white folks are saying to you now, 'Go and do what Booker Washington says you can do.'"

He declares that there is no excuse for any able-bodied young negro doing ordinary hotel work at \$20 or \$30 a month and tips, when he can grow tomatoes at \$1000 an acre in Florida.

ELEVATIONS TOLD IN WEST VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON—In 1909 and 1910 the United States geological survey, in cooperation with the state of West Virginia, established more than 500 datum points that state, the work being done under the direction of R. B. Marshall, chief geographer of the geological survey. Bulletin 477 gives a list of the exact elevations above mean sea level of these points determined in connection with the topographic mapping of the survey, in addition to some 300 or more points fixed by the coast and geodetic survey and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.



Currency Main Washington Interest

REPUBLICANS DEBATE UPON AMENDMENTS

Senate Leaders Still Hope Arguments Can Be Cleared Up to Permit Ballot on Glass Currency Bill by Wednesday

MR. WEEKS EXPLAINS

WASHINGTON—Belief that the Senate Democrats plan to table proposed amendments to the currency bill has prompted the Republicans to refuse to agree on a date for a vote on the measure until they have concluded their arguments on the amendments.

"An agreement now is impossible," Senator Weeks explained today, "because if we should agree, for instance, on next Thursday night, how do we know that senators not sharing our views may not consume all the time, and leave us no chance for a defense of our amendments?"

Senator Weeks gave notice that he would address the Senate next Tuesday on the question of guarantee of bank deposits.

Senate leaders still hope that speeches can be concluded and amendments disposed of in time for a vote on the passage of the bill next Wednesday. Friday was spent in listening to speeches by Senators Hollis, Cummings, Stone, Newlands and Borah. The action of Senator Owen in moving to lay the Hitzcock bill on the table enlivened the debate.

Senator Stone of Missouri assailed the position taken by various bankers' organizations toward the bill. He charged that the conference of bankers at Boston and Chicago, which proposed changes in the plan, was controlled by the "Wall Street group," and mentioned A. Barton Hepburn as the moving force of both conferences.

Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, quoted George M. Reynolds of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago as having said he was one of 12 men who controlled the finances of the country.

"It is into the hands of these 12 men that the senators now propose to place the control of the issue of currency," declared Mr. Borah.

Senator Cummins proposed amendments to the Owen bill, providing that the member banks of the federal reserve board should elect four instead of six of the directors, and that the federal reserve board should elect five instead of eight.

Senator Smoot of Utah denied the charge that the banks were "curtailing business in order to bring about financial distress."

"It is unfortunate," he added, "that a political platform declared against the central bank. I feel certain that a majority of the senators on this floor, certainly those who have studied this question, are convinced that a central bank would settle the financial problems of this country for 100 years to come."

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire said in part:

There is little real difference between the two wings of the banking and currency committee. There are but two differences of real importance. One concerns the ownership of stock and the other the control of the reserve banks. The Owen substitute provides that the banks shall subscribe to the stock of the reserve banks, so that their active interest in the success of the system may be enlisted, and they are given a majority of the board of directors so that their knowledge, experience and discretion may be available for the details of banking. Above them is the federal reserve board, which represents strong and efficient government control.

We are providing institutions in which existing banks may place their resources with safety, and yet have the use of them to a reasonable extent, institutions at which commercial paper may be discounted for cash in times of emergency, institutions which shall serve to unite the banks and the government in a common cause, institutions whose details shall be managed by the banks, whose stock shall be owned by the banks, in which the banks and the government shall unite their resources in a common fund for the good of all and over which the federal government shall exercise a judicious and wholesome control.

Such institutions as these, such control as this, will cure the principal defects in our present banking and currency system. It will concentrate and mobilize bank reserves, secure us a safe and elastic currency, afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, establish a more effective supervision of banking, encourage enterprise and alleviate the distresses which follow business disaster. To attempt more than this in a single measure would be the part of boundless conceit and self-sufficiency.

WASHINGTON MAY SEEK MRS. YOUNG

WASHINGTON—Efforts will be made to employ Mrs. Ella Flagg Young as executive of the Washington schools it became known Friday. Mrs. Young would be sought to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Dr. William M. Davidson, who will become superintendent of the Pittsburgh schools Jan. 1.

SEC. W. J. BRYAN ASKS ABOUT HIS APPOINTMENTS

Secretary of State Goes to Capitol to Determine Status of Men Named for Diplomatic Posts

WASHINGTON—Secretary Bryan of the department of state made a special trip to the capitol on Friday to ask the status of diplomatic appointments now before the Senate.

No action has been taken upon the nominations of Henry M. Pindell of Illinois as ambassador to Russia, Brand Whitlock of Ohio as minister to Belgium, and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts as minister to Greece, although their names were sent to the Senate by President Wilson on Dec. 3.

It is expected that the appointments of Mr. Williams and Mr. Whitlock will be approved soon, but action on the Pindell appointment could not be predicted. Secretary Bryan had lunch with Senator Kern, Democratic leader.

The appointment of Winfred T. Denison of New York to be secretary of the interior for the Philippines, and a member of the Philippines commission, was referred by the Senate Philippines committee Friday night to a special subcommittee for investigation.

It is said protests have been made against Mr. Denison on political grounds. His name was sent to the Senate Dec. 3, but was not acted upon, although other members of the commission were confirmed.

BOYS AND GIRLS RECEIVE PRIZES IN AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON—Seventy-five farmer boys and girls visited the department of agriculture today to receive from Secretary Houston diplomas for excellence in agriculture.

Walker Lee Dunson of Alexander City, Ala., led the delegation as the foremost boy corn grower and Miss Clyde Sullivan of Ousley, Ga., headed the girls because she was the champion in canning and tomato work. The boys and girls were the winners in agricultural club work in the North and South.

MR. REDFIELD TO BEGIN INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—On account of general charges against the lighthouse service as a whole and a specific charge that the government has been paying too much for a certain type of acetylene gas buoys it has been using at many points, Secretary Redfield of the commerce department decided Friday to make an exhaustive inquiry into the entire workings of the service.

Hearings will begin Jan. 7. Members of Congress, representatives of the service and others will be heard.

ALIEN SHIP MAY RESCUE SAILORS

WASHINGTON—Several sailors from the American schooner El Dorado, marooned on Easter island, in the South Pacific ocean, since last summer, probably will be brought back to civilization by a ship of another nation.

The state department may be able, through diplomatic channels, to have some vessel which plies nearby route call at Easter island.

ASIATIC FLEET CHIEF ASSIGNED

WASHINGTON—Secretary Daniels Friday assigned Rear Admiral Thomas Benton Howard, president of the naval examining and retiring board, to command the Asiatic fleet, succeeding Reginald F. Nicholson about Feb. 15, when Admiral Nicholson will come to Washington for duty with the navy general board, preparatory to retirement next December.

APPRAISERS MUST BE EFFICIENT RULES SECRETARY M'ADOO

WASHINGTON—"For the good of the service," say treasury officials, in explaining the recent order of Secretary McAdoo removing from the list of eligibles about 45 applicants for appointment as appraisers of merchandise in the customs service in various parts of the United States. Appointments of this class, as well as those for deputy collectors in charge of the collection of the income tax, must have the business qualifications necessary to insure their efficiency.

Secretary McAdoo has passed this word along to members of the Senate who have been trying to secure appointments for constituents, and now the policy of the department is generally indorsed.

It is pointed out that in suits growing out of the rulings of appraisers of customs more than 50 per cent of the cases have been decided against the government, which has not only been compelled to pay the costs, but has lost the customs duties involved. All applicants for

FULL INTERSTATE CONTROL OF R. R. OPERATION AIM

Rep. Stevens Introduces Measure in Congress Today Giving Complete Authority Over Lines to Commerce Commission

ADMINISTRATION BILL

WASHINGTON—A bill delegating to the interstate commerce commission authority over the physical property and operation of railroads, with power to compel the roads to provide and maintain roadbed and equipment to be specified by the commission and to regulate train crews, hours of labor and all other factors that have to do with the safety of the roads, was introduced in the House of Representatives today by Representative Raymond B. Stevens of New Hampshire.

Mr. Stevens is chairman of the subcommittee of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce which was named to investigate and recommend general railroad safety legislation to be considered at this session of Congress. His name has been mentioned as a successor to Commissioner C. A. Prouty.

The Stevens bill may be regarded in general as the administration measure dealing with this subject. At least some members of the interstate commerce commission favor such a law, one of them having worked with Mr. Stevens in preparation of the bill during the last several months. Hearings on it will be begun by the Stevens sub-committee soon. Opposition by the railroads is anticipated but there is strong sentiment in its favor and it is expected to pass the House with little modification. Most of the members of the interstate commerce committee of the House favor the bill.

Following is an abstract of the bill:

Sec. 1. Railroads must maintain service, way, equipment and operating methods adequate for safety of employees and passengers.

Sec. 2. The interstate commerce commission is required, on complaint of its own motion, to investigate the road, its methods, hours of labor, crews or any other matter affecting safe operation.

Sec. 3. The commission is empowered to determine what changes should be made and require the railroads to comply.

Sec. 4. The commission is given access to equipment and other property of railroads and may demand any information desired.

Sec. 5. A penalty of \$500 a day is fixed on a road for failure to comply with the commission's orders, the United States attorney to bring suit in the circuit court for collection.

Sec. 6. Compliance of the commission's orders is to be enforced by the district courts.

Sec. 7. The commission is authorized to employ such agents and inspectors as may be necessary.

If this authority is conferred upon the interstate commerce commission probably one of the early results will be the compilation of standard rules for train operation.

Another citation is that experiments show that with all brakes set it requires about 2000 feet for a train going 50 miles an hour to stop.

Legislation requiring railroads to equip with steel cars would be a mistake, say members of the commission, because there are thousands of miles of track in the country on which it might not be safe to run such heavy rolling stock. No figures are available to give the tensile strength of steel rails. Other arguments are given against direct legislation on these matters by Congress and in favor of turning over the problem to experts.

Objection to the Stevens bill is expected on the ground that it is a delegation of too great power of Congress to an outside organization, but this same objection was made when the interstate commerce commission was established.

OHIO HARDWARE MEN TO MEET

TOLEDO, O.—About 2500 visitors and exhibitors are expected for the annual convention of the Ohio Hardware Association to be held in Toledo Feb. 24, 25 and 26, 1914, according to the Blade.

APPRAISERS MUST BE EFFICIENT RULES SECRETARY M'ADOO

WASHINGTON—"For the good of the service," say treasury officials, in explaining the recent order of Secretary McAdoo removing from the list of eligibles about 45 applicants for appointment as appraisers of merchandise in the customs service in various parts of the United States. Appointments of this class, as well as those for deputy collectors in charge of the collection of the income tax, must have the business qualifications necessary to insure their efficiency.

Secretary McAdoo has passed this word along to members of the Senate who have been trying to secure appointments for constituents, and now the policy of the department is generally indorsed.

It is pointed out that in suits growing out of the rulings of appraisers of customs more than 50 per cent of the cases have been decided against the government, which has not only been compelled to pay the costs, but has lost the customs duties involved. All applicants for

WEST POINT IS TO ADMIT MEN FROM COLLEGES

WASHINGTON—Admission requirements for the United States military academy at West Point have been modified so that, without lowering the standards, prospective cadets may be matriculated by substituting equivalents for some of the units of study hitherto insisted upon.

Hereafter a candidate for admission may be excused from mental examination upon presentation of certificate that he is a regularly enrolled student in good standing in a university, college or technological school, the entrance requirements of which include proficiency in mathematics and English as outlined by the college entrance examination board, or a certificate that he had been graduated from a preparatory school meeting the requirements of that board, or a certificate that he has passed 14 units of the entrance examinations required by the board, requiring mathematics, English and history.

SEAMAN'S LABOR MEASURE OPPOSED

WASHINGTON—Opposition from ocean and lakes shipping interests to the La Follette seaman's labor bill in the form it passed the Senate developed today when hearings upon the measure were begun before the House merchant marine committee.

Great lakes ship owners complained against the clauses providing for rescue equipment for every passenger on boats traveling outside of the five-mile limit.

ARMY TRANSPORT GOING TO TAMPICO

WASHINGTON—The war department has ordered Brigadier General Bliss, in command of the border troops, to send the army transport Sumner from Galveston, Tex., to Tampico, to take on board Americans and other refugees.

M'REYNOLDS' AIDE RESIGNS

WASHINGTON—The resignation of Leroy E. Reed, confidential secretary of Attorney-General McReynolds, to take effect Jan. 1, 1914, was tendered Friday. Mr. Reed will go to New York to become private secretary and assistant to former Attorney-General Wickersham.

MRS. GAILLARD TO RECEIVE \$14,000

WASHINGTON—In recognition of services of the late Lieut.-Col. David du B. Gaillard, U. S. A., of the isthmian canal commission, who passed away recently, the House Friday passed a bill to appropriate \$14,000 for Mrs. Gaillard.

BUREAU CHIEFS LOSE THEIR BEST MEN TO CORPORATIONS WHICH PAY HIGHER SALARIES

Congress Would Like to Retain Services of These Experts, But Raising Their Pay Would Mean Expansion of Expense All Along the Federal Line

WASHINGTON—Again this year there is expression of regret by heads of federal bureaus, because the bureaus are being used as training stations for the great corporations which employ high-salaried experts. As soon as a government clerk in one of the highly specialized bureaus of the government becomes a master of his work some big corporation, which has been watching him, makes a bid for his services, offering two to four times the amount he is receiving from the government.

Dr. George Otis Smith, chief of the geological survey, speaks of this matter in his annual report, just made public. During the past 4½ years 41 of the ablest experts in his employ have left the government service to accept positions with large corporations interested in geology. A similar condition exists in the patent office. Year after year the most brilliant of the federal patent examiners are picked up by corporations in New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Chicago. Similarly, in the agricultural department, the specialists with the best records are continually being asked to leave the government service to accept much larger pay in private life.

Most Offers Are Accepted

The majority of these offers are accepted. The record in the patent office is said to exceed that of the geological survey in the number of experts who have been enticed away by the promise of greater pay. The reply of Congress to this state of affairs is that the government is not going to enter into competition with the corporations over the services of expert government clerks. While Congress would be glad to retain the services of these men, it feels that the government is not in a position to raise salaries. It is recognized that these salaries, especially in the bureaus, are inadequate, but the moment an effort is made to increase them, there would follow a systematic effort at salary increase along the entire civil service line, with the result that the federal payrolls would be swelled to a total that would invite criticism.

What is true in the United States, it is pointed out, is true in every great

MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN HELD UP BY DECISION

Attorney-General Declares Only Secretary of War Can Make Contracts for Project and Difference Over Marble Delays

EXPENSE IS QUESTION

WASHINGTON—The work of building the \$2,000,000 memorial to Abraham Lincoln, on the bank of the Potomac, at the western end of the mall, in this city, has been held up temporarily by a recent decision of the attorney-general that, under the law authorizing the memorial, the secretary of war is the only official with authority to make contracts for the work of construction.

The commission which is in direct charge of the work had supposed that it had such authority, and had proceeded accordingly to select the kind of material, Colorado yule marble, and to name the successful bidder. An appeal from this action of the commission has brought the opinion just referred to from the attorney-general.

The appeal was made by persons who thought it would be better, and considerably cheaper, to use Georgia marble, and who, further, were dissatisfied with the commission's selection of the successful bidder.

The opinion of the attorney-general is that the commission has the right to select a design for the memorial, and to oversee the work of construction, but that nobody but the secretary of war has authority to execute the contract for the work.

This division of responsibility undoubtedly will postpone the actual commencement of the work. The questions upon which the work has been held up are purely of a business nature, and there is a general hope in this city that Secretary Garrison will not unduly delay the work of letting the contracts and selecting the material. It is also hoped that he will have a full regard, while doing this work, for the sentimental and the memorial character of the work, which is to be the result of so many years of consideration and patient preparation.

Prof. William H. Taft of Yale is the chairman of the memorial commission, and has been in Washington several times since March 4 to attend its meetings. Former Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, who, in the opinion of a great many people, resembles Lincoln, has been made the resident member of the commission, at the same pay received by him while in the Senate.

NORTON WERE AT ONE TIME SECRETARIES TO THE PRESIDENT

The government is no more a training school for the big corporations than the small cities and towns are training schools for the great cities. This is the way a prominent government official puts the case. He added that yearly the small communities are being drained of their most efficient young men, who flock to the large cities, where opportunities are supposedly greater, their country business or other training enabling them to get a foothold in those cities.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS FOR RENT

AEOLIAN HALL

29-31-33 West 42nd Street

BEAUTIFUL surroundings, coupled with unequalled accessibility, distinction and widespread publicity, are distinguishing features of New York's most modern and perfectly appointed office building. An office or studio is available to desirable tenants, in Aeolian Hall. Considering its unequalled advantages, rents are exceedingly reasonable.

Send for descriptive book.

Renting office on premises.

Universities Now Printing Own Books

American Institutions, Following Lead of Europe, Are Seeking Funds for Endowed Press to See to Their Own Publications

WANT IS MUCH FELT

Creative scholarship is finding a medium of expression at last in the United States. The university professor whose studies have led him into hitherto unexplored fields of learning, need bewail no longer the fact that publishers have little interest in volumes promising but small sales. Nor need reports of important researches lie idle any more for lack of an endowed press, while those who would treasure them most remain ignorant of their existence; for the university press, in the form of an official organization for the publication of just such manuscript, has now an established place among American university activities.

"There is nothing less profitable than scholarship for the mere sake of scholarship, nor anything more wearisome in the attainment." So wrote Lowell in his address on books and libraries. That his advice was taken is indicated by the mood in which American scholars have worked, for their aims, without great exception, have been associated with some practical end. These ends often have been vitiated, however, by the fact that no channel for the dissemination of new knowledge and thought is open to the member of a university faculty who addresses a select audience. And such writers as a rule are not in a position to finance their own publication work.

It is in recognition of such a situation that Europe has established a number of university presses, supported by endowments or university funds, and these have contributed not a little to the advancement of learning. The Oxford University press and the Cambridge University press of England are excellent examples of organizations of this kind, which have greatly enhanced the prestige of their respective institutions.

In the United States, the University of Chicago thus far has secured the most adequate publication fund and is operating the largest press. Harvard is doing notable work along this line, although greatly limited in its equipment, and is seeking to secure a large endowment. Princeton has a good building devoted to this work, and Yale, Columbia and Johns Hopkins universities now are issuing various publications, although still without their own printing plants.

A survey of the Harvard plant, which is turning out a series of books that are marked by the highest standards of scholarship and which are adding to the prestige of the university, will serve to indicate the scope and possibilities of the university presses of the country. The Harvard University press had its beginning some 50 years ago in the little printing plant that was set up in the basement of its administration building, University hall.

At that time the chief duty of its composing and printing force was to get out the examination papers and the various official bulletins. This plant gradually developed until some four years ago it had added to its issues the annual catalogue of students, the catalogue of all the courses offered in some 20 different departments of the university, and number of departmental reviews, such as the Law Review and the Economic Quarterly. Four years ago, however, the printing office was placed in the ranks of university presses; Charles Chester Lane, himself a Harvard man, was appointed director of the press, and the publication of books written by members of the teaching force and graduates began.

Up to the present time, the press has put out some 50 books, ranging from treatises on architectural acoustics to commentaries on wool growing and the tariff. For the most part the authorship of these books lies with men of high scholastic attainments, whose works are highly prized by those conversant with their special subjects, though they may be little known by the general public. Among the books which have been issued under the stamp of the Harvard press, and which have added to the prestige of the university, have been "Essays on Chaucer," by Prof. G. I. Kittridge of the English department; "Essays on English Agrarian History in the Sixteenth Century," by E. F. Gay, and "Lectures on Legal History," by Prof. J. B. Ames.

Outside the field of books, the press is kept busy in issuing a number of magazines and catalogues, among them the Quinquennial Catalogue of Graduates, which includes some 36,000 names, the annual gazette of the university, the Law Review, the Quarterly Journal of Economics and the Theological Review. Several endowments and a fund raised by a number of graduates have formed the financial support for the book publishing of the Harvard press. But the fact that the majority of its publications call for careful and expensive preparation and have but a limited appeal and sale, makes the demand for further contribution imperative. The housing of the Harvard plant is exceedingly inadequate, and Director Lane is said to have done wonders in accomplishing the results that he has.

The composing room and printing presses are in a low ceiled, ill-lighted basement of University hall. The presses are crowded in so closely that the printers have hardly room to move between them, while the paper stock has to be piled in what aisle room remains. To make matters even less desirable, the

plant is lodged in the two basement ends, separated by the heating plant of the yard, and communication between them compels a considerable walk.

There are other colleges waiting for the opportunity to develop this branch of the university work, which is proving so valuable, and an excellent opportunity is open to the philanthropist who would aid in thus encouraging the erudite thought of the country.

Few realize the amount of productive scholarship for which the university

may take credit, and this is to a certain extent due to the fact that many of the works of the university men are never published, while others bear the imprints of commercial publishers and bring little credit to the university. The advantages to be derived from a fully-fledged university press were summarized in a recent statement signed by President Lowell of Harvard, in which he said:

"1. There are several learned publications edited by committees of the faculty which must not be issued elsewhere; their publication by a Harvard press would more closely connect these valuable researches with the name of the university. For instance, although Harvard has the largest Sanskrit publication fund of any university in this country, it has no types for printing a Sanskrit book. Other institutions also would use the facilities of such a press for their own works, and so the press would establish Harvard as the center of dissemination of scholarly works.

"2. A Harvard press could do much to add to the prestige of the university by connecting its name more closely with works of scholarly distinction. At present many important contributions to learning by members of the faculty are issued under various imprints and are not connected in the public mind with the institution at which they were produced; to quote from the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, 'Only last year an historical treatise of great importance, written by a Harvard master of arts, now a member of the faculty of arts and sciences, was given to the press of a sister institution for publication.'

"3. A Harvard University press could also contribute materially to the advancement of knowledge. In the last report of the publication agent, attention is called to the fact that 'Works of high scholarship are being prepared by members of the university, and because of our lack of publication funds and our inadequate equipment many of these books are never issued.'

"4. With the establishment of a university press it will be possible to increase the effectiveness of the instruction in printing now offered in the graduate school of business administration. This course has met with hearty approval from members of the Hypothetica and from other employing printers.

"5. This institution would also make possible the establishment of a national testing laboratory for printers; several employing printers have suggested the need of such an institution for research and investigation similar to the one that has been successfully maintained at Charlottesville, Va., and the financial support of such experimentation seems assured."

"There is a very definite need in this country," to quote from the publication agent's report, "for a learned press where large fonts of type of Arabic, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Russian and other tongues might be found, where compositors skilled in setting different languages and mathematical formulae might be gathered, and where work of scholarly accuracy might be executed. The first press of adequate scope to be established in the United States will draw to it, from all parts of the country, learned work which is now sent abroad, and Harvard has still the chance to establish such an institution. The opportunity is not one that can be postponed, however, for the need is so well recognized and the advantages to be derived are so considerable that within the next few years some university is sure to take advantage of the situation." To equip properly and endow a university press, the sum of \$500,000 would be needed. A beginning could be made, however, with a smaller amount. It is proposed, therefore, to raise at once an endowment of \$200,000 and it is hoped that the ultimate growth of the plant will be provided for by charging a small percentage of profit and using the proceeds for the development of the press.

MINNESOTA IS TO EXPERIMENT WITH EARLIER GRAINS

MINNEAPOLIS—Experiments intended to develop earlier varieties of wheat and corn, suited to the climate of Minnesota, are expected to be carried on at the agricultural college with better results next year, when the new greenhouse will be available for the work, says the Journal. With the greenhouse, it will be possible to raise two crops of these cereals in a year, and the experiments can be carried on much more rapidly.

T. B. Hutcheson, associate professor, says that the ordinary way to get varieties that mature early is by selecting in the field the ears that mature earliest and using them for seed, but with the new greenhouse more experimental work in producing early varieties will be possible.

An effort will be made to get wheat acclimated so that a lot of the winter variety can be sown, which would be to advantage to farmers in that they would not have so much work to do in the spring.

U. S. RECORDS OF NAVY'S FIRST DAYS HAVE BEEN FOUND

NEW YORK—Official government records of the beginning of the United States navy were exhibited for the first time last night at the annual dinner of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers at the Waldorf-Astoria. The records were brought from Washington by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The records were found hidden away in the files of the war department a few days ago. They cover the years from 1790 to 1798, when the navy department was a bureau of the war department. They tell of the contracting for, the launching and the commissioning of the frigates United States, Constellation and Constitution, the first three vessels built for the United States navy, and two of those vessels, the Constitution and the Constellation, Mr. Roosevelt pointed out, are still afloat.

LITTLE SPOKANE HIGHWAY CLAIMED

SPOKANE, Wash.—Nearly three miles of road, used for 10 years by farmers along the Little Spokane river, but never formally surveyed or claimed as a public highway by the county, will be surveyed at once, says the Chronicle, and staked out as county property under the public usage act, on order of the county commissioners.



REWICKING Made Easy

EASY wicking is only one of the many improvements that make the new Perfection Oil Heater (Triangle trade mark) superior to any oil heater ever made before.

Wick and carrier are in one. Just turn up the old wick, slip it out and drop another in place.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

This New Model Perfection Heater is smokeless, odorless and economical.

The shape of the font, wide and shallow, allows the oil to pass readily up the wick and insures an even, glowing heat even when the font is almost empty. The font holds more than a gallon of oil and an indicator shows the amount of fuel left at a glance.

There is no smoke or smell with a Perfection. The automatic-locking flame-spreader prevents smoking. No gallery to unscrew, or catch oil and dust.

Made with vitreous blue enamel or plain steel drums. Ornamental, inexpensive, lasts for years. Easily cleaned and moved about.

Dealers everywhere or write to

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

New York, N. Y. Albany, N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y. Boston, Mass.



TRIP TO ZOO GIVES MUCH PLAY FOR EXPRESSION BY PUPILS

Elihu Greenwood Children of Hyde Park Show Practical Application of Aim to Loosen Formality in First and Second Grade Instruction

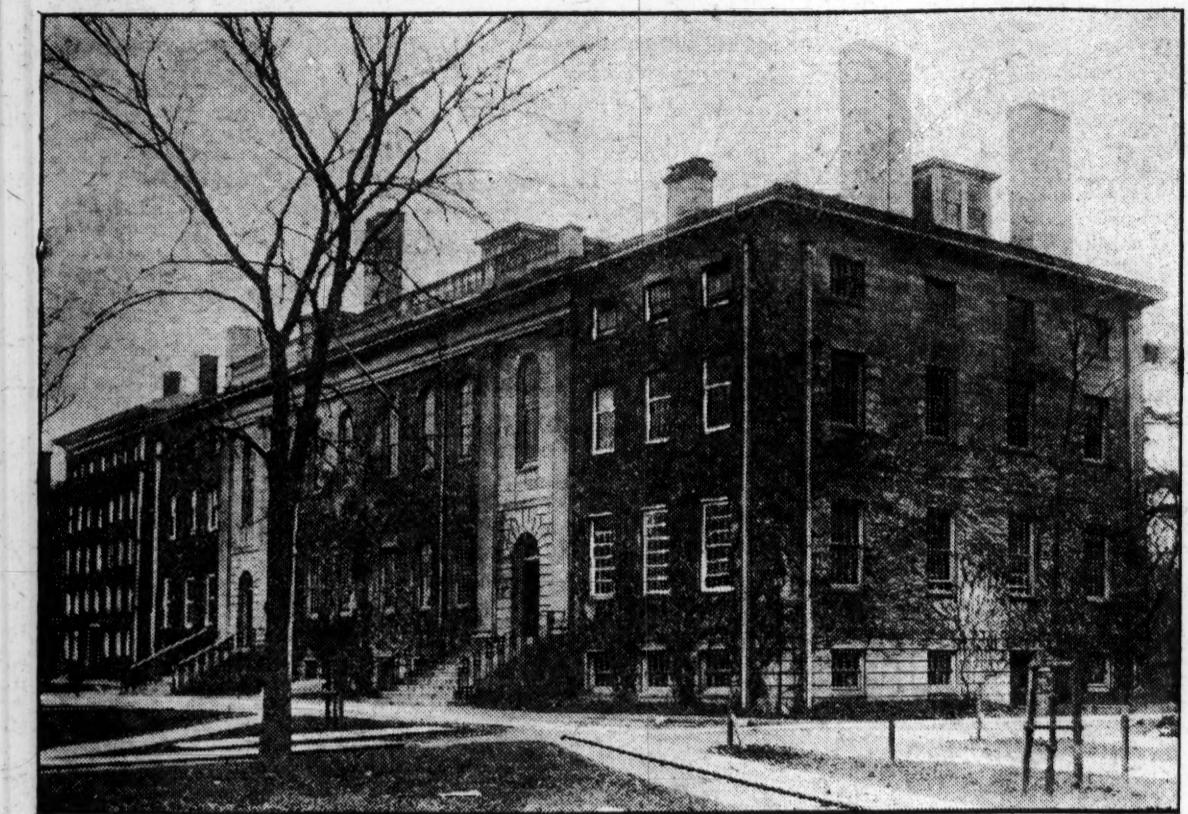
A loosening of the traditional formalities of the first and second grades of the public school through the introduction of more of the play spirit, methods of instruction more suitable to the child than those usually associated with the class room, are improvements being sought by Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools. As a means to this end the kindergarten teachers are asked to return to the schoolhouse on two afternoons of each week to help with the work of the first two grades. This is wholly voluntary on the part of masters, teachers and kindergarteners and the idea is put into practice only as an experiment, and is in force as a part of the schools only as an experiment.

At the Elihu Greenwood school in Hyde Park, it is working to the eminent satisfaction of all. Louis P. Nash is the master and Helen L. Holmes the kindergartner. On a recent Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Nash, Miss Holmes and Miss McKenna, teachers of the first and second grades took a trip to the zoo in Franklin park. Outwardly it was intended as an outing and a thoroughly good time but in the view of the teachers the trip meant far more than that. It was to supply definite, practical knowledge of a kind that is particularly interesting to the child, for one thing, and to furnish material for much after work, memory, observation, drawing and composition. It meant also broadening of experience and an acquirement of self-reliance in a way that is not usually brought out by the parent when he takes his child with him.

Special cars were engaged for the occasion and the children marched down to them 78 strong. At the zoo the deer park and the elks were visited first. The big elk with the branching antlers made a big strong impression upon the children as their drawing made afterwards from memory showed. That the African stork could stand so long immovable, and on only one leg at that, was a source of wonder. The black wolves pacing back and forth, the wild boar so like a pig except for his bristles, the graceful mountain lion, the slow-moving buffalo, all interested them, but it was the monkeys that held their absorbed attention. The duck pond and the bird cage, the penguins and the peacock, and all the feathered folks in their dull or brilliant plumage delighted the children. Their dainty ways impressed the little people looking at them so eagerly.

To the teachers the real interest came the next afternoon when the children were asked to draw what they had seen. The confident little artists attacked the most difficult problems without a shadow of doubt of their ability to bring out what they wished. The elk in repose, the bears at play, the monkeys climbing the bars of their cage, even themselves and their teachers, everything, down to the bags of candy which the master furnished for the latter part of the journey, was readily expressed with the pencil. Not one detail was omitted, not even that each child was at a window in the trolley. The significant thing was that the drawings told the story. Crude they were, but over and above their crudity was their strength, their action, and the definite meaning of each stroke. There was not a superfluous line and their fidelity to the object depicted was remarkable. The children did far better than many of their elders would have been able to do if asked to draw a picture of such a trip.

WESTERN COLONIALS FORM CLUB
SAN FRANCISCO—A number of New Zealanders and Australians residing here have determined to form a social organization on the lines of the Coolee Club which existed prior to the fire of 1906, says the Examiner.



University Hall, where Harvard's printing office has come to be important adjunct

LETTERS PATENT SPELL ONLY THE RIGHT TO LITIGATION

No Guarantee Carried by Them That Invention Not Infringed on—Privilege Given Is to Find Out by Legal Proceedings

MUST PROVE CLAIMS

"Exclusive right." How many people know what this phrase means? Not very many, if we are to judge from the average inventor, who concludes that when he receives his letters patent from the government giving him the "exclusive right" to manufacture, use and vend" his invention, he has the unqualified right to do so. As a matter of fact, "exclusive right" means only the right of exclusion. It means the right to institute legal proceedings against those who may infringe upon the patent. But it carries no guarantee that the inventor is not infringing upon some prior patent, although the contrary is the popular impression.

Crude stated, the government informs the inventor that he has been given the right to make, use and sell, if—he has

the bond is issued, whereas he frequently accepts the patent grant on its face, and not one man in a hundred is aware that printed on the "face" (the title page of the grant) are these words: "An alleged improvement." And when an attorney tells him he ought to have the result of an "infringement" or a "validity" search made and filed with the patent, he thinks the attorney is "fishing for a job."

On design patents and trade marks, the writer makes a number of points that are of interest. Here we learn that it is no longer possible to register descriptive words, family names or geographical names as trade marks, although many registered before the present law was passed are still legally in use. (Names arranged so as to form a design are an exception.) If a maker of shoes seeks to register a trade name, he may call his product neither the "American" shoe, the "John Doe" shoe nor the "Finest" shoe. In the first case he implies there is only one brand of shoes made in the country, the department at Washington would point out; in the second, he would prohibit other "John Does" from advertising shoes; and in the third case, he would make an unsubstantiated claim. The care with which the court protects him, once he registers a proper trade mark, however, is shown by instances of recorded infringements. Thus, "Excellent" has been held to infringe on "Excelsior," "Gold Drop," on "Gold Dust," "Sapho" on "Sapolo," and "Welcome A. Smith" on "Welcome."

One of the late Walter Baker court decisions stated that it did not constitute unfair competition to make a chocolate under the name of Baker, or to pass out a chocolate made by another Baker, when the customer asked for "Baker's Chocolate." If Baker had decided to call his product "Excelsior" chocolate, any imitation of the word could have been restrained. This accounts for the many coined words that now adorn magazine and newspaper advertisements. Turning attention to the interests of the inventors in patented articles, Mr. Thompson says:

Some Valuable Rules

"The rule of the inventor, be he patentee, manufacturer, or promoter—when considering a patent—should be always investigate before investing. A weighty responsibility develops upon the inventor who concludes that he will invent, manufacture and also market his own invention. He should first dissociate himself from any impression he may have formed that because an article is patented such fact will be of material assistance in merchandising his invention. Time was when it was thought that an article was patented it would arrest attention, but this no longer follows. Therefore consider the practical question, Will the invention sell, and at a profit? Fortunes have been wasted in giving answer to this question."

Referring to his own early experiences, and his first lack of success, Mr. Thompson then declares:

"I did not appreciate, as I do so fully at the present time, that the knowledge of the three important factors—commercial, financial and legal (a working knowledge of patent law)—govern the measure of success or failure of every invention.

"I did not comprehend then that each patent does not infringe on some other patent, was dwelt upon especially by Mr. Thompson. "The patent examiner merely considers the individual novelty of the particular construction submitted," he says. "Possible infringement does not enter into his search; in other words, the government gives the inventor no guarantee, expressed or implied, that the invention is free from the dominating influence of other prior patents.

Care Should Be Used

"The manufacturer will lock up his letters patent in the same vault with his gilt-edged bonds, but usually with this exception. He and his bankers have investigated and know in detail the value of the property against which

Strauss Prelude Heard at Symphony

Composer Found to Have Developed Device of Contrasting Large Volumes of Tone in Festive Piece for Orchestra

MR. HOFMANN PLAYS

Giving the first Boston performance of the "Festival Prelude" of Richard Strauss and presenting Josef Hofmann as soloist, the Boston Symphony orchestra, Karl Muck, conductor, rehearsed its eighth program in Symphony hall Friday afternoon to warm applause. The works played were: Beethoven, first symphony in C major; Weingartner, "Merry Overture"; Schumann, piano concerto in A minor; Strauss, "Festival Prelude" for orchestra and organ.

With such resources as he had at his command, Dr. Muck could only make the "Festival Prelude" a duet of the brasses and the organ. If the quartet of tone departments could have been completed by reinforced string and wood choirs the effect would have had a splendor beyond anything yet accomplished in orchestral performance in Boston. As it was the

comes. Of he may bring us a gentle Beethoven. Whatever he does, he will make us listen and he will broaden our view of the classic field of composition.

Beethoven's first symphony was played with as delicate a bowing on the part of the violinists as if they had never done anything in their lives but work in the old repertory. Dr. Muck's baton had no motion in it that told of big Straussian rehearsals the past week.

The Weingartner overture had sympathetic presentation. The music is indeed merry in style, whether it is in inspiration or not. Many humorous effects of orchestration have new and effective application, perhaps studied, but undeniably interesting and to the point.

Alfred Holz, harpist, and Andre Marquaire, flutist, will present Mozart's concerto for harp and flute as a solo number at the Boston Symphony orchestra concert of Dec. 19 and 20. Rachmaninoff's second symphony in E minor, which Max Fiedler introduced to the repertory during his conductorship, is on the program, also Mendelssohn's overture, "Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage."

At the Symphony concerts of Dec. 26 and 27, Ravel's suite, "Mother Goose," will be played.

Otto Urack, the assistant conductor of the orchestra, is to seek the applause of the public as a composer in January,



(Photo by Matzen, Chicago)

HAROLD HENRY

Pianist who gives recital in Jordan hall afternoon of Dec. 15

MR. ROZE GIVES "TRISTAN" WITH ENGLISH WORDS

London Opera Manager After Producing His Own Piece Undertakes Wagnerian Repertory

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—London with its ever-increasing mass of professional and amateur musicians has no permanent opera. Nor, as things at present stand, does there seem to be the slightest chance of any government, Liberal or Conservative, spending money on a national scheme. It is difficult to convince the average Englishman that art or music can be of national importance. He realizes without effort the tremendous significance of an Englishman running or walking 100 yards the fifth of a second quicker than a German or a Frenchman; he loses an international game of skittles and straightforward sees the empire tottering to its fall, but he never, for instance, feels the least shame at his country's shortcomings in the matter of municipal theaters or the lack of a national opera. He pays, more or less cheerfully, millions for costly engines of destruction that are out of date almost before they are put together. But talk of beautifying a city or running an opera house from any point of view other than that of the boxoffice and he buttons up his pockets tightly. You are a crank, a dangerous agitator, in any case a hopelessly impractical person.

Opera in England, therefore, is still something of an exotic. The yearly season given by the grand opera syndicate at Covent Garden is, from the standpoint of serious art, largely a society diversion. The exigencies of the star system and hurried preparation necessarily preclude the high artistic endeavor and standard of, say, Munich or Milan. For the other months of the year London is dependent on those courageous altruists who risk, and often lose, very large sums of money in attempting to perform what should really be a state service. Raymond Roze and his syndicate are the latest adventurers in this perilous form of enterprise. Whatever may be said of their undertaking artistically, no one can question the courage of the promoters. Apart from Raymond Roze's "Joan of Arc" the list of productions includes "Tannhauser," "Lohengrin," "Hansel and Gretel" and "Tristan and Isolde," all in English. English names also figure largely in the casts. Such a scheme demands a good deal of sympathy and it would be a poor compliment to Mr. Roze and his colleagues to apply any standard of criticism less than the highest.

Earlier in the year at Drury Lane the Russians by their wonderful performances showed London what is possible in the way of operatic ensemble. They set a standard that was badly needed. Applying that standard to Mr. Roze's production of "Tristan and Isolde" one can scarcely, from any point of view, declare it to be an exuberant artistic success. The burden of "Tristan and Isolde" rests largely on the artists who fill the title roles and the casting of Miss Marta Wittowska and John Coates was equally unfortunate. Neither has the type of voice required. Miss Wittowska, it is said, was recently a contralto and the present writer is under the impression that Mr. Coates was once a baritone. Although Mr. Coates has been a tenor much longer than Miss Wittowska has been a soprano and manages his high notes ever so much more cleverly, his voice is far too artificial in quality for a heroic part like Tristan. The acting of both was amateurish and crude.

There will be a concert by the orchestra and choral club of the New England Conservatory of Music at Jordan hall on the evening of Dec. 19, George W. Chadwick conducting and Mrs. Mabel Stanaway-Briggs and Charles Bennett assisting.

There will be a municipal concert of chamber music at Charlestown high school on the evening of Dec. 16, with the following soloists: Miss Marion Lena Tufts, pianist; William Howard, violinist; Herman Hecker, violoncellist; Miss Evelyn Blair, soprano. There will be a municipal orchestral concert at the Dorchester high school on the evening of Dec. 18 with Louis C. Elson lecturing and with soloists as follows: Miss Edith Castle, soprano; Walter E. Loud, violinist.

Mr. Hofmann, appearing for the third time in Boston this season, was the pianist of light touch and subdued tone that he knows how to be when he is out of the epoch of the earlier nineteenth century romantics and in that of the later. He gave an interpretation of the Schumann concerto that was admirably in agreement with the style and sentiment of the composer. Mr. Hofmann is the stoutest self-disciplinarian on the concert stage. He will not play all works alike. He will not let today's performance tell you what tomorrow's will be. He will not submit to classification. He is a man of progress. He may bring a stormy Schumann the next time he

ITALIAN ARTIST TO SING IN "TRAVIATA"



(Photo by Tercikson & Henry, San Francisco)

Mme. Luisa Tetrazzini will reappear in familiar part

piece was a magnificent expression of the when his symphony in E major is to have its Boston production.

The repertory of the Boston Opera company for the week of Dec. 15 is as follows: Monday, "Samson and Delilah," Mme. Alvarez and Messrs. Ferrari, Danes and Ludikar; Wednesday, "Thais," with Miss Garden and Messrs. Deru and Marcoux; Friday, "Traviata," with Mme. Tetrazzini and Messrs. Tanlongo and Ancona; Saturday matine, "Pagliacci," with Miss Nielsen and Messrs. Ferrari and Ancona, followed by Russian ballet, with Miss Garden and Messrs. Deru and Marcoux; Friday, "Traviata," with Mme. Tetrazzini and Messrs. Tanlongo and Ancona; Saturday matine, "Pagliacci," with Miss Nielsen and Messrs. Ferrari and Ancona, followed by Russian ballet, with Miss Garden and Messrs. Deru and Marcoux; Friday, "Traviata," with Mme. Tetrazzini and Messrs. Tanlongo and Ancona; Saturday matine, "Pagliacci," with Miss Nielsen and Messrs. Ferrari and Ancona, followed by Russian ballet, with Miss Garden and Messrs. Deru and Marcoux.

The "Prelude" is not only a song of triumph. It is a presentation of a new style of instrumental technique. It opens the way for the development of the orchestra in a manner of writing that is frankly away from the old thematic and harmonic methods. Its melody is not that of "first subject" and "second subject," its harmony not that of four melodies corresponding in general idea to the four ranges of the human voice. The vocal restriction, which has fastened itself on symphonic music for a century and a quarter, is slipped off. The orchestra is no longer a greater string quartet, as the string quartet before it was, only a wide-ranging group of soprano, contralto, tenor and bass voices; it is a quartet of tone departments, with organ at the foundation, with brass at the outer extreme and with strings and wood taking the inside positions.

The relation of one department to the other, however, is not, as in the old order, from the bottom to the top. The time of various voice levels is replaced by that of voice assemblages all on the same level. Composers have been working toward such a scheme for a long time, but Strauss here has brought it for the first time fully to realization. He causes the listener to forget harmonized tone ranges altogether and think only of harmonized tone classes. Thus he makes orchestral music a counterpart of the modern social system, with vast groups working independently for the lesser affairs of life and working coordinately for the greater.

Mr. Hofmann, appearing for the third time in Boston this season, was the pianist of light touch and subdued tone that he knows how to be when he is out of the epoch of the earlier nineteenth century romantics and in that of the later. He gave an interpretation of the Schumann concerto that was admirably in agreement with the style and sentiment of the composer. Mr. Hofmann is the stoutest self-disciplinarian on the concert stage. He will not play all works alike. He will not let today's performance tell you what tomorrow's will be. He will not submit to classification. He is a man of progress. He may bring a stormy Schumann the next time he

"Visse d'arte," Puccini; "Jean," Spross; "Two Roses," Gilberte; "Early Morning," Pele; "The Swallows," Dell' Acqua.

Harold Henry, the pianist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Dec. 15, playing the following pieces: Prelude and fugue in D minor, Bach; Busoni, rigandone, Rameau-Godowsky; allegro, Scarlatti-Godowsky; intermezzo, op. 118, No. 1, and op. 116, No. 4, Brahms; barcarole, and C sharp minor scherzo, Chopin; "Keltic" sonata, MacDowell; "La valle des cloches," Ravel; étude, op. 64, No. 2, Scott; "Le vent," Alkan; "Sonette de Petracca," No. 123, Liszt; Isolde's "Liebestod," Wagner.

Walter H. Young gives an organ recital at Franklin Square house on the evening of Dec. 16, playing the following selections: Concert overture in C minor, Hollins; "In summer," Stibbons; romance in D and canzona in F, Faulkes; "St. Anne's" fugue, Bach; prelude to "Lothengrin," Wagner; andante from string quartet, Tchaikovsky (arranged by Young); preludium, Lubrich; "Evening

Singing the role of Radames in Verdi's "Aida," Florencio Constantino, tenor, reappeared on the Boston opera house stage Friday evening, singing with artists who for the most part have joined the company since he was last a member of it. The performance was on the same high artistic level that all the work of the company has reached this season, the reason being that everybody was equal to his task and because all who took part, principals, chorus and orchestra, were willing to give their best, and were confident of the interest of the house. Mr. Moranzone responded to the enthusiasm and determination of the musical forces, and put a vivacity that was unusual even for him into the time-beating. The parts were taken as follows: Aida, Miss Amsden; Amneris,

SOPRANO WHO HAS ROLE OF NEDDA



(Photo by James & Bushnell, Seattle)

Miss Alice Nielsen to be heard in "Pagliacci"

Song," Bairstow; finale from second organ symphony, Widor.

Miss Beatrice Harrison, the violinist, makes her first Boston appearance in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Dec. 17, playing the following selections: Sonata, Strauss; suite in G major, Bach; sonata in A major, Bocherini; "Elegie," Faure; "Papillons," Harty.

Miss Maggie Teyte, soprano, gives a recital of recent compositions, eight of them announced as presented for the first time in Boston, when she appears in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Dec. 18. Her composers are French, Italian, American, Russian, Austrian and Polish, as follows: Debussy, Huée, Chabrier, Zandonai, Carpenter, Schindler, Roussel, Sainkowsky, Moussorgsky, Wolf, Szymanowsky and Blechman.

The Handel and Haydn Society presents Handel's "Messiah" on the evenings of Dec. 21 and 22 in Symphony hall, with Emil Mollenhauer conducting. The soloists for the first performance are Miss Grace Kerns, Miss Adelaide Griggs, William Hicks and George H. Downing; those for the second performance are Mme. Wilhelmina Wright Calvert, Miss Christine Miller, William H. Pagdin and William Hinshaw.

Harold Bauer, pianist, and Jacques Thibaud, violinist, appear in the Sunday afternoon series of concerts at Symphony hall on Dec. 28. The program will contain solo numbers and a sonata for piano and violin.

Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, gives a second recital in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon, Jan. 4.

Titta Ruffo, the baritone, makes his first appearance in Boston at Symphony hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 11.

The Cecilia Society, Arthur Mees, conductor, gives its first concert in Symphony hall on the evening of Dec. 18, singing Florent Schmitt's forty-sixth psalm and Chadwick's "Noel." The quartet of soloists is: Mme. Sundelius, Mrs. Child, Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Werren.

(See page twenty-nine for other music)

Mr. Constantino Returns to Boston Opera to Sing in Verdi's "Aida"—Mme. D'Alvarez in Amneris Role

NILE SCENE PLEASES

Singing the role of Radames in Verdi's "Aida," Florencio Constantino, tenor, reappeared on the Boston opera house stage Friday evening, singing with artists who for the most part have joined the company since he was last a member of it.

The American string quartet gives a concert in Steinert hall on the evening of Dec. 16.

Walter H. Young gives an organ recital at Franklin Square house on the evening of Dec. 16, playing the following selections: Concert overture in C minor, Hollins; "In summer," Stibbons; romance in D and canzona in F, Faulkes; "St. Anne's" fugue, Bach; prelude to "Lothengrin," Wagner; andante from string quartet, Tchaikovsky (arranged by Young); preludium, Lubrich; "Evening

Walter H. Young gives an organ recital at Franklin Square house on the evening of Dec. 16, playing the following selections: Concert overture in C minor, Hollins; "In summer," Stibbons; romance in D and canzona in F, Faulkes; "St. Anne's" fugue, Bach; prelude to "Lothengrin," Wagner; andante from string quartet, Tchaikovsky (arranged by Young); preludium, Lubrich; "Evening

Walter H. Young gives an organ recital at Franklin Square house on the evening of Dec. 16, playing the following selections: Concert overture in C minor, Hollins; "In summer," Stibbons; romance in D and canzona in F, Faulkes; "St. Anne's" fugue, Bach; prelude to "Lothengrin," Wagner; andante from string quartet, Tchaikovsky (arranged by Young); preludium, Lubrich; "Evening

Walter H. Young gives an organ recital at Franklin Square house on the evening of Dec. 16, playing the following selections: Concert overture in C minor, Hollins; "In summer," Stibbons; romance in D and canzona in F, Faulkes; "St. Anne's" fugue, Bach; prelude to "Lothengrin," Wagner; andante from string quartet, Tchaikovsky (arranged by Young); preludium, Lubrich; "Evening

Walter H. Young gives an organ recital at Franklin Square house on the evening of Dec. 16, playing the following selections: Concert overture in C minor, Hollins; "In summer," Stibbons; romance in D and canzona in F, Faulkes; "St. Anne's" fugue, Bach; prelude to "Lothengrin," Wagner; andante from string quartet, Tchaikovsky (arranged by Young); preludium, Lubrich; "Evening

Walter H. Young gives an organ recital at Franklin Square house on the evening of Dec. 16, playing the following selections: Concert overture in C minor, Hollins; "In summer," Stibbons; romance in D and canzona in F, Faulkes; "St. Anne's" fugue, Bach; prelude to "Lothengrin," Wagner; andante from string quartet, Tchaikovsky (arranged by Young); preludium, Lubrich; "Evening

Walter H. Young gives an organ recital at Franklin Square house on the evening of Dec. 16, playing the following selections: Concert overture in C minor, Hollins; "In summer," Stibbons; romance in D and canzona in F, Faulkes; "St. Anne's" fugue, Bach; prelude to "Lothengrin," Wagner; andante from string quartet, Tchaikovsky (arranged by Young); preludium, Lubrich; "Evening

Walter H. Young gives an organ recital at Franklin Square house on the evening of Dec. 16, playing the following selections: Concert overture in C minor, Hollins; "In summer," Stibbons; romance in D and canzona in F, Faulkes; "St. Anne's" fugue, Bach; prelude to "Lothengrin," Wagner; andante from string quartet, Tchaikovsky (arranged by Young); preludium, Lubrich; "Evening

Walter H. Young gives an organ recital at Franklin Square house on the evening of Dec. 16, playing the following selections: Concert overture in C minor, Hollins; "In summer," Stibbons; romance in D and canzona in F, Faulkes; "St. Anne's" fugue, Bach; prelude to "Lothengrin," Wagner; andante from string quartet, Tchaikovsky (arranged by Young); preludium, Lubrich; "Evening

Walter H. Young gives an organ recital at Franklin Square house on the evening of Dec. 16, playing the following selections: Concert overture in C minor, Hollins; "In summer," Stibbons; romance in D and canzona in F, Faulkes; "St. Anne's" fugue, Bach; prelude to "Lothengrin," Wagner; andante from string quartet, Tchaikovsky (arranged by Young); preludium, Lubrich; "Evening

Walter H. Young gives an organ recital at Franklin Square house on the evening of Dec. 16, playing the following selections: Concert overture in C minor, Hollins; "In summer," Stibbons; romance in D and canzona in F, Faulkes; "St. Anne's" fugue, Bach; prelude to "Lothengrin," Wagner; andante from string quartet, Tchaikovsky (arranged by Young); preludium, Lubrich; "Evening

Walter H. Young gives an organ recital at Franklin Square house on the evening of Dec. 16, playing the following selections: Concert overture in C minor, Hollins; "In summer," Stibbons; romance in D and canzona in F, Faulkes; "St. Anne's" fugue, Bach; prelude to "Lothengrin," Wagner; andante from string quartet, Tchaikovsky (arranged by Young); preludium, Lubrich; "Evening

Walter H. Young gives an organ recital at Franklin Square house on the evening of Dec. 16, playing the following selections: Concert overture in C minor, Hollins; "In summer," Stibbons; romance in D and canzona in F, Faulkes; "St. Anne's" fugue, Bach; prelude to "Lothengrin," Wagner; andante from string quartet, Tchaikovsky (arranged by Young); preludium, Lubrich; "Evening

Walter H. Young gives an organ recital at Franklin Square house on the evening of Dec. 16, playing the following selections: Concert overture in C minor, Hollins; "In summer," Stibbons; romance in D and canzona in F, Faulkes; "St. Anne's" fugue, Bach; prelude to "Lothengrin," Wagner; andante from string quartet, Tchaikovsky (arranged by Young); preludium, Lubrich; "Evening

Walter H. Young gives an organ recital at Franklin Square house on the evening of Dec. 16, playing the following selections: Concert overture in C minor, Hollins; "In summer," Stibbons; romance in D and canzona in F, Faulkes; "St. Anne's" fugue, Bach; prelude to "Lothengrin," Wagner; andante from string quartet, Tchaikovsky (arranged by Young); preludium, Lubrich; "Evening

Walter H. Young gives an organ recital at Franklin Square house on the evening of Dec. 16, playing the following selections: Concert overture in C minor, Hollins; "In summer," Stibbons; romance in D and canzona in F, Faulkes; "St. Anne's" fugue, Bach; prelude to "Lothengrin," Wagner; andante from string quartet, Tchaikovsky (arranged by Young); preludium, Lubrich; "Evening

Walter

Playhouse News Here and Elsewhere

REVIVAL OF STOCK IDEA IS GROWING FAST

Permanent Companies Changing Their Plays Every Week Numbered 25 in 1911—Now There Are 100 on the Boards

SMALL CITIES FIGURE

"The present problem of the theater relating to the predicament of the one-night stand is now pretty well understood. Various proposals have been made as to the way in which this problem should be met. Perhaps the chief of these has been that since fewer first class attractions are being supplied from New York to the provincial show centers there should be organized local repertory companies which will provide that which is left unsupplied under the present system of management," says Ray C. Tuttle in "The Play Book," which is issued by the Wisconsin Dramatic Society.

"It is interesting to notice that while this proposal is being made as an abstract thing the people of the stage are themselves doing something to fill the void. Fifteen years ago there was a distinct falling off in the number of local stock companies. Lately there has been an even more distinct movement toward the increase in number of these companies, particularly in smaller cities. A study of the figures for the last three years shows what is being done within the theater itself to provide more and better dramatic amusement to the people of provincial cities."

"In October, 1911, our reports show us that 25 resident stock companies were playing in the United States. Of these companies, seven had their home in New York city—the most active of them being the Corse-Payton Company and Cecil Spooner's Players. Two companies resided in Philadelphia, playing at the American and the Chestnut Street theaters. Two companies, the College Company and the Marlowe Players, were residents of Chicago.

"Thus 11 out of 25, or nearly 45 per cent of the stock companies then in existence, served the cities that were at the same time best served under the syndicate system. And all the remaining 14 were in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, and some of these, the Davis Players in Pittsburgh, and Moroso's Burbank Company in Los Angeles were in excellently theatered cities of the second class.

Conditions of 1912

"Let us study the conditions of 1912, one year later. In this year 51 companies began the theatrical season. The number has doubled in a year. But the increase has almost all taken place in a direction that had not been followed up at all in the stock companies of the previous season.

"Of the newly represented cities, 90 per cent had populations under 100,000. Portland in Maine, Erie in Pennsylvania, and the Massachusetts cities of Springfield and Worcester were among those newly included in the lists.

"By March, 1913, the lists had doubled in length; 96 stock companies were reported. They were distributed among 28 states mostly the eastern, such as Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey, and the western ones of California, Oregon and Washington.

"At that time 73 cities were represented. Half that number was made by cities with populations under 80,000 and a quarter by those under 40,000.

"The thing that was taking place was clear. The stock company was beginning to fill again a place comparable with the position it had occupied a generation ago, but it was adapting that position to the new needs. The great expanse in the stock companies was now covering in those places in which the stock company is a necessity if the people are to get any entertainment of a high order at all.

Goes Into Small Cities

"But there has been another movement of some originality and significance. In some instances the stock company is going into very small cities indeed, and in order to secure patronage is linking the towns up into circuits to be served on successive evenings by the same company. Following the lead of Medville and Oil City, Pa., the small city of under 25,000 inhabitants may find its way to the solution of the local amusement problem by organizing stock companies in common. The plan has not been highly satisfactory as yet, and deserves mention mainly for its originality, which seems to be its only serious fault.

"There are still some limitations to the stock-company movement. For one thing it has not yet found a way to get into the very small cities. It does however get into places that are off the main line of traffic as will be admitted by one who tries locating on the map such cities as Fitchburg, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lynchingburg, and Sharon, all supporting active resident stock companies.

"So far the eastern states are the ones most interested in this provincial growth. Massachusetts has eight small cities in the list; New Jersey has five, Pennsylvania five, and New York four. The middle West is scarcely represented.

This is not to say, however, that the growth is more than merely delayed in the middle western states. Practically all western cities larger than Indianapolis already support resident stock companies, a situation that would seem

to correspond with that a year and a half ago in the New England states.

"The whole situation of the resident stock company would seem to bear watching, for if the growth continues during the next three years by the ratios

kept up recently something substantial will have been accomplished in reorganizing the theater near to the people. Just now it is a matter of organization largely, and only secondarily one relating to dramatic standards."

GOOD ACTING IS TRUTHFUL

Says Player of the English Natural School, Lyn Harding, in Declaring for Unexaggerated, Veristic Methods



(Photo by White, New York)
LYN HARDING

cribed this acuteness to the New England literary heritage, a heritage which has influence, he believes, in modern literature of England. So there is a large body of people in New England attuned as a result of a century of sectional literary tradition, to appreciation of modern developments of that tradition in other countries.

Two Kinds of Satire

Mr. Harding said it was a joy to act in a play that appealed to the best qualities of a theater audience. He preferred the genial satire of Mr. Bennett to the often scathing element in the satire of Bernard Shaw. "The actor feels no instinctive desire to get a note of apology into the corrective but humanizing of Arnold Bennett," he said.

"Do you know, there is a good deal of Bennett in Carve. I suppose he couldn't help putting himself into a character so as to express his attitude of thought. Sometimes I catch myself talking just the way Bennett has often talked to me, so often are Carve's speeches the expression of Bennett's talk.

"I myself resemble Carve in that I like to give myself up to doing the best I can with the work in hand. To that end Mrs. Harding conspires most amiably. She looks after everything for me, sees that I keep my engagements."

Soon afterward, as if in illustration, Mrs. Harding came across the marble floor of the hotel lobby with her husband's top coat and gloves. He had brought his hat along with him. A gracious greeting and adieu, and they moved away to keep an appointment.

23 Years on Stage

Lyn Harding (David Llewelyn Harding), has been on the stage 23 years. After considerable amateur experience he made his debut as professional at M. Guerin in "A Grip of Iron." Theater Royal, Bristol, Aug. 28, 1890, eventually playing Jagon, the leading role. Following this he appeared for several years in stock companies, and with touring engagements in plays which had won success in London. In October, 1893, he made an extensive tour through India, China and Japan, playing leading roles in "David Garrick," "The Silver King," "Jim the Garrison," "The Guardsman," "Liberty Hall," "The Corsican Brothers," "The School of Scandal," "Rob Roy," "Romany Rye" and other plays. He appeared in "Robbery Under Arms" through the Provinces in 1895 until December, when he "created" the part of Lord Dunmavy in "The Egyptian Idol."

His success throughout the Provinces prompted his continuance, and for the subsequent seven years he played an extensive repertoire throughout England and in the annual Shakespearean revivals at Queen's theater, Manchester. In the latter he essayed the light comedy roles.

He was then selected for the role of David Lundin in "The Prophecy," Fulham theater, London, Dec. 1, 1902. During this engagement he was brought to the notice of London managers, and was engaged to "create" the role of Bernard Gray in "The Snug Little Kingdom," Royalty theater, London, January, 1903.

"He was next engaged by Beerbohm Tree for His Majesty's theater, London, where he appeared in each of the important productions for years, his first role being that of the Duke of York in "Richard II." on Sept. 10, 1903, after which he did the slave in "The Darling of the Gods," Cassius in "Julius Caesar," Master Ford in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," Sir Andrew Aguecheek in "Twelfth Night," Prospero in "The

CLEVELAND — Close to \$2,000,000, architect's estimate, would be necessary to construct the new public school buildings and purchase of school sites urged in the report of the new buildings and sites committee of the board of education, says the Plain Dealer. The report recommended the erection of 10 new buildings, a new High School of Commerce, six additions and two annexes and purchase of eight building sites.

THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Majestic—"The Great Adventure," by Arnold Bennett; two more weeks.
Park—"Stop Thief," brisk farce about the happenings to the gifts at a wedding reception; "The Colonial," Moliere's "Monsieur and Madame," and Miss Elsie Janis in "The Lady of the Slipper," spectacular dancing extravaganza; three more weeks.
Castle Square—"The Crichton," company in "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown," farce comedy; one week.
Bethel—"The Whip," melodramatic spectacle; indefinite.
Plymouth—"The Broad Highway," romantic costume play of eighteenth century, based on Jeffrey Farnol's novel, and acted by Henry Jewett Players; final week.
Matinees daily at Castle Square and Bethel; Thursday and Saturday at Plymouth; Wednesday and Saturday at others.

MR. COLLIER HAS BRIGHT COMEDY

William Collier has shelved "Who's Who," and is appearing this week in Baltimore in a new farce by himself and Grant Stewart. The title of the piece, "A Little Water on the Side" refers to the inlet alongside a valuable strip of land at the entrance of Platt's Cove, in a small seacoast village. The slight plot is concerned with the working out of the story of a feud, Mr. Collier appearing as the suitor for the hand of the daughter of the opposing house. The piece appears to serve its purpose of arousing laughter in the familiar dry and punning Collier style.

"WE ARE SEVEN"

Miss Eleanor Gates, author of "The Poor Little Rich Girl," one of the successes of last season, has written a new and fanciful farce called "We Are Seven," in which the knowing young woman of today is made the butt of a good deal of silly and none too tasteful satire. Miss Bessie Barriscale plays the advanced heroine. Mechanical humor in the form of normal young men who pretend they cannot hear or speak is introduced. The cast contains Russ Whytal, Robert Payton Gibbs, W. H. Gilmore, Miss Effie Ellisler and Miss Jane Peyton.

"THE SECRET"

David Belasco staged Bernstein's "The Secret" in Detroit this week with Miss Frances Starr as the weather-vane heroine whose emotional caprices keep herself and her friends in continual difficulties. The Free Press says:

"'The Secret' is adroit in workmanship; its theme is well chosen and out of the ordinary; its chief situations are dramatic to the further edge of intensity; its characterization is what we might expect from so practiced a master of the playwright's art as M. Bernas-

coff—'The Bells of Lin-Lan-Lone' he accepted an invitation from William A. Brady to appear as leading man with Grace George, making his debut as Adam Lankaster in "Just to Get Married," September, 1911, later appearing as Benedick in "Much Ado About Nothing" and Sir Felix Janion in "The Earth."

In the special production of "Oliver Twist" with a star cast, he played Bill Sykes at the Amsterdam theater, New York, February, 1912, after which he returned to England, where he appeared in the Shakespearean festival and revival of "Oliver Twist," also with great success in the title role of "Drake" at His Majesty's theater, London, September, 1912, which he interrupted by returning to the United States as Christopher Dallas in "Years of Discretion," opening at the Empire, Syracuse, and after a run in Chicago at the Belasco theater, New York, Dec. 25, 1912.

After appearing in "Honor is Satisfied" and "The Bells of Lin-Lan-Lone" he accepted an invitation from William A. Brady to appear as leading man with Grace George, making his debut as Adam Lankaster in "Just to Get Married," September, 1911, later appearing as Benedick in "Much Ado About Nothing" and Sir Felix Janion in "The Earth."

In the special production of "Oliver

Twist" with a star cast, he played Bill Sykes at the Amsterdam theater, New York, February, 1912, after which he returned to England, where he appeared in the Shakespearean festival and revival of "Oliver Twist," also with great success in the title role of "Drake" at His Majesty's theater, London, September, 1912, which he interrupted by returning to the United States as Christopher Dallas in "Years of Discretion," opening at the Empire, Syracuse, and after a run in Chicago at the Belasco theater, New York, Dec. 25, 1912.

Soon afterward, as if in illustration,

Mrs. Harding came across the marble floor of the hotel lobby with her husband's top coat and gloves. He had brought his hat along with him. A gracious greeting and adieu, and they moved away to keep an appointment.

POPULAR FARCE NEXT AT CASTLE

"The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown," a farce popular years ago, is the offering next week at the Castle Square theater. Donald Meek will play an army officer who is secretly married to a student in a young women's academy. Other roles are to be played by William P. Carleton, Fred Ormonde, Al Roberts, Augusta Gill, Florence Shirley, Mabel Colcord and Doris Olsson.

"Miss Pocahontas," Mr. Craig's annual musical production, will receive its opening performances Tuesday evening, Dec. 23. Promise is made of a large chorus, an augmented cast of principals and an enlarged orchestra.

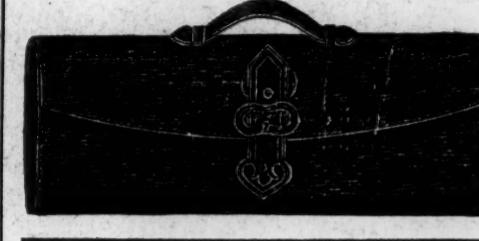
The musical Gordon Highlanders and Fisher and Breen in a character play will be the feature of the bill at B. F. Keith's next week. Others are Wenrich and Connolly, singers; the Hopkins-Axell company in a travel skit; Roach and McCurdy, rural comedians; Les Jardys, gymnasts; Wentworth, Vesta and Teddy.

"The Great Adventure," having been extended a week, will be followed two weeks from Monday at the Majestic by "Little Women." Dec. 22 Donald Brian comes to the Hollis in "The Marriage Market," and Miss Lina Abaranbell will be seen the same night at the Tremont in a new musical comedy.

NEW SCHOOLS MAY COST CITY \$2,000,000

CLEVELAND — Close to \$2,000,000, architect's estimate, would be necessary to construct the new public school buildings and purchase of school sites urged in the report of the new buildings and sites committee of the board of education, says the Plain Dealer. The report recommended the erection of 10 new buildings, a new High School of Commerce, six additions and two annexes and purchase of eight building sites.

A Thousand and One Beautiful Xmas Gifts



COMBINATION MUSIC SATCHELS

Can be folded and strapped as above, or unfolded to full sheet music size. Beautifully made. A splendid gift.

Price \$1.50 to \$8.00



VIOLINS

Every type from children's sizes to old masters. Instruments rich in musical value.

Prices \$10 to \$1000

OLIVER DITSON CO.

150 Tremont Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Chas. H. Ditson & Co.
8-10 East 34th Street, New York City

The Ivers & Pond Florentine

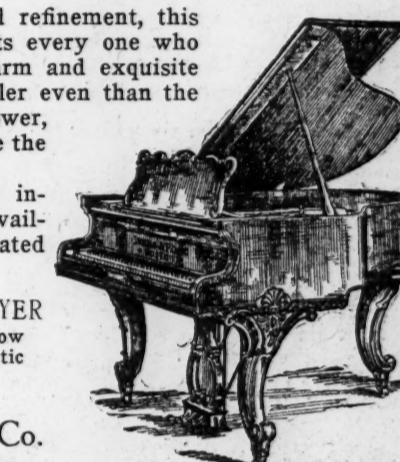
Smaller even than the baby grand

Built on lines of luxury and refinement, this charming little grand delights every one who is susceptible to musical charm and exquisite beauty of case design. Smaller even than the baby grand, it resembles in power, resonance and richness of tone the full-sized parlor grand.

Your inspection is cordially invited. Deferred payments available. Send today for illustrated literature.

THE TELEKTRA PIANO PLAYER

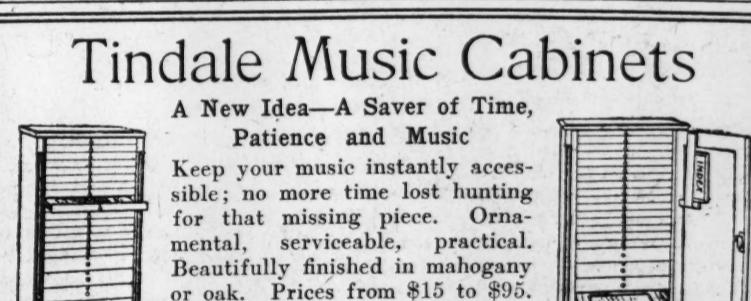
Quickly transforms the piano now in your home into the most artistic of Player Pianos



Ivers & Pond Piano Co.
114 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.



Obtained in the Piano of Your Choice
FACTS About Player Pianos and Everything Else
Gulbransen Piano Player
Your Player-Piano is a free book telling you the inside facts about the Gulbransen Player. It is a solver of doubts, an encyclopedia of facts about player-piano construction. It gives you information you may need for yourself. Get either or both.
FREE by addressing
Gulbransen-Dickinson Co.
125 North American Bldg., CHICAGO
Factories in Chicago and New York



Tindale Music Cabinets
A New Idea—A Saver of Time, Patience and Music

Keep your music instantly accessible; no more time lost hunting for that missing piece. Ornamental, serviceable. Beautifully finished in mahogany or oak. Prices from \$15 to \$95. Folio of Designs No. 16 sent free on request.

TINDALE CABINET CO.,
No. 1 West 34th Street, New York

RAINIER SCENIC LINE SURVEYED

SEATTLE, Wash.—With about 60 miles of line run, including preliminaries and 32½ miles of the entire distance gone over, the government engineering party in charge of Engineer W. M. Bosworth of Tacoma, which has been making the survey of a route for a road to extend along the southern end of the Mt. Rainier national park, has finished its work for the winter and broken camp, says the Sun. About April 1 Engineer Bosworth will take the field again with his force of 14 men and expects to complete the remainder of the survey of about seven miles before June 30.

NEW PASTOR FOR BUFFALO
BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Rev. Robert J. MacAlpine, pastor of the Boulevard Presbyterian church of Cleveland has accepted a call to the Central Presbyterian church of this city, says the Commercial



Stenger Violins
Have distinguishing features over all other modern violins

Price \$250.00

Fine Hand Made Violins
At \$60.00 and \$100.00

Beautiful tone and unrivaled in value

SOLD UNDER A GUARANTEE

W. C. STENGER

21 East Van Buren Street
CHICAGO

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

BOYS AND GIRLS ARE DOING WONDERS IN AGRICULTURE

Senor Zeferino Dominguez, the agricultural Moses of Mexico, paused in his speech and pointed finger at a group of boys seated in one corner of the auditorium. They were very quiet and no one had taken much notice of their presence.

"Give me an army composed of these corn growers, and I will conquer Mexico," he cried. "They can do more to spread civilization and prosperity than all the politicians and soldiers in the world. Corn is the most needed ammunition in the republic of Mexico."

Everybody turned to see the delegation of boy corn growers, each wearing his insignia of achievement on his coat, each clad in new blue overalls, a big straw hat and with a red handkerchief round his neck. When the meeting adjourned they shouldered their cornstalks and marched out behind a band playing "Dixie."

This happened two years ago and 2000 miles from where this is written, which is Washington, says a contributor to the *Country Gentleman*. The Mexican agriculturist had come across the Rio Grande to address a convention of Texas farmers on what he was doing to spread the gospel of more corn and better corn among the peons in the revolution-racked republic.

And I should not have thought of it, save for the fact that as I write Washington is preparing to receive a delegation of those boys and girls of Uncle Sam who are doing things to win their stars and bars in the army of achievement, not by merit of the men they slay or the towns they capture, but in accordance with the number of people they can feed from the products of the soil and the number of homes they can brighten.

Two thousand of these youngsters, the vanguard of Ohio's legions, are now on the way to Philadelphia and the national capital. A few days more and the "All Star" boys and girls from every state in the Union will hear President Wilson say how much they are doing to build up a nation whose motto is "Peace and Plenty"; they will hear Secretary Houston tell them how they are making the government's agricultural work appreciated by the nation.

Everybody watches these boys and girls; the very nature of their work and the way they do it makes this. They work quietly and steadily and win their own silent victories in the home and in the field. Go to the mothers of the girls of the canning clubs, tomato clubs, home economics clubs, and you will learn of their achievements, even if the girls themselves will not tell you. Go to the

LITTLE PHOTOGRAPHER IS TOLD ABOUT DEVELOPMENT

Instructions in photography for the use of tanks for developing often refer to solutions which take hours for the operation, "tank development" being a term applied to the method when the plates are left standing in a very much diluted solution for some time; while on the other hand formulas have been put forward which it was claimed would develop a plate in 10 or 15 seconds. These are the two extremes, and even when they are disregarded there is still a very wide difference in the time taken by different workers. One writes "different workers" rather than "different formulas," because to a very great extent, the time taken is at the discretion of the worker, the quantity of water in any formula being variable within very wide limits, according to the time which the photographer wishes the process to take.

In favor of rapid development there are certain things which may be said. The plates are exposed to the light of the darkroom and to the action of the solutions for a very short time; the developer, therefore, has little time in which to oxidize; and there is no chance of the operation becoming tedious. Against it, we have put the fact that the developer has to be a concentrated one, if we want it to act quickly, and this is not economical; since we must have a certain quantity of the solution in order to get the plate quickly and uniformly covered. Then there is the greater risk of getting marks from uneven flowing of the liquid, since with an energetic developer the least pause in its progress will leave an indelible mark. More serious still is the difficulty of deciding precisely how far to carry development. Development, it must be remembered, must be timed much more closely than exposure. A difference of 20 or 30 per cent in exposure may go absolutely unnoticed; in development it would make all the difference between success and failure.

Very slow development, on the other hand, may make the exact point to which to carry the action difficult to decide, for just the opposite reason; a few minutes more or less in an operation spread over hours making little difference in the appearance of the result. The tanks used for such prolonged development require a relatively large quantity of solution; but inasmuch as this may be very freely diluted, the method is more economical than when an extremely concentrated developer is used; but not more so than when a developer of medium strength is employed.

Against very prolonged development in a very weak solution, the most serious objection that has been raised is that the resulting negatives are never so clean and bright as when the whole operation has been completed within, say, half an

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

Drawings by FLOYD TRIGGS

Rhymes by M. L. BAUM



Sing light, sing free to the splendid tree,
That is loaded with toys and things;
And hist! sing low in the firelight glow,
For the fluttering fairy wings.

Not fairies, no, but the bees we know,
That have come to visit your home;
Round the children's toys, but without a noise,
How they dance, like elf and gnome!

See the tall giraffe which has made them laugh—
Young Baff and Biff—till they roared!
Up the pole they knee with a burst of glee—
The tall giraffe looks bored.

The elephant winks—at least he blinks—
As he sees Buzz tugging along
A peanut shell, though he knows quite well,
To eat your goodies is wrong.

The funny clown in his spotted gown
Attracts Miss Sally's glance,
But he will not budge, though she offers fudge—
Twould muss his clothes to dance.

But if one ear of your Teddy Bear
Is just a little ruffed,
You must know it perked when Busy worked
To make the drum beat, muffled.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE NEW REPORTER'S FIRST "STORY"

Imagine a father with three sons to educate, writes William H. Ridings in the *Youths Companion*, in an article on "The Journalist." The eldest boy has made up his mind to follow his father's profession. That is agreed to; it pleases the father. The second has some doubts, but inclines toward Annapolis or West Point. The third, a lively fellow, is not eager for college, but wants to get out into the world at once. He has shown some ability in composition at the high school, and is alert and inquisitive.

The time has come for some decision. "Well, sir, and what are you going to be?" the father asks him, and he at once replies, "A journalist." He is an amiable, generous and resourceful boy, and he obtains his father's permission to follow his own inclination. The high school has given him a fair education. He knows no newspaper men, and is a stranger to newspaper offices. But he addresses letters to the editors, applying for a position as a reporter, and submitting some of his essays. Letters perhaps are unanswered.

Then, sooner or later, a reply asks that he call at a certain hour on the city editor of a paper, of which his father approves. The staff is being reorganized, and there may be a place for him. He arrives, prompt to the minute, and the editor, in a den odorous of printer's ink and piled with old files and books of reference, examines him. Has never done any newspaper work yet? Has no experience at all? The editor shakes his head ominously, and picks up his pencil, as if to dismiss the youth, but instead turns, and says, "Oh, well, we'll try you. Come in tomorrow, and we'll see what you can do. Perhaps I can give you an assignment."

And the next morning the boy is there among a crowd of reporters, eager and most of them very familiar in their manner. There is an "assignment book," into which all the reporters look to see what their work for the day is to be. The whole city and all the suburbs are covered by it, with all the events announced to take place, and, if the city editor has the prescience he ought to have, the special genius of a newspaper man.

WOODPECKER EMBLEM ON THE WASHINGTON COAT-OF-ARMS

A photograph reproduced in the Boys' magazine shows a section of a telegraph pole that stood recently along one of the railroads near the Pacific coast which had been fairly riddled and honeycombed on its four sides by thousands of holes pecked and bored out by the California woodpecker. Of course, these numerous cavities weakened and destroyed the usefulness of the pole, which had to be cut down and replaced by a new one.

The damaged telegraph pole is the result of the wisdom and foresight of this smart little bird who is able to see far beyond the end of his bill. It was occasioned by the problem of food and a real practical knowledge and necessity of laying aside things for a future day. When autumn leaves begin to fall the woodpecker puts in his spare moments hiding fat and juicy acorns in nice little cavities pecked out by him in pine trees. If these are scarce in the particular region of his habitat a high telegraph pole is considered an ideal substitute for a safe storage plant.

By the time the winter has wrapped the earth in its chill embrace and clothed the woods and fields in dreariness and the bird finds much difficulty in obtaining suitable and palatable food, the busy little woodpecker gets active and gathers thousands of juicy acorns which he stores away in holes prepared for their reception and where he knows they will be safe until he wants them. A certain sweet kind is selected which the bird knows from experience

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

HOT RICE

One boy, armed with a short piece of broomstick—18 inches is a good length—stands in the middle of the floor, surrounded at a distance by his clubmates, one of whom has a soft rubber ball.

The object is to hit the man in the middle with the ball. He can dodge, and can hit the ball with the broomstick, but the moment the ball touches so much as his little finger he is out, and the one who hit him takes his place. It is not easy to stay in the middle. It keeps you running for all you're worth in an effort to get as far away as you can from the fellow with the ball. You must try to hit it, because if it passes you some one right behind you will get it and throw it at you before you have time to run. The rule is that the ball must be thrown from the spot where it lands after the man in the middle has hit it. Thus by hitting it a good distance away you can keep comparatively safe. But

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Out and out in this book, and you will have a good collection.

if you hit the ball and some one catches it on the fly you are out, as in baseball.

CHINESE WRESTLING

Only two boys can take part in the actual contest, but there can be a number of contests all going on at once.

The first thing to do is to draw a long straight chalkline on the floor. Then take the first pair of wrestlers and tie their feet. Don't tie one fellow to the other. They are quite separate, but each has his own feet tied. Seat them facing each other, with their legs lying along the chalkline, in such a position that they can lock arms. Each boy holds the other's right elbow in his right hand. The idea is that they must try to pull each other over the chalkline, which, with the feet tied, is not an easy thing to do. The boys' places may be changed and the left arm used instead of the right. —Delineator.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

ONE OF COMMON AMERICAN FARM AND ORCHARD BIRDS

The black-headed grosbeak (*zamelodia melanocephala*), says Farmers Bulletin 513, on "Fifty Common Birds of Farm and Orchard" in America, has a length of about 8½ inches from tip of bill to tip of tail. It breeds from the Pacific coast to Nebraska and the Dakotas, and from southern Canada to southern Mexico; winters in Mexico.

The black-headed grosbeak takes the place in the West of the rosebreast in the East, and like it is a fine songster. Like it also the blackhead readily resorts to orchards and gardens and is common in agricultural districts. The bird has a very powerful bill and easily crushes or cuts into the firmest fruit. It feeds on cherries, apricots and other fruits, and does some damage to green peas and beans, but it is so active a foe of certain horticultural pests that one can afford to overlook its faults. Several kinds of scale insects are freely eaten.



BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK

PENNSYLVANIA BOY SCOUTS HAVING AN ACTIVE WINTER

The Philadelphia scouts are at last to have a log cabin, and perhaps two, where they can have Saturday night campfires and spend the week-ends. The advantage of a cabin in the woods, which would be the terminating point for the various hikes, and where the boys of the different troops could meet and become acquainted and have joint games and festivities, has been felt by the local scout leaders for some time, but it was a difficult proposition to get landowners to consent to the boys' having the use of their grounds.

Now Col. Edward De V. Morrell, who is a member of the scout executive council, has come to the rescue, says the Philadelphia North American. He has not only partitioned a large tract of his property at Torresdale for the use of the scouts, with permission to build a cabin, but has also used his influence in procuring a section of the Philadelphia Country Club's grounds, near Bala, where the boys may build another cabin. Both of these places will be ideal for camping purposes. The tract at Bala is in a hollow back of the Country Club's grounds, and that at Torresdale adjoins the Byberry creek, and is near Red Lion and Knight's roads.

A number of cabins are now in course of erection by various troops in Philadelphia, Montgomery and Delaware counties.

Commodore Charles Longstreth is making extensive plans for the work of the nautical patrol in preparation for next summer's cruise. The new, combined troop of three patrols, numbering 75 boys, held its first joint meeting at headquarters recently, and meetings will be held once a month during the winter. The nautical scouts, under the direction of the three scouts, Commodore Longstreth, Charles D. Moyer, both members of the executive scout council, and Deputy Commissioner Patton, are preparing in a practical manner for the summer work. In this way the coast will be clear for the first cruise. Among the subjects being taken up are the reading of charts and learning the right of way by means of models, splicing knots and learning their uses, studying the various nautical terms and the actual work of maneuvering. The boys are taking a great interest in the work, and it is probable that, after the holidays, meetings will be held every second week.

Principal Pickering of the Larkin school in Chester, who has had considerable experience in scout work in the upper part of the state, has agreed to take charge of the work of organizing the first troop among the boys of his school. A council composed of prominent men of Chester is now being formed.

A novel method of launching a new troop was tried in Llanerch recently and made a decided hit. It was in the form of a banquet to which the prospective scouts and their fathers were invited, and the future program of the troop was discussed. R. B. Miller, a student at Haverford College, has taken charge of the troop, and has applied for a commission as scoutmaster.

An important event in scout circles will take place next Tuesday evening, when troop 123 will celebrate its first anniversary, and troops 3 and 4 of the Gettysburg companies will hold a reunion at a joint celebration to be held in Oak Park United Presbyterian church, Fifty-first and Pine streets. H. R. Roney, who was in charge of troop 3 at Gettysburg, is the scoutmaster of troop 123, and Assistant Scoutmaster Schaffer was the leader of the fourth Gettysburg troop. The two scoutmasters have been intending holding a reunion of their troops since the celebration, and after talking the matter over with the boys of 123, many of whom were at Gettysburg, decided to bring the boys together on the anniversary of the troop. Deputy Commissioner Patton and many of the local leaders will be present.

Troop 29 of the Summit Presbyterian church, Westview and Greene streets, Germantown, has become known in scouting circles as the "surveying troop." The boys of this company are lending special efforts toward a study of field engineering and surveying and expect to make a name for themselves at the spring encampment. The scouts

ROLLING BARN DOOR SERVES IN PLACE OF STAGE CURTAIN

Boys and girls, did you ever try using the rolling barn or garage doors for a stage curtain in giving your home plays or a circus? Arrange your stage just within the doors and hang a curtain back of the stage and a couple of short ones at each side for wings and you have as fine a stage and roll curtain as you could wish for.

If you give your show at night, bring the electric light bulb over in front of the stage with a new tin pan for reflector; or, if you have to use lanterns, set them in front with new tin reflectors

turned toward the stage. Set chairs out in the yard in front of the doors for the audience or bring the lawn seats, boxes or whatever you use for seats and arrange them there.

Even quite pretentious class plays or summer evening entertainments may be given on the back lawn with the barn or shop doors for a stage. The barn gives good quarters for dressing rooms and property rooms, which will be greatly appreciated by those who are in the show, and a couple of hours will serve to get such a stage ready for work, if there are several willing hands at work.

CORRECT ENGLISH

Query—"In an article 'When Adrianople Fell' appears this sentence: 'That is, if we are to believe Luigi Barzini, correspondent of the London Daily Mail, who was one of the two first newspaper men to enter the city with the Bulgarian troops.' Is this sentence correct? Can there be two first?"

Reply—Yes, there may be two first. The first newspaper men to enter Adrianople may have numbered three, or four, or more. In the New Standard Dictionary under first, you may read: "The prevalent literary usage (almost universal in Great Britain) sanctions the forms 'the two bravest,' 'the two strongest,' 'the two first,' 'the two last,' etc."—Literary Digest.

LITTLE PROBLEM

96. A farmer has two thirds of his land in grass, one fourth of it in grain and the remainder, which is 9¾ acres, in woodland. How many acres has he in grass? How many in grain? How many in the whole farm?

Answer to little problem No. 95—The farmer paid \$20, the merchants \$24, the lawyers \$12 and the tailors \$8.

GUESS IT

There is a word of letters four. Take two away and four remain; Take three away, and five before. Your eyes see as plain as plain.

—New York World.

WHY?

Why has a fruit basket an arched base? The large fruit baskets which one sees at produce markets and also at the greengrocers' shops always have their bases made in such a way that they dent upward in a more or less conical shape. Some people think that this is really a trade trick, and is done for the purpose of conveying the idea that the basket holds more than it actually does. But such is not the case, says the Children's Magazine. The bottom is arched in this way to keep it well off the ground, and only the rim of the base, which is woven in a particularly strong way, touches the ground. If the whole of the bottom of the basket stood on the ground the base would soon wear out, and when the basket stood in a wet place the fruit inside would spoil. By arching the base this is avoided.

RIDDLE-ME-REE

My first is in toasting and also in tea, My second is in viewing and also in see, My third is in looking and also in leap, My fourth is in seeing and also in peep, My fifth is in several and also in some, My sixth is in calling and also in come, My seventh is in bowing and also in bow, My eighth is in reaping and also in plow, My ninth is in eating and also in meat, My whole brings the stars almost to our feet.

—Children's Magazine.

YOUNG PARLIAMENTARIANS SHOULD KNOW THESE THINGS

The privileged questions in parliamentary procedure are few in number, but they displace all the motions already described, and also have certain relative values among themselves.

(a)

Orders of the Day—A society sometimes fixes a certain order of business to be carried out at a particular time at each meeting; this is the general order.

When, at a previous meeting, a question has been postponed to a particular hour of a succeeding meeting, that question becomes a special order for that day.

When the proper time arrives, the chair may call the attention of the meeting to the fact, or a member may rise and "call for the order of the day."

Whatever business is pending must at once be suspended. Once before the meeting, the question may be again postponed if the house so votes, in which case the suspended business is resumed.

Otherwise the order passes to a decision in the regular way. The order of the day must be called for at the proper time; if forgotten or neglected then, it loses its privilege and can be taken up only as unfinished business later.

When it is called for, the meeting may vote not to take it up. That means that it prefers to dispose first of the business already before it. But as soon as it is done with the order of the day must be taken up next.

(b)

Questions of Privilege—These are

matters affecting the rights, dignity or

reputation of individual members or

of the whole assembly, and any business

may be interrupted to state them.

A member who feels that his right to

debate is infringed by the chair or by other

members, who feels that his character is

assailed or his views misrepresented, may

"rise to a question of privilege."

Also unsatisfactory conditions of light or

ventilation, unseemly behavior of members

or visitors, charges against the official

conduct of officers of the body, and so

forth, are suitable matters for questions of privilege. The chair need not entertain the question if he thinks it of insufficient importance, but his decision is subject to appeal. If the question is put as a motion, it is like any motion subject to amendment, commitment, postponement, and so forth. All such questions are debatable.

(c)

Questions of Privilege—These are

matters affecting the rights, dignity or

reputation of individual members or

of the whole assembly, and any business

may be interrupted to state them.

A member who feels that his right to

debate is infringed by the chair or by other

members, who feels that his character is

assailed or his views misrepresented, may

"rise to a question of privilege."

Also unsatisfactory conditions of light or

ventilation, unseemly behavior of members

or visitors, charges against the official

conduct of officers of the body, and so

forth, are suitable matters for questions of privilege. The chair need not entertain the question if he thinks it of insufficient importance, but his decision is subject to appeal. If the question is put as a motion, it is like any motion subject to amendment, commitment, postponement, and so forth. All such questions are debatable.

(d)

Adjournment—A motion to adjourn

outranks all others, and may be made at any time except while a member is speaking, while voting is going on, or while the chair is stating a question. It is not debatable, and may be renewed if lost. But if repeated motions to adjourn are made simply to obstruct business, the chair may finally refuse to entertain them. A special form of this motion of still greater privilege is that fixing the time and place of adjournment.

When adjournment has been carried

in a body that is meeting in continuous

session, day after day, the business left

unfinished comes up at once on reas-

sembling, unless displaced by the order of the day. When a body has only a weekly or a monthly meeting, such business would be considered when unfinished business was reached in the regular order.

There are a few other motions which do not fall under any of the heads named. For example:

A motion may be made to limit the length of time which each speaker may occupy, or which the entire debate may occupy, or to extend the time already decided upon, or to fix the hour when the debate shall close and a vote be taken. These are undebatable, but may be amended, and require a two thirds vote to pass.

After a motion has been adopted or defeated, motion to "reconsider" is in order, either during that meeting or the next one. It must be made by one who voted on the prevailing side, whether affirmative or negative. If it is carried, the question is again before the house for debate and amendment, just as it stood when the vote passing or defeating it was taken. The motion to reconsider is in order at any time, even while other business is under consideration. When so made, however, the fact is entered on the minutes, and the motion waits until the pending business is disposed of.

When the time has expired during which reconsideration may be moved, a motion to rescind action already taken may be made. This may be made when no other matter is pending, and is fully debatable.

Although it is a general rule that a motion once voted down can be taken up only through a motion to reconsider, most motions, except main motions and amendments, may be renewed if the status of the business before the House has been changed in the meantime. For example, a motion to lay a question on the table is made and voted down. Then a motion to postpone it to a certain time is made. The motion to lay on the table may now be renewed, although it could not be renewed after the motion to postpone was defeated, since in that case the status of the question would again be what it was when the first motion to lay on the table was defeated.

Parliamentary inquiries are allowable at any time, when a member is not speaking. They are questions addressed to the chair concerning the propriety of motions that the questioner wishes to offer, if they would be in order, the meaning of rules or decisions, and the like.

Order of Business—This may well be different for different bodies, but the following is a useful form.

Meeting called to order.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Communications from other bodies or persons.

Reports of any officers which are due.

Reports from standing or special committees.

Unfinished business.

New business.

Literary or other program, if any.

Adjournment—Youths Companion.

CAMERA CONTEST



Little girl of Cedar Rapids, Ia., out for a ride on her burro

The visitor to Cedar Rapids, in Iowa, sees very few burros, but the picture shows one belonging to Edna Swab of that city, on which she evidently enjoys riding. More burros are to be found in states farther west. The photograph was sent to the Monitor by Matilda Pavel, who lives in Colorado, and it may be that is where Edna's burro came from. Who knows?

One dollar award—Matilda Pavel, Olathe, Col. Honorable mention—Lena M. Haag, Germantown, O.; Ruby Armstrong, Pasadena, Cal.; M. A. Baltzor, Indianapolis; Catharine M. Hamlin, Albany, N. Y.; Sadie P. Burr, Walla Walla, Wash.; Mrs. Tillie Retterer, Marion, O.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write

The game of auto polo has found its imitators among the small boys, just as every game does sooner or later. Not in the least hampered by the absence of real autos, they make use of their "coasters" or "Irish Mails" and indulged in vigorous contests. The ball is large and elastic, but very light and soft. An indoor base ball is good for the purpose. The mallets are home-made. The game consists in trying to drive the ball through the opponent's goal, using the mallet only when seated in the car—American Boy.

THE VERY THING!

A KODAK

Post Free to all parts of the U. S.
Send for Catalog
WILLIAM F. UHLMAN
Photographic Supply Kodaks and
Finishing
St. Joseph, Missouri

Children Show Delight at Big Exhibition of Toys

Appealing Devices for Youngsters' Amusement and Instruction Seen in Great Stores Found More Wonderful Than Ever.

SOME BOOKS "SPEAK"

An acre of flowers, of violets or roses is a cause of delight and admiration to all beholders, but what is that in comparison with the joy and happiness which children have in roaming at will through an acre of toys. Nothing but toys to be seen, whichever way they look. Toys in action and others in repose, some brilliant and dazzling and others of more somber hue, but each different exhibit with its special group of admirers lost in silent admiration, or with exclamations of "oh" and "ah" or little screams of delight, according to the temperament of the beholders, telling of their happiness and surprise at the wonderful collection which is arranged particularly for them in Toyland. The older people may look and enjoy too, but it is more because of the thought of some child in whose happiness they are interested or a recollection of other days, than in a desire to possess any of the marvelous things on display. With the child there is the thought and hope of possession, for all this bewildering array of toys is in a department store and however young he may be he knows that the payment of a certain amount of money will make him the joyful possessor of the coveted treasures on display. To the children the buyer of the department is, for the time being, the most wonderful person in the world, for she spends her whole time in the purchase of those fascinating playthings, and they realize that she does it for them particularly. Interest in other departments must be divided with older people, but here the children reign supreme and it is to their fancies that the buyer must cater, and purchase for their especial pleasure.

Estimate of the value of imported toys approximate \$9,000,000 this year, according to statistics just completed by the department of commerce. With the manufacture of domestic toys much greater—\$11,000,000, it has been estimated—one may imagine something of the delight which is given to the children of the country by the toy departments and the responsibility that buyers have in selecting from this vast amount.

Dolls, Large and Small

Sections devoted to the dolls are the particular delight of most of the little girls. Dolls so large that a very small girl could never carry them and dolls so tiny that a great many of them could be crowded into a space one inch square, but all grouped in the most enticing attitudes. Many of these dolls are made in this country and many are made in Germany, and the buyer says that in some way those people from across the water know just how to make them so as to delight the heart of the child. One artist who makes dolls for the American buyers copies his faces from nature. He paints the face of any interesting child he sees, whether it is a boy whistling or a child crying or laughing, or whatever facial expression it may have, then models the head in bisque from the painting.

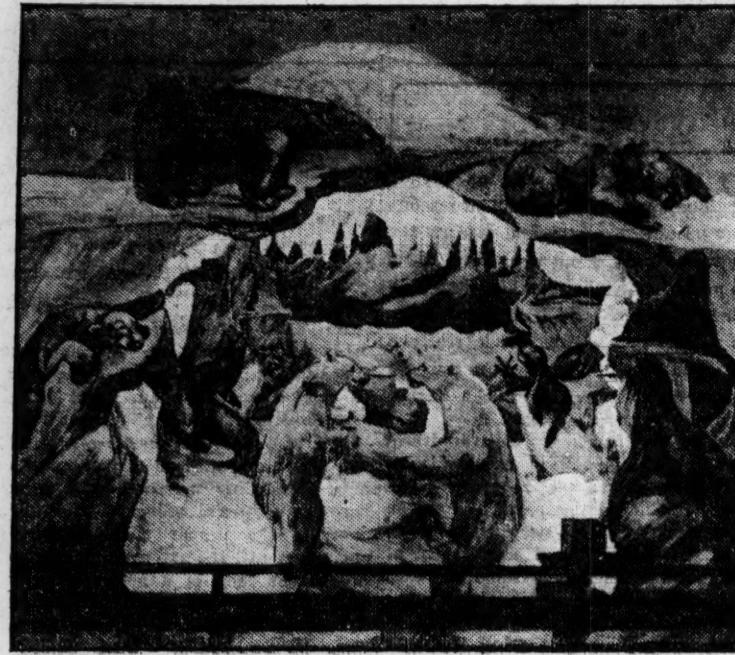
Sonneberg is the location of many of the large factories where buyers purchase German dolls which delight the American children. Home work is sent out to families who have made dolls all their lives. There may be the father, mother, grandparents, and children not more than half a dozen years old, earning their livelihood by making dolls. The factory sends out only parts of the dolls; that is, one family may work only on wigs, another family will make bodies, another arms and hands, and so on. Then when the different parts are returned to the factory, they are put together and made ready for sale to the buyers from all parts of the world, for children everywhere are interested in dolls. A Boston buyer who spends three months of every year in Europe searching for toys to please the children, and who is in Germany a large part of that time, says that these families of doll makers appear to be the happiest people in the world and on holidays their custom is to pack a lunch and one and all trudge up into the mountains for a day's outing with no thought of care to mire the pleasure.

When so many of the dolls are made in another country some one asks, "Do they carry the facial characteristics of that country?" In reply to this question, the buyer turned to a large group of Gibson heads standing in a case. These had been imported and constituted but one of many varieties of heads showing unmistakable American features.

Tiny Garments Featured

Not only are the dolls exhibited but every article of wearing apparel which could be used for dressing a doll is shown. They must be as strictly up-to-date as the garments in the wardrobe of any society queen. There are the tiniest of silk under-vests which are new this season and hose in the very latest shades of fashion. Buyers say that Paris gives much attention to the dressing of dolls and the American buyer finds in that city the gorgeously dressed dolls wearing costumes in exact imitation of the dresses designed by the great artists for leaders of fashion.

With all this display of dolls and their extensive wardrobes there must be suitable homes for them to reside in; and, passing into another section of the department, there was seen a strictly modern suite. At the touch of



Polar bear brothers bring present "straight from north pole"

a button the electric lights were turned on in every room; the bathroom was furnished with all the latest improvements, and the furniture of the entire house was designed according to modern ideas of harmony and artistic principles.

When Louis XVI. furniture came into the style for the grown-up people the children must have the same style for their doll houses, and the result is a collection of this artistic furniture on view. Sewing machines not over three inches high, tiny cash registers, vacuum cleaners, desk telephones just large enough for Miss Dolly's little hands and phonographs of the same diminutive size are as necessary to the doll's house as to the home in which her owner lives. Then there are the eatables for the table. Little vegetable dishes not more than three inches in diameter are filled with fruit or vegetables, or plates of cooked meat or fish or salad, all so realistic that they make one hungry to look at them.

Another important feature of a toy department is the section devoted to doll repairing, for dear as Miss Dolly is to her little owner, and carefully as she may be handled, there may come a time when some will wear out, or—worse still—she may be dropped or even thrown down, when behold, on investigation it is found that a new head, or a foot or possibly a little tooth must be supplied, and it is to the toy department that she is taken. It is said the children are often reluctant to leave them, so that the one in charge of this work must be sent for and frequently he has to use all his persuasive powers before the little mother will consent to leave her precious doll in his care for a few days. But great is the child's delight and satisfaction.

SPARE ENGINE OR TWO FOR MOTORISTS IS INVENTOR'S IDEA

Rotary Device Made by Water-town Man Planned to Fit on Shaft in Units and to Be Cut In and Out Whenever Necessary

LITTLE BUT POWERFUL

The impatient motorist, who often wishes he had a spare engine or two along when he comes to a steep hill, is likely to be interested in a rotary gas engine that has been invented by a Watertown man. If the inventor's claims should be fulfilled, the motorist of the future would be enabled to have a half dozen engines with him; strung along on his engine shaft like so many doughnuts on a stick. He starts his car on engine No. 1 and travels over the smooth city streets. The road becomes rough and he switches on engine No. 2 to help out. But No. 2 is a bit out of order and skips. So he cuts it out and switches on No. 3 in its place. Then he comes to a steep hill—long up grade and hitches on all his units of power, one after another, until he has the equivalent of a 48-cylinder motor working. An attractive prospect, indeed!

This new rotary engine is the invention of James T. Bustin of Watertown, who was for many years a captain of steam and sailing vessels, and who has made himself thoroughly familiar with mechanics. His design will form one of many that have been presented by various inventors in recent years, for a successful rotary engine would have many striking advantages over a reciprocating engine. Up to the present time no gasoline motor of the rotary type has been successfully marketed. The Bustin engine itself has been made only in the form of a model, but the inventor states that this has been carefully examined by several experts in mechanical engineering, who have given it high praise.

The fundamental difference between the reciprocating engine and one of the rotary type is that the former is operated by a number of pistons working up and down, while the latter is actuated by explosions taking place on the face of the revolving flywheel. Steps in this operation are interesting. The gas enters the elliptical cavity shown at the top of the motor at the left in the accompanying picture, and as the wheel revolves this gas is gradually compressed into a smaller space. When the proper compression is attained a valve in the partition between the two sides of the mo-

way, which work automatically as the train proceeds, as rapidly as is safe for the travelers in Toyland.

Instructive toys are especially popular and one which teaches mechanical construction was the object of much attention. This consists of a box containing all the chief mechanical parts used in building machines—levers, beams, wheels, axles, pulleys, bolts and other things used in building bridges, windmills, traveling cranes, signal towers and other interesting structures. To the boys it is a box of absorbing interest, with always something new to build; in fact, it was said that more than 100 different models could be constructed from a box of the mechanical parts.

When asked where she purchased mechanical toys abroad the buyer of one of the departments said that many of them came from Nuremberg, a great center for mechanical toys. From Gotha come the remarkable skin-covered animals which are so popular this year. The skins are cured there and then drawn over the forms of the animals which they are to represent. Fur animals are so much in favor that whole menageries are shown, many of them mechanically operated. Above a cage in one store was the inscription, "Visitors will please not feed the animals."

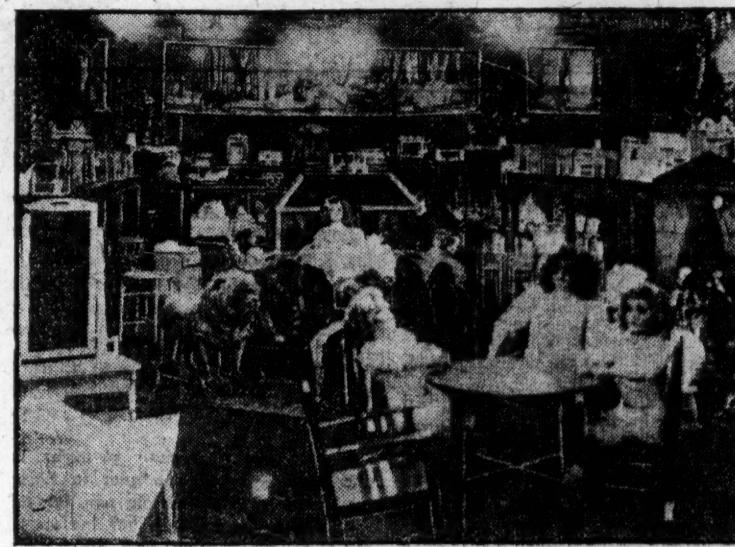
Animals in action are a source of never ending delight to the children and to their grown-up escorts as well. A springing tiger which, when wound up will draw back on his hind legs and spring in realistic fashion, drew a large crowd of admirers; the singing bird in the cage sang a tune so closely resembling a real canary bird that few would have suspected it was an imitation, and a cow that moos so naturally as to deceive even rustic members of its audience.

At one store are six performing toy polar bear brothers. They stand motionless on the stage in the midst of very realistic north pole scenery until some child among the spectators' hands the father bear, who is really a salesman dressed in polar bear costume, a quarter.

This sets the mechanism in motion.

Father bear waves a signal to one of the brothers up way near the top of the scene.

A mysterious package drops out of a cave in the scenery into a tray held by the first polar bear, who passes it to the next bear and so it comes down the line "direct from the north pole" as the father bear



One section in an acre of toys—lambs, dolls, everything

says, to the hands of the little boy or girl who gave the money to the bears.

Books That "Talk"

Speaking books are novelties. As the pages are turned showing pictures of different animals a button is pressed and the sound which that particular animal makes is given, as the baa-baa of the sheep, the moo of the cows or the cuckoo's song.

Game tables are higher in price than most children would be able to save from their spending money in many a day, for they are marked \$150, but they would be an attraction for almost any child. They contain various games, as chess, checkers, dominoes and many others.

Glass blown ornaments and toys are more beautiful this year than ever. There are shown not only the old fashioned fancy colored balls but ships blown in glass and covered with tinsel, tennis rackets, birds and animals.

Particularly interesting is the work of one factory across the water which turns out the most interesting lead soldiers, its distinctive feature being the study made of the uniforms of the soldiers of all countries. The designers aim to make the uniforms so accurate that children may learn to know at a glance at the

uniform of the soldier what nation he who bravely defends.

Who could imagine a whole floor of a department store, or even one little corner, of toys without "Mother Goose" and her enchanting stories. In one store

was enabled to give keener enjoyment than in a toy section, for in this beautiful land of Make Believe the dreams of childhood come true.

NOW COMES ORIENTAL SAVANT TO TEACH PHILOSOPHY IN WEST

Dr. Anezaki, Regarded as Brilliant Exponent of the New Idealism, Is Lecturing on Pali Texts to Students of Harvard

COMES FROM JAPAN

Though political boundaries are still sharply delineated upon maps and charts, in art and industry the countries of the earth are ever drawing closer together, and their differences ever merging into the twilight zone of internationalism.

This is true of the educational thought of the world as well, and fresh evidences of it are appearing constantly. Hundreds of orientals enter United States universities every year, more and more American youths are going to European institutions to finish special courses, and the South American republics are considering the forming of closer educational bonds with the United States.

Within the last 10 years or more it has been of interest to note that some of the Japanese most prominent in national life have been graduates of United States universities. The late Count Komura, the prime minister who is associated with the signing of the Portsmouth treaty between Japan and Russia, was a graduate of Harvard University, and a loyal one. With him lay the inception of the idea of having a Japanese professor sent to Harvard from the Imperial University at Tokio in order that Japanese scholarship might find due recognition in the eyes of his American alma mater.

Through the aid of other Japanese Harvard men and Dr. James Haughton Woods, professor of philosophy at Harvard, this plan culminated in the appointment of Dr. Masaharu Anezaki, occupant of the chair of the philosophy of religion of the Imperial University, and his work here is expected to offer an interesting analogy to the series of lectures which Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie delivered at the universities of Japan.

Those unacquainted with the reputation enjoyed by Dr. Anezaki in his own country may be interested in an article appearing in the current number of the Japan magazine, entitled "A Japanese Scholar at Harvard." Expressing the confidence that the sojourn of the Tokio professor will have a conciliatory and illuminating effect in New England, it continues:

"One of the finest personalities and ablest scholars that Japan produced during the Meiji era, Dr. Anezaki will make his mark wherever he goes, and certainly not less in the center of American education and society than elsewhere. Though his subject is to be religious, like Eucken of Germany, he is no priest. But the men who hung upon the lips of the great German teacher during his visit to Harvard, will be scarcely less interested in learning the spiritual hopes of the larger half of mankind, the populations of the Orient.

"Dr. Anezaki may be regarded as the most brilliant exponent of the new idealism that is now taking hold on the Buddhism of the East: an attitude toward the ultimate realities that to some extent shows Christian influence and the effects of German philosophy. Dr. Anezaki has always shown a preference for Nichiren, the Luther of Japan, from which fact western scholars and thinkers will be able to find a key to his religious disposition.

"Born in 1873, amid the sacred and esthetic surroundings of the old capital at Kyoto, Mr. Anezaki went through the usual preparation for the university and entered the college of literature at the Imperial University, Tokyo, in 1896, his specialty being philosophy. At the great national seat of learning he had a brilliant career, and after graduating he went abroad for further study. Most of his post-graduate work was done in German universities; and after his return to Japan he was appointed to the chair of the philosophy of religion in his alma mater.

"In this capacity he at once made his mark; and the various books from his pen, published from time to time, have had an extensive circulation among the more thoughtful members of the community. Being still a comparatively

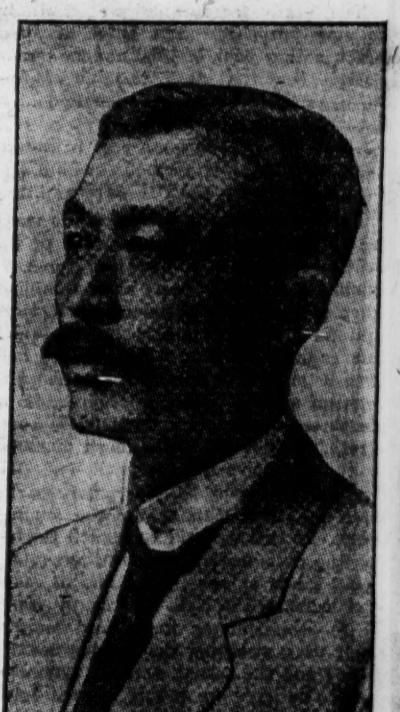
"Hey diddle didle, the cat and the fiddle," occupied the center of the stage in the toy department and the cat plays his fiddle in the most vigorous fashion, while "the cow jumped over the moon" at intervals of about 30 seconds. "Humpy-dumpy sat on a wall" in the most realistic fashion and "Tom, Tom, the piper's son" did his best to entertain the audience with his one little tune, "Over the hills and far away." At one corner of the stage sat "Little Jack Horner" who "stuck in his thumb and pulled out a plum," and his face showed he thought "what a fine boy am I." At the opposite end of the stage sat "Old King Cole" on his throne and listened with evident enjoyment to "his fiddlers three" who stood at his side and played their instruments with well-nigh Symphony perfection. Neither is "Little Red Ridinghood and the wolf" forgotten, nor the lamb that followed Mary to school one day.

"Isn't it beautiful," some one said to a buyer in one of these departments, "to have such an opportunity as yours for giving happiness to hundreds and thousands of children?" and she agreed that there was no department in a store where one was enabled to give keener enjoyment than in a toy section, for in this beautiful land of Make Believe the dreams of childhood come true.

young man, his best book remains to be written. He does not deny that religious literature of various countries has done much toward the molding of his opinions, and no doubt his present visit to America, bringing him for the first time into close contact with the marvelous individualism of that country, will still further influence his ideas.

"Some have thought that Dr. Anezaki's mind was at one time too much under the influence of the writing of Schopenhauer; and if so, the time spent in America will probably prove a wholesome counteraction. The American conception of religion will also readily fall in with what he has imbibed from Nichiren, especially the conviction that the highest can be attained only through the perfect development of the individual. Another name that has had much influence on the opinions of the new Japanese professor at Harvard is that of the Buddhist scholar Takayama.

"Dr. Anezaki has taken an active and effective part in the establishment and carrying on of the Association Concordia of Tokio, a society organized for promoting a greater mutual understanding between sects and religions, and thus drawing nations closer to one another. He will act as a special delegate from this association to the sister association



DR. MASAHARU ANEZAKI
Distinguished educator at America's oldest university.

in the United States, and will bring back hints for the better working of the Japanese association.

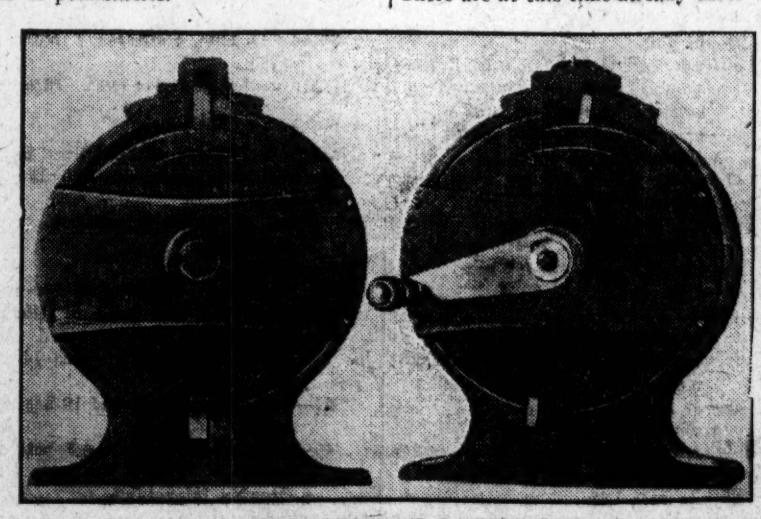
"When asked about his pending visit to the United States, Dr. Anezaki said: 'I am not going to America either as an apologist or a propagandist, but as a Japanese scholar; and as I stand in the classroom at Harvard, it will be my aim to maintain the dignity and prudence of the scholar from first to last.'

"He regards himself as an impartial representative of truth as far as it is at present known in relation to the subjects with which he is to deal; and he will, therefore, aim to avoid every tendency to partisanship. In his summons to lecture at Harvard Dr. Anezaki sees a hopeful recognition of the value of Oriental thought and culture, something that rises out of a background of religion.

"The subject of the first part of his lecture course at Harvard will be the Pali texts of Buddhism and their Chinese counterparts, after which he will treat more extensively of comparative religion, which he has made a lifelong study.

"It is said in Japan that these lectures at Harvard were first talked of when Dr. Anezaki was a fellow student with a Harvard professor at a college in Benares, India 10 years ago; and the conversation casually entered into then has now borne fruit in appointment of the most distinguished of Japan's modern scholars to lecture in America's oldest university."

NEW ROADS PROVIDED FOR LOS ANGELES—Provision for the construction of approximately .15 miles of oil-macadam roads has been made by the board of supervisors, says the Tribune.



BUSTIN ROTARY GAS ENGINE
Showing cross-sectional views of compression side (at left) and combustion side (at right)

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 13c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS

FOR OPERA LOVERS

ALL THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OPERAS

OPERA SINGERS

With 170 Portraits of all the famous artists and interesting biographies of Enrico Caruso, Geraldine Farrar, Olive Fremstad, Johanna Gadski, and Mary Garden.

Attractive Cloth Binding. Price postpaid \$2.50

SONGS FROM THE OPERAS
For TENOR
SONGS FROM THE OPERAS
For SOPRANO
SONGS FROM THE OPERAS
For MEZZO-SOPRANO
SONGS FROM THE OPERAS
For ALTO
SONGS FROM THE OPERAS
For BARITONE and BASS
Edited by H. E. KREHBIEL

These volumes contain examples of all the important schools of operatic composition. Very informative prefacing with notes on the interpretation of each song. Each Vol. in heavy paper, cloth back. \$1.50
In sets of 5 assorted (in box) paper. \$6.00
Call and inspect volumes or send for descriptive booklet with portraits and contents of volumes.

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY
150 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED
Specially Compiled CATALOGUE of
Nearly 600 SACRED SONGS
comprising songs and anthems used in
Church services and compiled from lists
furnished by different soloists. This cata-
logue is of especial interest to Church
Soloists, or to those from whom no sing-
ing will be mailed on receipt of ten
cents by

CLAYTON F. SUMMERS CO., Publishers
64-66 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

STAYNER'S LATEST

"Blessings," church solo, 50c
"When Wild Roses Grow," piano, 50c
"Very Fine," piano, book 60c

BREITKOPF & HARTEL
22-24 W. 28th St., New York

INSTRUCTION

JULIA M. BENTLEY
SPEAKING VOICE

Reading Repertoire Phrasing Technique
By a series of simple exercises my method
is designed to teach in a few days, respon-
sible, far-reaching tones. 904 Sherman Rd.,
Chicago. Tel. Reg. Pk. 10673.

PIANOS

HUGHES mahogany upright piano, worth \$300; my price \$200 cash. H. W. WELCH, 248 Putnam Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

PIANO TUNERS

FRANK HEAD
PIANO TUNER
11 Laurel St., Dorchester. Tel. Dor. 742-W

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

FORMULAS SUPPLIED
Tell what you want. Satisfaction
guaranteed. GLACKEN, Chemist, 211
North Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

APARTMENTS TO LET
ALVARADO TERRACE
APARTMENTS
An ideal home for discriminating people
1435 Alvarado Terrace, bet. Pico and 16th,
Los Angeles, and Hoover.
20556. West 97th.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE—California city and
country properties; sold or exchanged;
your particular solicited. H. FREDERIC
HOBBS, 211 N. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

IRMA HAIGHT
TEACHER OF SINGING
The Miraflores Apts., 1420 So. Flower St.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
COOK & CUNNINGHAM
GOWNS

Samples—ideas and estimates—furnished.
Out of town orders given special attention.
225 Broadway. Tel. Broadway 8976.

ART embroidery stock, most exclusive
designs from old schools in Europe.
MRS. KELLOGG, 603 West 115th st.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Brownstone and brick dwell-
ing, corner of Bedford and Division aves.,
Brooklyn. Address Owner, 600A Third St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—\$5000 cash needed to pur-
chase high class elevator house near Riv-
er-side Drive, 603 West 115th st.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET—Apartment for practitioner or
dining room: 6 attractive rooms; high
class elevator house; ground floor. 605
West 115th st.

WEST 115TH ST., 605—Furnished and
unfurnished apartments high class eleva-
tor house.

ROOMS

24TH ST., 108 WEST—Attractive, warm,
sunny rms, bath, south. expo. \$4 to \$6.
Subw. ch. L. Tel. Schuyler 8034. Harris.

BEAUTIFUL furnished rooms, all im-
provements; kitchen priv.; subway and L;
for gentlemen. Caldwell, 20 W. 65th st.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER—MISS
ALICE FORESTER, 82 Beaver St. Tele-
phone Broad 2816.

LAWYERS

D. W. STEELE, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
115 Broadway, New York

SAMUEL C. DUBERTHIER
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law
99 Nassau Street, New York.

New York Merchants
may send MONITOR advertising to MAR-
SHALL E. GAMMON, 1998 Railway Ex-
change Bldg.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MILLINERY
Trimmed Hats at
Reduced Prices
556 Main St., Bessie System Building

MABELLE, MILLINERY

FURNISHED—Beautiful suburban Cal-
ifornia hats; large grounds; all improve-
ments. A telephone call to 4296 "B" Box
will give you information as to terms.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of
Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 15c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS

FOR OPERA LOVERS

ALL THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OPERAS

OPERA SINGERS

With 170 Portraits of all the famous artists and interesting biographies of Enrico Caruso, Geraldine Farrar, Olive Fremstad, Johanna Gadski, and Mary Garden.

Attractive Cloth Binding. Price postpaid \$2.50

WAGNER

LYRICS FOR SOPRANO
LYRICS FOR TENOR
LYRICS FOR BARITONE
AND BASS
Edited by CARL ARMSTRONG.
SELECTIONS FROM THE
MUSIC DRAMAS
of RICHARD WAGNER
For Piano—Edited by OTTO SINGER.

In full cloth, gilt \$5.00
Sets of 5 assorted (in box), cloth, gilt, \$10.00
Call and inspect volumes or send for descriptive booklet with portraits and contents of volumes.

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY
150 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

CORA E. BAILEY
Room 602, Huntington Chambers, Boston
VOICE

Tone Development, Repertoire
It is a belief that the joy of singing is
only for a gifted few, but there
seem to be little voices of voice, and
correct voices that were believed to be
severely impaired. Callers received
Friday, 11 to 12 a. m.

Sara Burdick
Teacher of Voice
CONCERT—VATORIO—RECITAL
727 Fine Arts Building, Chicago
Telephones:

Studio, Har. 7041—Res., Lake View 1998

Frederick N. Waterman
Teacher of Singing
177 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Room 10

Thomas L. Cushman
Vocal Teacher
218 Tremont St. Boston

IRENE C. FRANCIS
TEACHER OF PIANO
Modern Methods of Music Education
Jennette London School of Music,
629 Fine Arts Bldg., Phone Harr. 6533.
Res. phone Kenwood 1771.

W. K. MURRAY, Plymouth Hotel
Only North Side jeweler carrying
DERBY CROSS AND
CROWN Jewelry for men and
women. Also a complete line of
other jewelry. Watch and jew-
elry repairs a specialty. 470 Broadway, Chicago
Phone Edgewater 9290

KENWOOD JEWELRY SHOP
1344 E. 47th St.
Jewelry, Watches, Silver, Cut Glass and
Platinum. Repairing, Watch and
Repairing. Picture Framing. Phone Oak-
land 3655. S. M. FABIAN
Plano Instruction, Recitals
1147 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C.

MUSICAL ARTISTS
Elizabeth Cunningham
SOPRANO SOLOIST
Concerts—Recitals—Oratorio
100 Gainbourn St., Leschetzky principles

LUTHER O. CLOMERS 2d
TEACHER OF PIANO
609 Huntington Chambers Boston

OTTO F. HAHN
Painting, Decorating, Painting Glass
Wall Paper. Telephone North 1883
1230 Clybourn Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

NYDEN & THUNADER
PAINTERS
AND
DECORATORS
2960 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO
Telephone Douglas 1856

PAINTING AND DECORATING
OTTO F. HAHN
Painting, Decorating, Painting Glass
Wall Paper. Telephone North 1883
1230 Clybourn Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

WILLIS LACE STORE
Women's Wear Only. See Our \$2 Waists
W. Madison and Hobey sts. Lewis Institute

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
HATS GOWNS and BLOUSES, CORSETS,
NECKWEAR—Florence, Belvoir, Emeline,
Mabel, etc. 47th St., 1st fl., Decr. 30th.
25% discount December and January.

ELSA MARSHALL COX
SOPRANO ORATORIO RECITAL
The Haydock E. W. H., Cincinnati, O.

HAROLD HENRY
PIANIST
Jordan Hall, Boston, Dec. 15th.
Asielian Hall, New York, Dec. 18th.

HOTELS
DAYTONA, FLA.
On the beautiful Halifax River. The most
delightful spot in Florida. Excellent hotels.
Plenty of amusement.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS
CHINA
GO TO
KRENNING-WESTERMANN
CHINA COMPANY
For You

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
Cut Glass, Harleian China, Dresden China,
Vases and Novelties of All Kinds,
914 and 916 North Sixth Street, ST. LOUIS

RESTAURANTS
Bakery, Lunch Room & Restaurant

A. J. PIATT BAKERY CO.
415 Washington Ave., Phone Main 618
ST. LOUIS
Special Dining Room on Second Floor
for Ladies

St. Louis Merchants
May send MONITOR advertising to MAR-
SHALL E. GAMMON, 1998 Railway Ex-
change Bldg.

MABELLE, MILLINERY
Trimmed Hats at
Reduced Prices
556 Main St., Bessie System Building

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring re-
spondents. A telephone call to 4296 "B" Box
will give you information as to terms.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED—Beautiful suburban Cal-
ifornia houses; large grounds; all improve-
ments. Information R. F. D. No. 1, Box
88, Pasadena.

PASADENA, CAL.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—2 furnished rooms in pri-
vate house; 2nd floor; all improve-
ments. A. S. 750 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

BOOK BINDING

AN IDEAL GIFT
The Most Practical Binder for Pamphlets
Morocco covers, 5 1/2 in. by 6 1/2 in. Gummed
stubs attach to edges of pamphlets, and are
punched to fit on telescopic posts. Price
\$1.50, postpaid. Sent on approval.

MANUFACTURED BY
Dept. M, Oak Park, Ill.

The Put-Together Handcraft Shop,

BOOK BINDING

AN IDEAL GIFT
The Most Practical Binder for Pamphlets
Morocco covers, 5 1/2 in. by 6 1/2 in. Gummed
stubs attach to edges of pamphlets, and are
punched to fit on telescopic posts. Price
\$1.50, postpaid. Sent on approval.

MANUFACTURED BY
Dept. M, Oak Park, Ill.

The Put-Together Handcraft Shop,

The Put-Together

SUPPLIES FOR WOMEN AND THE HOME

HOLIDAY SHOPS

HOLIDAY SHOPS



The Shop for Discriminating Buyers

PROMPT SERVICE—NO CROWDING

Specialties for the Holidays

Beautiful Christmas Cards, Letters and Reminders, Books, Bibles, Testaments, Pictures, Games, Gift Pins, Fobs, Calendars, Ladies' Brooches, etc.

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 5 O'CLOCK

EMBLEM

No. 75 Emblem
14kt Brooch
Price \$1.00No. 35 Emblem
14kt Brooch
Price \$1.00

EMBLEM

No. 33 Emblem
14kt Brooch
Price \$1.00No. 540 Emblem
14kt Brooch
Price \$50.00

We make this design in 14kt. Gold only, the price ranging from \$4.00 to \$400.00

Sent prepaid on receipt of price. Address all orders to

J. C. DERBY COMPANY

(Incorporated 1896)

CONCORD, N. H.

Our new catalog explains why this design cannot be changed. A copy will be sent to your address on request.

COATS
OUR
Winter Coats
FOR
Men and Women

are the same in all respects as you buy in other stores, but cloth has been cravetted, making them water-proof.

PRICES \$12.00 to \$60.00

Rubber Coats

Every Coat Guaranteed

Men's Featherweight Rubber Coats, Gray, Tan, sizes 42 to 48. Regular price, \$5.00, this week \$2.00

Misses' and Boys' Black Rubber Coats, \$2.75 and 3.50

Men's Black Rubber Coats, \$3.00 and 4.00

Men's Featherweight Black Rubber, \$5.00

Ladies' Featherweight Black Rubber, \$5.00

Ladies' Medium Weight Black Rubber, \$7.50

Firemen's Double Coated Coats, \$9.00

Dress Double Coated Coats, \$5.50

Police Coats, \$5.00

Auto Shirts, \$5.00 and 6.00

Bailey Rubber Co

62 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

Goods Delivered Free Everywhere
100 PAGE CATALOGUE FREE
RUBBER GOODS REPAIRED

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

\$3.25
Postpaid in U. S.
Postpaid, durable and stylish. Fit and feel like Kid Gloves. No lining to wrinkle and tear. Price includesO'Sullivan Rubber Heels
Write for free catalog and self mailing blank.

Trade Mark Registered

PILLOW SHOE CO., Dept. E, Boston

184 Summer St., Opp. South Station

Shoe Duster
25 cts. Post Free
Saves you money. Rub up your shoes to make your skins last longer. Leather case which folds up and fits in pocket. No. 140. Price 20 cents post free.GOULD & GOULD
Dept. 1
Box 5143, Boston, Mass.GENUINE MARZIPAN
The delicious German confection in plain or natural colored fruit forms. Prepared from granulated almonds. \$1.00 a lb. Postpaid: 1/2 lb. 50c. C. A. SCHUTZ, 1437 Wells St., Chicago. Tel. North 2704.MISS ROBINSON
SHAMPOOING AND WAVING
Residential work by appointment. (Formerly with Miss Lyford.) Telephone B. B. 2032-J 45 Brattle Street, BostonBungalow Aprons
Made at home of best 64 percale and trimmed with cadet blue Bates chenille. \$5.00F. D. BOND
122 Cypress St., Newton Center, Mass.WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
\$20.00

I will furnish goods and all materials complete, including Skinner's satin lining, and make to your special measure from latest designs a strictly custom tailored suit. Fit, workmanship and quality of materials guaranteed absolutely the best—40 different serges, cheviots and man's mixtures to select from. For the woman who has to spend her money carefully this is a most exceptional opportunity. I give more real honest value in these suits than can be got at any other ladies' tailoring establishment in Boston.

MADAME A. DURANT
Blagdon & Kennard Building
12 WEST STREET, BOSTON

FURS

Handsome German and Russian Fitch Sets from \$50 upwards. Also Lynx, Mink, Raccoon, Sable Cat, Mole, 33 Bust, Near Sable, Persian, Persian Persian Fitch and Cuffs, old gold lining, \$75. Repairing, remodeling, all kinds of furs, \$1.00 and up. Same price, satisfaction guaranteed.

Established 1888.

A. B. FOTCH
218 TREMONT ST., BOSTON
Opp. Majestic Theatre.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Pillow Shoe
LADIES

Just fancy putting on a pair of new shoes and finding them as comfortable as the ones you have. You will not believe it until you have this experience with this Viel Kid Pillow Shoe.

It pleases the foot and pleases the eye. Soft, comfortable, durable and stylish. Fit and feel like Kid Gloves. No lining to wrinkle and tear.

Price includes

O'Sullivan Rubber Heels

Write for free catalog and self mailing blank.

Trade Mark Registered

PILLOW SHOE CO., Dept. E, Boston

184 Summer St., Opp. South Station

Creme Celeste

is a delightful preparation that is finding favor with all the ladies in New England simply because of its unusual merit. For cleansing it is invaluable, and removes all substances from the pores of the skin. All who have used this exquisite preparation declare it indispensable.

Sold in two sizes. Sent prepaid 25c and 50c.

National Utility Co.,
P. O. Box 5206, Boston

THE XMAS GIFT

Useful and Convenient

Skirt
Hangers

Simply attach to the skirt belt and hang skirt on hook.

Made in Lavender, Pink, Blue and White.

Postpaid 50c

The Lavender Shop
621 State St., Worcester, Mass.

For Christmas

This Dainty Coin Puzz,

75c

postpaid. Black, white, brown, tan, gray and green.

MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP
429 State St., Worcester, Mass.

For Christmas

This Dainty Coin Puzz,

75c

postpaid. Black, white, brown, tan, gray and green.

MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP
429 State St., Worcester, Mass.

For Christmas

This Dainty Coin Puzz,

75c

postpaid. Black, white, brown, tan, gray and green.

MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP
429 State St., Worcester, Mass.

For Christmas

This Dainty Coin Puzz,

75c

postpaid. Black, white, brown, tan, gray and green.

MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP
429 State St., Worcester, Mass.

For Christmas

This Dainty Coin Puzz,

75c

postpaid. Black, white, brown, tan, gray and green.

MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP
429 State St., Worcester, Mass.

For Christmas

This Dainty Coin Puzz,

75c

postpaid. Black, white, brown, tan, gray and green.

MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP
429 State St., Worcester, Mass.

For Christmas

This Dainty Coin Puzz,

75c

postpaid. Black, white, brown, tan, gray and green.

MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP
429 State St., Worcester, Mass.

For Christmas

This Dainty Coin Puzz,

75c

postpaid. Black, white, brown, tan, gray and green.

MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP
429 State St., Worcester, Mass.

For Christmas

This Dainty Coin Puzz,

75c

postpaid. Black, white, brown, tan, gray and green.

MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP
429 State St., Worcester, Mass.

For Christmas

This Dainty Coin Puzz,

75c

postpaid. Black, white, brown, tan, gray and green.

MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP
429 State St., Worcester, Mass.

For Christmas

This Dainty Coin Puzz,

75c

postpaid. Black, white, brown, tan, gray and green.

MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP
429 State St., Worcester, Mass.

For Christmas

This Dainty Coin Puzz,

75c

postpaid. Black, white, brown, tan, gray and green.

MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP
429 State St., Worcester, Mass.

For Christmas

This Dainty Coin Puzz,

75c

postpaid. Black, white, brown, tan, gray and green.

MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP
429 State St., Worcester, Mass.

For Christmas

This Dainty Coin Puzz,

75c

postpaid. Black, white, brown, tan, gray and green.

MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP
429 State St., Worcester, Mass.

For Christmas

This Dainty Coin Puzz,

75c

postpaid. Black, white, brown, tan, gray and green.

MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP
429 State St., Worcester, Mass.

For Christmas

This Dainty Coin Puzz,

75c

postpaid. Black, white, brown, tan, gray and green.

MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP
429 State St., Worcester, Mass.

For Christmas

This Dainty Coin Puzz,

75c

postpaid. Black, white, brown, tan, gray and green.

MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP
429 State St., Worcester, Mass.

For Christmas

This Dainty Coin Puzz,

75c

postpaid. Black, white, brown, tan, gray and green.

MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP
429 State St., Worcester, Mass.

For Christmas

This Dainty Coin Puzz,

75c

postpaid. Black, white, brown, tan, gray and green.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

Leave your free want Ads. with the following newswires:

BOSTON

Stefano Bedes, 34 Atlantic ave.
Barney Brown, 388 Cambridge st.
A. F. Bolt, 678 Shawmut ave.
G. A. Howell, 772 Tremont ave.
Arthur C. Lane, 59 Charles st.
Jennie Marynck, 104 Eliot st.
P. Richardson, 328 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 707 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON

H. L. Buswell, 1045 Bartoletta st.
A. C. Cawthon, 1045 Marlboro st.
Richard McDonald, 279 Meridian st.
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 279 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON

Howard Frisbee, 102 Dorchester st.
T. D. Kennedy, 365 West Broadway.
L. S. News Co., 1000 Franklin st.

ALLSTON

Allston News Co., 1000 Franklin st.
AMESBURY

Howes & Allen, 114 Main st.
ANDOVER

O. P. Chase, 1000 Franklin st.

ARLINGTON

Arlington News Company.

ATLLEBORO

L. H. Cooper, 1000 Franklin st.

AYER

Sherwin & Co., 1000 Franklin st.

BEVERLY

Beverly News Company.

BRIGHTON

R. F. Perry, 333 Washington st.

BROOKLINE

W. D. Palme, 21 Washington st.

BROOKLYN

George C. Holmes, 58 Main st.
E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

CAMBRIDGE

Amece Bros., Harvard square.

F. L. Beunk, 668 Massachusetts ave.

CANTON

George B. Loucks, 1000 Franklin st.

CHELSEA

Jas. Blanford, 128 Wilmisimmet st.

Smith Brothers, 196 Broadway.

William Corson, 1000 Franklin st.

CHICAGO

Danvers News Agency.

EAST CAMBRIDGE

D. B. Shaughnessy, 278 Cambridge st.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE

James W. Hunewell, 2075 Mass. ave.

CHARLESTOWN

S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.

DORCHESTER

B. H. Hunt, 1466 Dorchester ave.

Charles A. Bowden, 200 Bowdoin st.

EVERETT

M. B. French, 481 Broadway.

J. H. McDonald, Glendale square.

FALL RIVER

J. W. Mills, newsdealer, 41 So. Main.

FALCONER

L. M. Harcourt, 1000 Franklin st.

FITCHBURG

Lewis O. West, Broad st.

FRANKLIN

J. W. Batchelder, 1000 Franklin st.

FOREST HILLS

James L. Ladd, 18 Lydia Pk. ave.

GLoucester

Frank M. Shurtleff, 114 Main st.

HAVERHILL

William E. Hart, 27 Washington sq.

HUDSON

Charles G. Fairbanks Co., 23 Main st.

JAMAICA PLAIN

Barrett & Sons, 11 South st.

LAWRENCE

James L. Fox, 20 Franklin st.

LEOMINSTER

A. C. Hosmer, 1000 Franklin st.

LOWELL

G. C. Prince & Sons, 108 Merrimack st.

B. N. Breed, 33 Market square.

MALDEN

L. P. Russell, 81 Main st.

MANCHESTER, MASS.

W. C. Morse, 94 Washington st.

Frank H. Peak, 134 Riverside ave.

MEDFORD HILLSIDE

Frank B. Gilman, 230 Boston ave.

MELROSE

N. E. Wilbur, 476 High st.

NEW BEDFORD

G. L. Briggs, 16 Purchase st.

NEWTON

Fowles News Co., 17 State st.

ROCKLAND

A. S. Peterson, 22 Poplar st.

ROSLINDALE

W. W. Davis, 22 Poplar st.

PLYMOUTH

Charles A. Smith, 1000 Franklin st.

QUINCY

Brown & Co., 1000 Franklin st.

READING

M. F. Charles, 1000 Franklin st.

REXBURY

R. Allison & Co., 338 Warren st.

A. D. Williams, 146 Dudley st.

ROXBURY

W. E. Robbins, Emerson square.

SOMERVILLE

C. L. Wirtz, 114 Franklin st.

SOUTH CAMBRIDGE

J. F. Eber, 1000 Franklin st.

SOUTH END

Robert's Shops, 82 Main st., 156

Bridge & 220 Main st.

SOUTH END

C. E. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. E. Rice, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

G. F. Briggs, 213 Wash. st., Newton.

W. F. Woodward, 1241 Center st.

STONY BROOK

C. E. Beck, P. O. bldg., W. Newton.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

W. F. Beck, 1000 Franklin st.

STONY BROOK

For a free advertisement, write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SECOND WORK wanted by experienced; willing girl, MISS ROSE PEARS, 263 Main st., Marlboro, Conn., 18.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, Winthrop, 24, Al pennan, 6 years business experience; Al references; \$15; mention 1135. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2090. 18

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, with New York house, desire position with reliable firm, or will take temporary work; city of Al references; MISS S. T. NEIL, 24, 3rd Ave., Boston; tel. 2093. 18

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, want position in Boston. Address N. L. TURCOTT, 606 Essex st., Lynn, Mass. 18

STENOGRAPHER and general office work, desire position with bookkeeping, residence Manchester, 23, Al pennan; high and business school graduate; first-class references and experience; \$12; mention 1136. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2090. 18

TUTOR, experienced teacher, desires tutoring; French, English, Latin, mathematics, grammar, and high school subjects. MRS. MARY E. DAY, 60 Pearson av., West Somerville, Mass. 18

TUTOR—Experienced high school teacher, desires employment teaching mathematics, languages, and commercial subjects; desire Al references; MISS B. MANN, 565 Huntington av., Boston. Tel. Roxbury 2245. 18

TWO young girls would like a position as cook and servant for a week; address: Address MRS. L. E. SANBORN, 48 Valley st., Everett, Mass. 18

VISITING ATTENDANT—Middle-aged American accustomed to mending or sewing; desire position for a week, day or night. MRS. POOKE, 64, Prospect st., Waltham, Mass. Tel. Waltham 1159-W. 18

WANTED—Work during day as mother's helper or cooking. MRS. G. B. SLACK, 18, Franklin st., Malden, Mass. Phone 551-15. 18

WANTED—Afternoon or evening work, cleaning or laundry. MARGARET MONAHAN, 25 Marlboro st., Roxbury, Mass. 18

WANTED—Stenographic or typewriting work, part time; good references; experienced lady, MISS M. T. BINGHAM, 97 St. Stephen's st., suite 34, Boston. 18

WANTED—Position as housekeeper or chambermaid in small family; capable of doing all house work; good references; references given. MRS. M. O'CONNOR, 18 Charles st., Dorchester, Mass. 18

WANTED—General housework, girl, 16 years old, good cook; fond of children. MRS. R. M. MCLOUD, 27 Myrtle st., Stoneham, Mass.; tel. 235-M. 17

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wants situation, city or country; for a week; desire to learn; apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 16

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Capable American woman would like position with lady or couple. Call or write: JENNIE S. BENNETT, 17 Belmont st., Boston. 18

YOUNG LADY, 25, desire position as maid or attendant to lady traveling; experienced in travel and clerical work; best references. MAE HAYWARD, 18, Brookline st., Boston. Mass. Tel. 4895-B. Back Bay. 18

YOUNG LADY desires position as assistant bookkeeper or clerical position; good penman and figure; best of references; desire position as maid. SUSIE S. MUMFORD, Broad Rock, Mass. 18

YOUNG LADY would like to work by the day or hour; no laundry. SUSAN RILEY, 16, F. Brookline st., Boston. 18

YOUNG WOMAN of ability, accustomed to traveling, desire position as secretary, companion, chamber or managing housekeeper; highest references. Address: FRANCES W. BARBER, Cypress rd., Westover Hills, Mass. Phone Weller 440-3. 16

YOUNG WOMAN who desires to learn bookkeeping; good plain cook; fond of children. MRS. T. UPHAM, 93 Concord st., Boston. 15

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman wants situation; good plain cook; fond of children. JENNIE O. PARKER, 5 Ring st., Boston. 15

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, capable, unmarried, good penman, competent, 18. 15

ARMENIAN HELPER—Strong, intelligent, artistic temperament; good cook; English and are experienced. ARMENIAN COINLASSIAN ASSOCIATION (services free), 141 Lexington av., New York. Tel. 724-15. 15

ATTENDANT wants situation with gentleman; willing to be useful; would act as houseman. JOSEPH CONROY, 15, 121st st., New York. 16

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, from work on factory, costs and overhead, capable of taking full charge, desire to change position. G. P. MUSSELMAN, P. O. Box 2661, Philadelphia. 18

CARPENTER, local work; 25 years' experience; all-round workman; excellent on heavy frame work. JOEL STITZER, 1245 N. Dove st., Philadelphia. 18

CHAUFFEUR, first class, wishes position; good driving; good experience; good driving; good experience; good appearance; wants position by letter only. JULIUS ROBERTS, 471 W. 153d st., New York city. 17

CUTTER and designer, men's clothing: New York; 10 years; desire position; Boston preferred; fully experienced and capable of taking full charge. ERNST H. SCHROEDER, 97 Aldus st., Bronx, N. Y. 15

DAY WATCHMAN or other responsible position; must give employer two weeks notice; 6 years in last place. HENRY KELLY, 102 W. 15th st., New York. 15

DAY WATCHMAN or other responsible position; must give employer two weeks notice; 6 years in last place. HENRY KELLY, 102 W. 15th st., New York. 15

GENERAL TRACERS wanted for factory of M. C. COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's Office, main bldg. 15

SHOES—Lasters and second lasters on turns; 44 per cent advance; first class men only. DODD & BRIGGS, 325 John st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 17

WANTED—One of the leading New York houses is in need of a muslin underwear buyer, one who has had practice and good experience, split department; a bright woman; answer by letter only. M. RALSTON, Secretary, Room 8201, Madison av., New York city. 16

STAMPER on stationery, color and monogram; study position; apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 16

WANTED—Experienced salesman to sell shoes. Apply Monday, Dec. 22, ANDREW ALEXANDER, 19th st. and 6th av., New York. 13

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GIMBEL BROS., New York city, require the services of several hundred experienced saleswomen for the following departments: Jewelry, leather goods, handkerchiefs and towels. Apply EMP. OFFICE, 6th floor, 17 st. 13

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted for first-class service in a family of two; references. Address by letter. MRS. R. TAYLOR, 453 Greene st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 15

GIMBEL BROS., New York city, require the services of several hundred experienced saleswomen for the following departments: China, glassware, lamps, art articles, jewelry, neckwear, perfume. Apply at Superintendent's Office, main bldg. 15

SALESMAN thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN for stationery, book and typewriting. Address by letter. SIMPSON-CRAWFORD CO., New York. 18

SALESMAN, particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced, for jewelry and leather goods department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN required for the following departments: China, glassware, jewelry, silverware, men's furnishings, pictures, toys, gloves, by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's Office, main bldg. 15

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced, for jewelry and leather goods department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN required for the following departments: China, glassware, jewelry, silverware, men's furnishings, pictures, toys, gloves, by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's Office, main bldg. 15

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 13

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced for card engraving and stationery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY &

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

EASTERN

BOSTON

ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the pennant of the office or in the home may be found at BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Phone Richmond 432.

ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS.

SEB. F. MACY, 410 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3609

BIBLES—Large assortments; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue of MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowdoin st.

BRUSHES Dusters and Brooms. Sponges and Chamomile Skins. G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., of State St.

BUILDERS' and GENERAL HARDWARE—B. H. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

CAMAS—A large camera SUPPLIES—Very fine developing and printing. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

CARPET BEATING—Naphtha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning. ADAMS & SWIFT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury.

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES. Kindergarten Goods, Gift and Birthday Cards. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield St.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—Lewando 17 Temple Place, 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 535-536. Phone Back Bay 390-3901-3902.

COMET FLORIST 6 Park St., Boston.

CORSETS—MADAME SARAS La Patria Corset Lingerie of all descriptions. Brassieres. 120 Boylston st.

CUTLERY—Best American, English and German makes. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

DRY GOODS—Ladies and Gent's Furnishings, Laundry, One-Day Service. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. Ave.

FLORIST—A. COPLEN, 997 Boylston st., Transfer Flower Shop. Rosedale, everything that blooms. Tel. B. B. 1337.

FLUMS—Freshly picked and delivered on short notice, reasonable prices. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st., Hay 2311.

FURNITURE—MACEY BOOKCASES AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.

MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 Franklin St., BOSTON

GROCERIES of high grade. COBD-ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington St. Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR—Combs made into braids and puffs. Mail orders. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 23 Temple pl., formerly 48 Winter.

HIGHLAND LAUNDRIES—Shirts, collars, cuffs and biggest laundry in the city, careful and up-to-date manner. Flat work washed cleanly and ironed carefully. 48 Geneva ave. Tel. Rox. 751.

LUNCH—FOR A GOOD MEAL go to PRESTON'S, 1038 Boylston st., Boston. Lunches to take out.

LAMPS, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired. HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—The most popular people go to Hunter's, 50 Bromfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PICTURES, MIRRORS AND FRAMES—Carefully selected stock. W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 498 Boylston st.

RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS—Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls', FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.

RUBBER STAMPS & Stencils—DIMON-UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st., Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalogue.

SHAMPOOING—Hair dried by sun, hair dressing; hair work done; pupils taught. MRS. H. HANCOCK, 465 Boylston st.

STENCILS and CUTTERIES—MEN'S CUTTERIES, 120-122 Boylston st., 139 Washington st., opp. Adams sq. subway.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES—How-Ko and "Silk Gauge" OFFICE SPECIALTY CO., 220 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass.

VACUUM CLEANER—The "Reverie" \$5. Small, light, easy to operate, efficient, guaranteed. 176 Federal St. Tel. F. H. 4055.

WALL PAPERS of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them at AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 35-40 Cornhill, Boston.

JAMAICA PLAIN LADIES' HAT SHOP MISS S. M. SMITH 676 Center Street. Tel. Jam. 682-W

BROOKLINE, MASS. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 131 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner Phone Brookline 5030

FLOWERS—Table decorations a specialty; estimates given. MRS. MERRILL, 134 Beacon st., Brookline. Tel. 4850.

MALDEN, MASS. DRY GOODS—We carry only the reliable products of KERLEY'S MILL, REMANT STORE, 100 Washington St.

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR—Educator and many other popular brands. GILBERT N. WARE, 13 Pleasant st., Malden.

FURNITURE—COME TO MALDEN for furniture value; always 25% lower than city prices; reason for this, lower rentals, light storage, latest designs, best makes. CLIFFORD-BLACK & CO.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 15 Harrison Avenue, Springfield Phone Springfield 5100

DENTIST—DR. J. H. MILLER, 18 Main st., Roxbury 601, Hitchcock bldg., Springfield, Mass.

H. MORTON, Dealer in High Grade Investment Securities, Mortgages, Bonds, Stocks. For information, Phone 2319.

SHAMPOOING, etc. Hair Goods and Hair Work our specialty. MRS. H. L. BOSS, 356 Main st., 2d floor. Tel. 6027.

WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS at Boston prices. H. DALTON & SON CO., 28 Holland st., W. Somerville. Tel. —

INSURANCE—Coast Agency. GEORGE HENRY COX, 364 High-land Ave. Tel. Som. 83.

EASTERN

LYNN, MASS

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 70 Market Street, Lynn Phone Lynn 1806

COAL—Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood. SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central sq.

"EVERYTHING TO EAT"—J. B. BLOOD COMPANY Telephone Lynn 2800.

HOUSEFURNISHERS AND UPHOLSTERERS—HILL, WELCH CO., Monroe and Oxford sts. Store on two streets.

LUNCH AT HUNTT'S QUALITY FOOD IS CENTRAL SQUARE

OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children. Right Prices. BESSIE ROSE CO.

CANVAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES—Very fine developing and printing. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

CARPET BEATING—Naphtha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning. ADAMS & SWIFT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury.

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES. Kindergarten Goods, Gift and Birthday Cards. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield St.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—Lewando 17 Temple Place, 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 535-536. Phone Back Bay 390-3901-3902.

COMET FLORIST 6 Park St., Boston.

CORSETS—MADAME SARAS La Patria Corset Lingerie of all descriptions. Brassieres. 120 Boylston st.

CUTLERY—Best American, English and German makes. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

DRY GOODS—Ladies and Gent's Furnishings, Laundry, One-Day Service. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. Ave.

FLORIST—A. COPLEN, 997 Boylston st., Transfer Flower Shop. Rosedale, everything that blooms. Tel. B. B. 1337.

FRESH FLOWERS of finest quality. RANDALL'S FLOWERS STORE 3 Pleasant st., Tel. Park 94

FLUMS—Freshly picked and delivered on short notice, reasonable prices. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st., Hay 2311.

FURNITURE—MACEY BOOKCASES AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.

MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 Franklin St., BOSTON

GROCERIES of high grade. COBD-ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington St. Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR—Combs made into braids and puffs. Mail orders. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 23 Temple pl., formerly 48 Winter.

HIGHLAND LAUNDRIES—Shirts, collars, cuffs and biggest laundry in the city, careful and up-to-date manner. Flat work washed cleanly and ironed carefully. 48 Geneva ave. Tel. Rox. 751.

LUNCH—FOR A GOOD MEAL go to PRESTON'S, 1038 Boylston st., Boston. Lunches to take out.

LAMPS, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired. HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—The most popular people go to Hunter's, 50 Bromfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PICTURES, MIRRORS AND FRAMES—Carefully selected stock. W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 498 Boylston st.

RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS—Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls', FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.

RUBBER STAMPS & Stencils—DIMON-UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st., Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalogue.

SHAMPOOING—Hair dried by sun, hair dressing; hair work done; pupils taught. MRS. H. HANCOCK, 465 Boylston st.

STENCILS and CUTTERIES—MEN'S CUTTERIES, 120-122 Boylston st., 139 Washington st., opp. Adams sq. subway.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES—How-Ko and "Silk Gauge" OFFICE SPECIALTY CO., 220 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass.

VACUUM CLEANER—The "Reverie" \$5. Small, light, easy to operate, efficient, guaranteed. 176 Federal St. Tel. F. H. 4055.

WALL PAPERS of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them at AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 35-40 Cornhill, Boston.

JAMAICA PLAIN LADIES' HAT SHOP MISS S. M. SMITH 676 Center Street. Tel. Jam. 682-W

BROOKLINE, MASS. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 131 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner Phone Brookline 5030

FLOWERS—Table decorations a specialty; estimates given. MRS. MERRILL, 134 Beacon st., Brookline. Tel. 4850.

MALDEN, MASS. DRY GOODS—We carry only the reliable products of KERLEY'S MILL, REMANT STORE, 100 Washington St.

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR—Educator and many other popular brands. GILBERT N. WARE, 13 Pleasant st., Malden.

FURNITURE—COME TO MALDEN for furniture value; always 25% lower than city prices; reason for this, lower rentals, light storage, latest designs, best makes. CLIFFORD-BLACK & CO.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 15 Harrison Avenue, Cambridge Phone Springfield 5100

DENTIST—DR. J. H. MILLER, 18 Main st., Tel. Hitchcock bldg., Springfield, Mass.

H. MORTON, Dealer in High Grade Investment Securities, Mortgages, Bonds, Stocks. For information, Phone 2319.

SHAMPOOING, etc. Hair Goods and Hair Work our specialty. MRS. H. L. BOSS, 356 Main st., 2d floor. Tel. 6027.

WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS at Boston prices. H. DALTON & SON CO., 28 Holland st., W. Somerville. Tel. —

INSURANCE—Coast Agency. GEORGE HENRY COX, 364 High-land Ave. Tel. Som. 83.

EASTERN

LYNN, MASS

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 70 Market Street, Lynn Phone Lynn 1806

COAL—Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood. SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central sq.

"EVERYTHING TO EAT"—J. B. BLOOD COMPANY Telephone Lynn 2800.

HOUSEFURNISHERS AND UPHOLSTERERS—HILL, WELCH CO., Monroe and Oxford sts. Store on two streets.

LUNCH AT HUNTT'S QUALITY FOOD IS CENTRAL SQUARE

OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children. Right Prices. BESSIE ROSE CO.

CANVAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES—Very fine developing and printing. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

CARPET BEATING—Naphtha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning. ADAMS & SWIFT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury.

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES. Kindergarten Goods, Gift and Birthday Cards. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield St.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—Lewando 17 Temple Place, 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 535-536. Phone Back Bay 390-3901-3902.

COMET FLORIST 6 Park St., Boston.

CORSETS—MADAME SARAS La Patria Corset Lingerie of all descriptions. Brassieres. 120 Boylston st.

CUTLERY—Best American, English and German makes. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

DRY GOODS—Ladies and Gent's Furnishings, Laundry, One-Day Service. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. Ave.

FLORIST—A. COPLEN, 997 Boylston st., Transfer Flower Shop. Rosedale, everything that blooms. Tel. B. B. 1337.

FRESH FLOWERS of finest quality. RANDALL'S FLOWERS STORE 3 Pleasant st., Tel. Park 94

FLUMS—Freshly picked and delivered on short notice, reasonable prices. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st., Hay 2311.

FURNITURE—MACEY BOOKCASES AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.

MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 Franklin St., BOSTON

GROCERIES of high grade. COBD-ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington St. Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR—Combs made into braids and puffs. Mail orders. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 23 Temple pl., formerly 48 Winter.

HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE—A. COPLEN, 997 Boylston st., Transfer Flower Shop. Rosedale, everything that blooms. Tel. B. B. 1337.

Real Estate Market

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

The week closes with more activity than usual for this time of year, and several of the brokers have no cause to complain. Some of the transactions already reported being well up to the standard of busy season figures.

Henry W. Savage has sold for the estate of George W. Armstrong the property numbered 1405 Beacon street, running through to Marion street, in the Coolidge's Corner section of Brookline. The estate consists of a large 2½-story mansion house with stable and 47,143 square feet of land, all being taxed for \$6,000, of which \$4,600 is on the land, having a large frontage on Beacon and Marion streets, and is one of the largest that has been purchased for development in the district for several years.

David Gorinkle and Samuel Barkin, the new owners, will start at once erecting three-story brick and stone apartment houses, six of which will front on Beacon street. These buildings both in design and construction will be of the best type of apartment houses in every particular.

The same broker has also sold for Ellis L. Snider his investment property at 7 Euston street, Brookline, to the Beacon Mortgage & Realty Company, Boston. This consists of a three-story brick and stone apartment building and 4936 square feet of land, assessed in all for \$23,000, of which \$5000 is on the land. The Beacon Mortgage & Realty Company have added this to its other large holdings for investment purposes.

The same broker reports final papers have been recorded in the transfer of a lot of land containing 9334 square feet on Marshall street, Brookline, to Ellis L. Snider for improvement. As a part of a larger tract the land is assessed on a valuation of 70 cents per square foot. Title was given by J. S. Orler.

Also final papers have gone to record in the sale made by his office of an estate on West street, Needham Heights, Mass., consisting of about one acre of land, a house of seven rooms, barn, etc. Melvina A. Bailey conveyed to Robert Fockens, Boston architect, who bought for a home and is occupying the property.

Another sale made through this office of an estate on North Main street, Natick, Mass., consisting of 12,000 feet of land and a 10-roof house with all modern conveniences. John W. Walkup conveyed to Lena M. Patch of Lawrence, Mass.

Henry W. Savage has sold an estate situated on Water street, Framingham, Mass., consisting of three quarters of an acre of land, cottage house of six rooms and poultry house. L. D. Bergen of Boston sold to Hattie H. Brooks and Jennie P. Hunt of Sudbury, Mass. He also sold for Leonard L. Elden the 100 Cottage avenue, Great Head, Winthrop, consisting of a frame house assessed at \$2700 and 4570 square feet of land, assessed at \$1400, making a total assessed value of \$4100. The purchaser was Mrs. Emma L. Clarke who bought for improvement and investment.

Also sold the Julius Reill farm situated on Charles River road, leading from Medway to Mendon, in the town of Bellmington, Mass., consisting of 50 acres of land, house of seven rooms, barn and poultry houses. A large amount of personal property and live stock was included in the sale. Mary F. Porter is the purchaser.

The same broker reports he has sold for Dr. Wellman Blake a poultry and dairy farm situated on South Main street, Mendon, Mass., in the village of South Milford, consisting of 35 acres of land, an eight-room house and usual outbuildings. Included in the sale were the stock, an auto truck, all farming tools and machinery, together with a retail milk route. This is considered one of the best farms in that section and the transfer is one of the most important that has taken place there for some time. Maude B. Ripley is the purchaser.

Henry W. Savage has leased for the heirs of the Charlotte Kennard estate the property located on the corner of Vernon and Grove streets, Framingham, Mass., consisting of two acres of land, a fine house of 15 rooms with two baths and all modern improvements, surrounded by beautiful lawns, shade trees, shrubbery, etc. This is one of the best estates in Framingham. George W. Johnson of New York city is the lessee and will occupy during his son's studies at Harvard University.

BACK BAY AND WEST END

The estate owned by Mary J. Sage at 10 Durham street, near St. Botolph street, has been purchased by Nira T. Higgins, son. It comprises a three-story octagon brick dwelling and 1580 square feet of land, all assessed for \$9000, of which \$3100 is land value.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

Brans. There is a land area of 6888 feet near the corner of Ashmont street. Improvements carry a taxed value of \$8000 and the land \$1700 more, making a total of \$9700 assessment.

SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY ESTATES

Through the office of Edward T. Harrington, sale is reported of the estate 128 Church street, Winchester, comprising a new frame dwelling house of 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms and every modern improvement, with 10,500 square feet of land. The grantor was George B. Whitehorn, and the purchaser William M. Smith.

Mr. Whitehorn has also sold a lot of land on Yale street containing about 4000 square feet, to L. G. deRochemont, whose estate it adjoins.

Kate C. Hill has sold her estate No. 84 Converse avenue, Malden, at the corner of Bell Rock street, consisting of a single frame residence of nine rooms, all improvements, together with lot of about 5000 square feet of land. The whole is assessed on a valuation of \$4000. Hattie M. Winchell of Malden purchases for a home and has already taken possession.

The sale is reported of a parcel of land on the east side of Wave avenue, New Port First Beach, Newport, R. I., with a frontage of 152 feet, containing 12,000 square feet. The purchaser was Caroline Daggett, the grantor being Sarah J. Redmond.

Also, the Ada B. Rice farm in West Acton, on the road to Stow, has been sold this week. It comprises a modern two-story farm house, with stable and five acres of land, and large number of fruit trees. It was purchased by Charles S. Doggett.

The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the above transactions.

SALES IN JAMAICA PLAIN

Through the office of R. S. Barrows a sale of unusual importance has just been made, being the property formerly owned and occupied by the late A. Davis Weld and Annie W. Weld at 118 Forest Hills street, Jamaica Plain. It was sold to the large model farmhouse, under the management of E. D. McConnell, he has rooms set apart to study the work being done and the results obtained. One of the most important questions put to the test was subsoiling.

In describing this test W. P. Kirkwood in the Journal says that Mr. Lincoln began his experiments in 1911, in that and the two following years subsoiling altogether 450 acres. Part of the land subsoiled in 1911 was put into corn in 1912, and then in wheat in 1913. On the land put into wheat, after corn following subsoiling, the wheat crop ran from 19 to 21 bushels to the acre. Land of the same character in wheat following corn, but not subsoiled, gave an average of 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. Here, then, was a gain of about five bushels to the acre.

Mr. Lincoln is conservative, though, and he does not give too much credit to subsoiling. He says, as a result of his experience thus far, that subsoiling is a benefit if the land subsoiled can have fall moisture. He insists on the fall moisture. However, these experiments have only begun.

Mr. Lincoln has not only sought to show what can be grown on a well-managed South Dakota farm, he has tried to make his farm a model of arrangement and management.

SOUTH DAKOTAN GIVES OVER FARM FOR EXPERIMENT

Aberdeen Man Provides 1760 Acres of Land That Tests May Be Made For the Development of Agriculture in State

SUBSOILING IS TRIED

MINNEAPOLIS—In an effort to help solve the agricultural problems of South Dakota, Isaac Lincoln of Aberdeen has given over his farm of 1760 acres in part for experimental purposes. In the large model farmhouse, under the management of E. D. McConnell, he has rooms set apart to study the work being done and the results obtained. One of the most important questions put to the test was subsoiling.

In describing this test W. P. Kirkwood in the Journal says that Mr. Lincoln began his experiments in 1911, in that and the two following years subsoiling altogether 450 acres. Part of the land subsoiled in 1911 was put into corn in 1912, and then in wheat in 1913. On the land put into wheat, after corn following subsoiling, the wheat crop ran from 19 to 21 bushels to the acre. Land of the same character in wheat following corn, but not subsoiled, gave an average of 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. Here, then, was a gain of about five bushels to the acre.

Mr. Lincoln is conservative, though, and he does not give too much credit to subsoiling. He says, as a result of his experience thus far, that subsoiling is a benefit if the land subsoiled can have fall moisture. He insists on the fall moisture. However, these experiments have only begun.

Mr. Lincoln has not only sought to show what can be grown on a well-managed South Dakota farm, he has tried to make his farm a model of arrangement and management.

HEADQUARTERS OF COLLEGE FACTS IS BOSTON MAN'S AIM

Professor Levermore of World Peace Foundation Gathers Information About Institutions

Catalogues from universities and colleges all over the world are being collected by Prof. Charles Levermore of the college and university department of the World's Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon street, and arrangements are being made to have circulars of information and catalogues forwarded to the foundation each year.

The object is to establish a headquarters at which information upon any college or school of note may be acquired by students in the United States. It is thought that the possibility of acquiring such information will be valuable to students preparing to travel or attend universities of other nations.

Professor Levermore is also preparing an outline on international relations for the use of teachers in universities, colleges and normal schools, in courses of history and civics. He has been in communication with all the normal and training schools in the United States and has received definite information regarding the work being done.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative Edward Carg of Hopkinton, Progressive member-elect of the House, has filed two bills, one to make \$2.50 a day the minimum wage of laborers directly employed by commissions, boards or officers of the commonwealth, the other to amend the workingmen's compensation act to provide that if a person entitled to compensation is incapacitated, compensation shall begin from the day of such incapacity.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative Edward Carg of Hopkinton, Progressive member-elect of the House, has filed two bills, one to make \$2.50 a day the minimum wage of laborers directly employed by commissions, boards or officers of the commonwealth, the other to amend the workingmen's compensation act to provide that if a person entitled to compensation is incapacitated, compensation shall begin from the day of such incapacity.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative Edward Carg of Hopkinton, Progressive member-elect of the House, has filed two bills, one to make \$2.50 a day the minimum wage of laborers directly employed by commissions, boards or officers of the commonwealth, the other to amend the workingmen's compensation act to provide that if a person entitled to compensation is incapacitated, compensation shall begin from the day of such incapacity.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Representative-elect James E. Phelan of Boston has filed the bill defeated last year, that a voter in Boston may be listed by the police captain or lieutenant in the district where the voter resides.

Latest News of Finance and Industry

SHOWING OF HARRIMAN LINES MONTH OF OCTOBER FAVORABLE

Earnings of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific for the Period Most Encouraging of the Year—Better Prepared for Handling Freight

October earnings of the Union and Southern Pacific railroad companies were the most favorable that have been published thus far in the current fiscal period. Gross and net of each road was larger than in any of the three previous months, while the changes, as compared with the corresponding month a year ago, were more satisfactory. Union made a particularly gratifying showing, as compared with previous statements, as its net scored a gain for the first time since the close of the last fiscal period. Gross revenues were also considerably higher than in October last year and, as has been stated heretofore, were the largest of any October in the history of the road, crossing the \$10,000,000 mark. Gross results of the company, however, have been fairly satisfactory for some months past, notwithstanding the losses sustained in net.

Southern recorded a much larger aggregate of gross and net in October than in previous months, but as compared with the corresponding month a year ago, sustained a loss of over \$400,000 in gross and about \$335,000 in net. The change in the latter item, however, is smaller than any thus far reported, the decrease in the month previous having been about \$500,000, nearly \$1,000,000 in August and almost \$800,000 in July.

At the close of October, the two companies indicated losses in both gross and net as compared with a year ago. The Union's gross decrease was about \$665,000 and over \$1,290,000 in net, while the Southern showed losses of \$568,000 and \$2,690,000 respectively.

Following are totals of earnings and changes, as compared with a year ago, for each month reported to date by the two companies:

Union Pacific—
GROSS
July \$7,829,600
August 8,143,700
September 8,031,488
October 10,334,504
Four months \$35,970,103
*Decrease.

Increase.
Southern Pacific—
GROSS
July \$11,761,010
August 12,345,000
September 12,748,300
October 13,512,897
Four months \$50,270,307
NET
July \$3,417,088
August 3,311,407
September 4,425,887
October 4,938,513
Four months \$16,590,175
*Increase.

It is impossible to forecast what will be accomplished by the so-called Harriman lines during the remainder of the current fiscal period, although it is reasonable to expect a satisfactory volume of business for the next couple of months. It will require a month or so more to move the crops to market, during which time the roads should be well employed, but just how prominently the slowing down in business that has been apparent for some little time past will be reflected in earnings after Jan. 1 is a matter of conjecture. Some are inclined to believe that revenues will not hold up to anything like the totals of a year ago, while other prominent railroad officials refuse to discuss this phase of the situation.

The railroads as a whole, however, are better prepared today for the prompt handling of freight than ever before, as has been fully proved during the past month or so of heavy tonnage. There has been little congestion, as a result, it has been possible to operate more economically than in many previous years in so far as this condition affects operation, but higher wages now being paid are an important element to be considered.

FLUCTUATIONS IN COPPER METAL CONSUMPTION WIDE

The statement has been made by copper selling interests that the consumption of copper never fluctuates more than 10 per cent either way in any one year. This statement is not borne out by the facts. That specific information may be had concerning this matter the consumption of copper in the United States and in Europe is tabulated in parallel columns, showing the increase or decrease in both of these great consuming sections, together with figures showing the percentage of increase as applied to the world's consumption of the red metal.

Viewed internationally, it will be noted that in only one of the last nine years—1907—has there been failure on the part of both America and Europe combined to show an increase in the use

of copper. This decrease amounted to a little over 11 per cent, as compared with 1906, which was a year of extraordinary prosperity.

In this country the use of copper fluctuates in a most extraordinary fashion. In 1905 for instance the meltings were 20 per cent larger than in 1904, while in 1907 the consumption fell off 29 per cent, only to be followed two years later by a 47 per cent increase.

The figures subjoined are self-explanatory. It will be noted that in 1912 the world's consumption of copper amounted to over 2,275,000,000 pounds. Should there be as much as a 10 per cent decrease during the coming 12 months and production remains on a normal scale, it would mean an increase in surplus stocks of 227,000,000 pounds. The table follows:

U. S.	U. S.	Europe	Europe	World
consumption	inc.	consumption	inc.	inc.
(pounds)	%	(pounds)	%	%
1903 520,429,885	4.5	781,343,360	2.5	10,7
1904 482,190,920	8.4	905,237,440	2.5	1.9
1905 520,429,885	20.4	808,000	2.5	1.9
1906 680,295,987	18	1,010,365,700	13.44	15.2
1907 487,771,625	29	1,020,165,440	3.54	11.4
1908 470,055,318	1.6	1,140,311,040	12.3	11.4
1909 470,055,318	4.0	1,140,311,040	12.3	11.4
1910 749,426,542	6.2	1,285,188,000	16	12.2
1911 709,611,605	5.3	1,441,620,160	12	5.7
1912 819,665,945	15.5	1,456,000,000	.90	5.7

*Decrease.

CANADIAN PACIFIC PROPOSED ISSUE OF NOTES A SURPRISE

The nature of the Canadian Pacific "melon" was apparently something of a disappointment to bulls on the stock, the selling which ensued on the announcement resulting in a sharp decline.

There was a rather general expectation that the various Canadian Pacific enterprises, outside the strictly railroad operations, might be segregated and new companies formed whose securities would be distributed among the shareholders of Canadian Pacific.

The proposed issue of \$52,000,000 notes came as something of a surprise. Whether this action was taken with the view to giving stockholders a bonus or whether Canadian Pacific actually needs the money in connection with its land activities is not divulged. The trust fund of \$55,000,000 which has been created, according to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, is to be devoted to payment of interest on the note certificates and to their redemption at par, or before maturity.

The fund is composed of deferred payments and securities in which proceeds of land sales, heretofore made, are invested and does not include any unsold land or other extraneous assets of the company.

The regularity with which Canadian Pacific financing of some sort has been announced each year of late has given shareholders substantial returns in the secretion of rights. The present offering makes no less than 10 such privileges recorded since 1902. It was only about a year ago that shareholders were given the right to subscribe to \$60,000,000 new stock, the right accruing in this case be-

MARKET OPINIONS

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston: While many factors are on their face very unfavorable to the market, it should be remembered that security prices are now very low. Many standard railroad stocks are yielding between 5% and 7 per cent on their present selling prices. These stocks seem to be pretty well liquidated, and we believe there will probably have to be further serious unfavorable developments to cause an important recession from the prevailing level.

Ballard & McConnel, Pittsburgh: Prices of investment securities are low and in some instances specially attractive. Outright purchase of these will assure a higher rate of income than has been obtainable in many years. A moderate amount of this kind of business may be looked for, and if the money market becomes easy after the turn of the year, an enhancement in value is almost certain. A large enhancement in value is not to be looked for until the new financing overhanging the market has been provided for and the public has learned the terms on which it was negotiated. This new financing relates chiefly to the maturing obligations that fall due in 1914.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It has been a week of keen disappointment and depression to the holders of New England investment securities. Disaster, which a year ago scarcely the most farsighted could have anticipated, has actually come to pass, and it is no wonder that many have become alarmed and have thrown over other securities, thus producing an appearance of general extreme weakness. That the rest of the market has stood up in the face of this is testimony of its inherent strength. It may be very poor consolation to those immediately affected, but the fact is that the actual passing of dividends, whose stability has been in doubt for some time, has greatly strengthened the situation. No recovery from a severe depression is ever without interruptions, and the events of the past two weeks have not altered our opinion that the investment situation, through the gradual accumulation of money, is slowly but steadily improving and that the line of least resistance for some little time to come will be in an upward direction.

Wiggins & Elwell, Boston: The speculative market leaders have held relatively strong in spite of the weakness in the investment stocks, due perhaps to a somewhat oversold condition, or banking support to prevent market demoralization. These speculative favorites present the appearance of wanting to advance and the time of year is favorable for moderate improvement. We feel very skeptical, however, of much advance from the present level of prices and think more favorable opportunities to make purchases will be presented after the first of the year.

Rosin—The leading descriptions continue dull yesterday. Spirits of turpentine were again available on the basis of 40/40 cents per gallon, with jobbers purchasing sparingly. Were it not for the fact that values both at southern points and abroad continue very firm there would undoubtedly be a substantial recession here, as the point trade and other industries are holding entirely aloof pending the return to activity with the turn of the year.

Rosin—The leading descriptions continue in fair routine condition, but owing to the scarcity of pale grades dealers have advanced their prices to some extent. The common to good strained varieties are still available, however, on the basis of \$4/4 1/2. The revisions announced yesterday are in line with supply and demand considerations. The New York Commercial quotes:

Graded B \$4/4 1/2%; D \$4.05/4.10; E \$4.05/4.10; F \$4.05/4.15; G \$4.10/4.20; H \$4.10/4.20; I \$4.15/4.25; K \$4.90/5.05; M \$5.70/5.80; N \$6.70/6.80; W \$6.90/7.10; WW \$7.25/7.35.

Tar and pitch—The situation continues unchanged with a market stringency still featuring supplies. The kiln-burned and resort descriptions are generally quoted at \$8/8.25 per barrel. Pitch continues quiet and unchanged and is available on the basis of \$4.25 for round lots.

I. M. Taylor & Co., Boston: New Haven, as a railroad, is normally a huge earner and many shrewd investors are picking up the stock on the breaks on the theory that with all the bad news out the stock is cheap.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: Darkest just before dawn; bargain time of

decade, when these good stocks ask purchasers on a 5 to 6 1/2 per cent income yield basis—just like finding the money, if one can cut loose from the crowd and take a chance on the country after all these months of pessimism.

J. S. Bacho & Co., New York: The public is drowsily waking to the fact that prices are attractively low and there is desultory buying for the long carry by those who are courageous enough to take advantage. Any class of investor may be suited in this regard, the level being lowest for a long time in high class bonds, in good grade bonds, and in the better stocks, both preferred and common.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: Darkest just before dawn; bargain time of

decade, when these good stocks ask purchasers on a 5 to 6 1/2 per cent income yield basis—just like finding the money, if one can cut loose from the crowd and take a chance on the country after all these months of pessimism.

J. S. Bacho & Co., New York: The public is drowsily waking to the fact that prices are attractively low and there is desultory buying for the long carry by those who are courageous enough to take advantage. Any class of investor may be suited in this regard, the level being lowest for a long time in high class bonds, in good grade bonds, and in the better stocks, both preferred and common.

The are part of an authorized issue of \$24,000,000 of which about \$12,500,000 were sold early this year. They mature serially during the next 15 years.

The balanced will probably not be offered until some time next year.

It is not believed that there will be any public offering of the equipments to be sold at this time owing to the small amount that is being disposed of.

They are part of an authorized issue of \$24,000,000 of which about \$12,500,000 were sold early this year. They mature serially during the next 15 years.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate west winds.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate west winds.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate westerly winds.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate westerly winds.

BOSTON & MAINE FINANCING TO BE UNDERTAKEN SOON

The financial community is likely to watch closely the result of the offering of \$2,300,000 one-year 6 per cent notes of Vermont Valley railroad, bids for which will be opened Monday, Dec. 22. These notes are to be sold to reimburse Boston & Maine for loans for construction of the Vermont Valley's new Brattleboro extension and the recent purchase of the Montpelier & Wells River, Barre and Barre branch railroads. For this purpose 20,675 shares of these three roads have been acquired, leaving 36 shares unacquired.

Str Howard, from Norfolk, via Providence with 1 bbl sweet potatoes, 50 bbls kale, 49 cts parsley, 35 bbls spinach, 636 lbs peanuts.

Str Arabic, from Liverpool, brought 575 lbs macaroni, 2400 lbs beans, 11 bxs raisins.

Str H. Whitney from New York brought 35 bxs dates, 111 bbls grapes, 140 lbs cocoanuts, 88 bxs grape fruit, 87 bxs macaroni.

Str J. S. Whitney from New York brought 10 cts pineapples, 85 bxs dates, 88 bxs figs, 15 bxs raisins, 110 lbs cocoanuts, 355 bxs oranges, 242 bxs grape fruit, 200 bxs macaroni.

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str Howard, from Norfolk, via Providence with 1 bbl sweet potatoes, 50 bbls kale, 49 cts parsley, 35 bbls spinach, 636 lbs peanuts.

Str Arabic, from Liverpool, brought 575 lbs macaroni, 2400 lbs beans, 11 bxs raisins.

Str H. Whitney from New York brought 35 bxs dates, 111 bbls grapes, 140 lbs cocoanuts, 88 bxs grape fruit, 87 bxs macaroni.

Str J. S. Whitney from New York brought 10 cts pineapples, 85 bxs dates, 88 bxs figs, 15 bxs raisins, 110 lbs cocoanuts, 355 bxs oranges, 242 bxs grape fruit, 200 bxs macaroni.

PROVISIONS

BOSTON RECEIPTS

Apples 1227 bbls, 1492 bxs, cranberries 387 bbls, Fla. oranges 3240 bxs, Cal. oranges 792 bxs, grape fruit 334 bxs, lemons 409 bxs, cocoanuts 250 bbls, pineapples 51 cts, grapes 111 bbls, raisins 26 bxs, 88 pkgs, dates 120 bxs, peanuts 636 bxs, potatoes 32,918 bush, sweet potatoes 237 bbls, onions 1015 bush.

BOSTON POULTRY RECEIPTS

Today 2108 pkgs, last year 3665 pkgs.

BOSTON RECEIPTS

Flour—Spring patents, in sacks, \$4.70

Winter patents, \$4.80/5.30; winter straight, \$4.50/4.80; winter clears, \$4.35/4.70; spring clears, in sacks, \$3.60

Winter straight, \$4.10/4.20; Kansas patents, in sacks, \$4.20/4.80.

BILLFEED—Spring bran, \$25.25/25.75;

winter bran, \$26.25/30; middlings, 25.25/28; mixed feed, 26.50/29; red dog, \$29; cottonseed meal, \$33.25; linseed meal, \$32.50.

CORNFEED—Spot, No. 2 yellow, \$86/86;

transit new kiln dried No. 2 yellow, \$84/84;

Leading Events in Athletics

YALE FOOTBALL POLICY IS TO BE DISCUSSED TONIGHT

Important Meeting Called for This Evening by Capt. Nelson S. Talbott Which Former Yale Football Leaders and Stars Have Been Invited to Attend

NEW HAVEN—Followers of Yale University football are today looking forward with much interest to the meeting which is to be held in this city this evening, at which the policy to be adopted next year will be thoroughly discussed. The meeting has been called by Capt. N. S. Talbott '18, and former Yale football leaders are expected to attend and take an active part in the discussion on the situation, both past and future.

This year found Yale trying out a new head coach in the person of Howard Jones, and while he did not develop a championship eleven, it is generally recognized that he made a big step in the right direction and undergraduates as well as graduates are anxious to see him continue in charge for another year at least.

When Coach Jones took hold about a year ago, the famous coaching system at Yale was much disorganized. There had been a steady decline in the showing made by the varsity elevens and the coaching force seemed to lack harmony. There was an abundance of promising material at hand each fall, but the best was not always gotten out of the players. Much of this Coach Jones was able to correct in a year's time; but it is felt that there is still much to correct before Yale football takes the place it used to hold, and it is believed that Howard Jones is the man to bring this about.

That Coach Jones will be confronted by a hard task is generally admitted. Not only will he have to face the fact that Harvard will start the season with practically all of this year's championship eleven, but also the building up of practically an entirely new rushline to take the place of the Yale forwards who will graduate next June. As the 1917 freshman eleven failed to produce any players of very promising varsity qualifications, this task will be even harder.

Of the men who started in the Harvard game, Captain Talbott, left tackle, and Lyon Carter '15, left end, are the only forwards who will again be available. The entire backfield will, however, be back for their places.

H. A. Marting, who played center this year, will be greatly missed, as he was one of the best centers on the gridiron this fall. The chief candidates for the place are H. V. von Holt '16, Caldwell and Miller. These players were on the scrubs last fall and with their year's experience should furnish at least one good center. In addition there will be Leisemring of the 1917 team.

Two new guards will have to be developed to replace former Captain Ketcham and J. S. Pendleton. These two players were among the best guards Yale has had in some years and there do not seem to be any players coming along that can be put in the same class with them. N. M. Way '16 and C. J. Robinson '15 will probably get first call for the positions when fall practise starts. Robinson is a former western football player who has had much experience, but has not seemed to be able to fit himself to the eastern game. The freshman team will furnish Sayre and Smith, but neither of these players showed anything this fall to warrant his making the varsity in 1914.

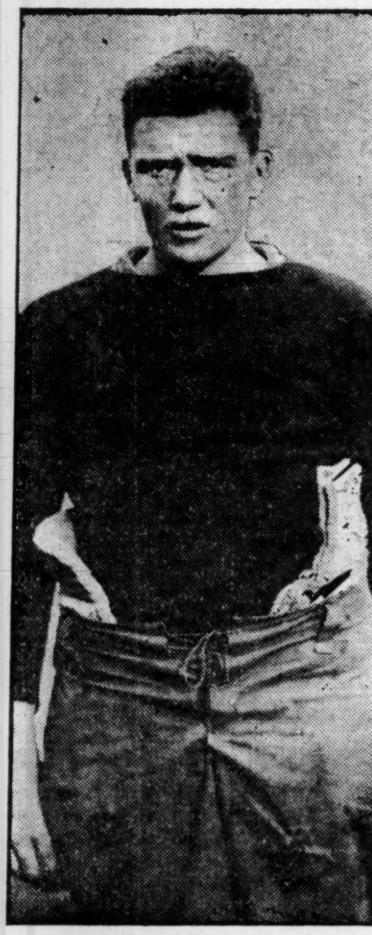
With Captain Talbott back next year, one tackle position will be well taken care of. W. C. Warren will be missed from the other place as he was little behind Talbott as a player. The leading candidates for the vacancy are E. J. Madden, Paul Loughbridge and J. F. Stilman, Jr., of this year's squad and Captain Sheldon of the 1917 freshman team. Loughbridge ranked slightly higher than the other substitutes this fall and with Sheldon should fight it out for the place.

As Carter will be back next fall, one end position promises to have a veteran, although he did not come up to championship form this fall. Another year should find him better. M. R. Brann '15 appears to be the most likely candidate for Avery's vacant place. Brann substituted some this fall, but did not show up strongly as he was not in the best of condition. He played a strong game at Phillips Andover academy two years ago and if he gets into condition next fall, is expected to win a place. Archibald MacLeish is another end candidate who will be in the running for a regular position.

A. D. Wilson, who was at quarterback this fall, will undoubtedly hold the position next year. There does not seem to be any other candidate sufficiently good to win his place away from him. A. M. Hammer '15, and J. I. Thompson '15, of this year's substitutes, and Thompson of the freshmen are his nearest rivals.

A. F. Ainsworth '14 has announced that he will return next fall both of this year's halfbacks will again be available. C. W. Knowles being only a sophomore. These two backs showed up fairly well during the season, especially Knowles, who was the best punter in the squad. Another year should find them even better. They will be hard pushed for their places next fall by J. W. Castles, T. H. Cornell, H. J. Wiser, N. Wheeler, Jr., and K. C. Cowles of this year's substitutes and LeGore, Waite and Metcalf of the 1917 freshmen.

While D. L. Dunn, first choice for fullback this fall will not be back, H. A. Pumpelly, the best fullback in the col-



M. R. BRANN '15

Guernsey is, next to Pumpelly, the best goal kicker and he is a fair rusher. With these two men available, fullback will be well taken care of.

The chief strength of the Yale eleven of 1913 was to be found in the line between tackle and tackle. Its offense was not up to that of former Yale teams and its ends were far below Yale tradition. Next year it looks as if the chief strength would be in the back field, with the coaches trying to develop a team better versed in new football and presenting more offensive formations than the team led this fall by Captain Ketcham was able to show the public.

FINAL ROUND IN SQUASH TENNIS TOURNEY MONDAY

NEW YORK—E. du Pont Irving of the Harvard Club meets A. J. Cordier of the Brooklyn Heights Club Monday in the final round of the handicap squash tournament. Cordier won his right to play in the final by defeating George Whitney of the Harvard Club, national champion, Friday, in straight sets, 18-15, 15-13.

The match was filled with splendidly sustained rallies and savored of an intercollegiate battle, as Cordier previously had held the position of the captain of the Yale team, while Whitney sported the crimson of Harvard.

As the holder of the national championship, Whitney had to play an uphill game against the mark of minus eight, two or no count on service. This proved a heavy penalty, as Cordier had the mark of plus five aces, so that he scored the match at 15-13, 18-13.

In the opening game Whitney did not get on equal terms with his opponent until the score was 15-all, when the Brooklyn player rallied and scored three aces in succession, winning by the score of 18-15. Cordier maintained his advantage in the second game and kept ahead of his more experienced opponent throughout. The latter made a spurt near the end of the game, but Cordier always held the upper hand and won 15-13. The match by points follows:

FIRST GAME

Cordier (plus 5 aces): 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 -15
Whitney (minus 8 aces, two or no count): 0 2 0 0 2 0 2 0 3 2 0 0 4 1 1 2 -13

SECOND GAME

Cordier (plus 5 aces): 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 3 2 -18
Whitney (minus 8 aces, two or no count): 0 3 0 0 0 0 4 3 4 0 0 3 0 0 -12

SIX TEAMS TIED IN N. Y. RACE

NEW YORK—This morning found only 10 of the original teams to start in the six-day race still in the competition. Six of these teams are still tied for first place as follows: Goulet and Fogler, Verri and Brocco, Hill and Ryan, Root and McNamara, Magin and Lawrence, Drobach and Halsted, Mitten and Thomas, Corey and Walker, Breton and Packenbusch and Cameron and LeGore, Waite and Metcalf of the 1917 freshmen.

At the end of the 131st hour, the leaders had covered 2532 miles.

BIG DEALS WILL AFFECT FIVE OF NATIONAL TEAMS

Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and New York Are Involved in Biggest Exchange of Baseball Players in Years

HERZOG MAY MANAGE

WHERE THE PLAYERS GO
Player and club New club
J. B. Tinker, Cincinnati.....New York
Gordon, Brooklyn, New York.....Cincinnati
Charles Herzog, New York.....Cincinnati
Robert Bescher, Cincinnati.....New York
Edward Konetchy, St. Louis.....Pittsburgh
H. L. Morey, St. Louis.....Pittsburgh
Robert Harmon, St. Louis.....St. Louis
John Miller, Pittsburgh.....St. Louis
J. O. Wilson, Pittsburgh.....St. Louis
Albert Dolan, Pittsburgh.....St. Louis
J. H. Robinson, Pittsburgh.....St. Louis

NEW YORK—Followers of National league baseball are today trying to figure out just how the big trades which were completed here Friday are going to affect the standing of the clubs in the championship race of 1914. That they will result in a decided change in the playing of the teams is admitted, but it is difficult to tell just what the result will be.

When the annual meeting of the league came to a close Thursday night without any important trade being carried through, it was felt that the chances of anything big in this line would not be forthcoming for some time, but the magnates got together yesterday and completed an exchange of players involving no less than four clubs and some of the leading players of the league.

The question of where J. B. Tinker, former manager of the Cincinnati Nationals, would bring up was first and foremost to the fans and his sale to the Brooklyn club for the largest amount ever paid for a player seems to have disposed of that all-important matter. It now rests with Tinker to say whether or not he will accept the trade as he has already announced that he will play only in Chicago or Pittsburgh. Should he go to Brooklyn he will receive \$10,000 in cash, the most money ever played a player for consenting to a trade.

Next to Tinker comes Konetchy, the first baseman of the St. Louis team.

Konetchy goes to Pittsburgh along with Third Baseman Morey and Pitcher Harmon in exchange for First Baseman Miller, Outfielders Wilson and Butler, Third Baseman Dolan and Pitcher Robinson. Konetchy has stated that he will not play anywhere but in New York next year.

New York and Cincinnati are concerned in the other trade, the first named getting Outfielder Bescher for Third Baseman Herzog and Catcher Hartley. It is generally expected that should this trade go through Herzog will become the manager of the Cincinnati team. Herzog has stated that he will not play on any western team unless he is made manager and as President Hermann has held several conferences with him during the past week, it is generally felt that the two have already come to terms regarding the management.

President Tener announced the appointment of the National league playing rules, schedule and constitution committee Friday. As the national agreement provides that the president of the league shall constitute its schedule committee, the Governor appointed to the position of the Cincinnati team, Herzog has stated that he will not play on any western team unless he is made manager and as President Hermann has held several conferences with him during the past week, it is generally felt that the two have already come to terms regarding the management.

On the playing rules committee, President Tener appointed J. B. Foster, secretary of the New York club; Miller Huggins, manager of the St. Louis club, and Umpire Henry O'Day. This committee will meet one from the American League. Rule changes made by this joint body will become baseball law without further approval by other authority.

On the league's committee on constitution President Tener appointed August G. Herrmann and President James E. Gaffney of Boston and William F. Baker of Philadelphia.

CORNELL MEN GET VARSITY LETTER

ITHACA—The members of the Cornell football and cross-country teams were rewarded Friday by the athletic council, which voted to them the varsity "C." A few members of last year's baseball team who did not receive their letter last spring were also awarded the "C" at the meeting. The awards follows:

Football—J. M. Munns, W. H. Fritz, Jr., E. R. Guyer, A. F. Rees, Jr., G. M. Williamson, W. C. Colver, Charles Lehr, H. H. Babbitt, J. E. O'Heir, A. C. Phillips, Charles Shuler, D. W. Williams, Charles Barrett, W. C. Cool, A. J. Frick and M. N. Shelton.

Baseball—M. H. Crossman, J. M. Acheson, H. J. Adair, J. R. Donovan, W. H. Johnston and D. F. Faber.

Cross-country—F. M. Fredericksen, J. B. McGoldrick, Jr., C. L. Spelden, F. J. Burke and J. S. Hoffmire.

HOCKEY MEN COMPROMISE

NEW YORK—A compromise was effected by the members of the Amateur Hockey League Friday night and seven men teams will play during the first half of each game with six men in the second half.

PRINCETON TO PLAY PITTSBURGH
PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton football authorities today received the acceptance of Pittsburgh University to an offer of a game next fall. The teams probably will meet here Oct. 10.

HARVARD SEVEN PLAYS B. A. A. AT ARENA TONIGHT

Crimson Team, With One Exception, Will Be Composed of Same Men as Last Year

Harvard meets the Boston Athletic Association this evening at the Boston Arena in her first game of the 1914 hockey season and a hard contest is expected. The Crimson will put its best team on the rink with the exception of Smart at right wing and Wanamaker at right center, will be composed of the same players as was the intercollegiate championship last winter.

Boston Athletic Association will also present its strongest lineup with Osgood the only man on the team who has not been a member of a Harvard varsity seven. The athletic association has defeated the Crimson with much regularity and the latter are especially anxious to win tonight. The teams line up as follows:

Harvard	TUFTS
A. A. Osgood, l.w.	r.w. Smart
Hicks, l.c.	r.c. Phillips
Chiford, r.c.	l.c. Wanamaker
Huntington, c.p.	r.p. Claffin
Foster, p.	p. Willets
Canterbury, g.	g. Carnahan

Massachusetts Institute of Technology defeated Tufts College in their game Friday evening by a score of 4 to 2. The game was fast and developed into a contest between the 14 individual players, there being practically no team work shown by either seven. The summary:

TECH.

FLETCHER, l.w. FAYE, GOLY

WILSON, T. O., T. KELLEY, LAURIE, KELLY

MACLEOD, r.w. L. W. GAW, KELLEY, GALLAGHER

GOLD, c.p. L. B. BROWN, GARDNER

COLLINS, g. L. B. BROWN, GARDNER

Score, Tech. 4, Tufts 2. Goals, Winton A. C. Time, three 15m. periods.

PICKUPS

The New York Americans paid the Athletics \$5000 for Outfielder Walsh.

It looks as if Carey would be the only veteran in the Pittsburgh outfield next year.

Des Moines was the only club in the Western league to make a triple-play last summer.

It is announced on good authority that Lewis will be manager of the Pittsburgh federal league club next summer.

Manager Kelley of the Toronto International league club is to play the veterans last year Tinker and Stovall at first again next year.

Herzog has long had managerial ambitions and it looks as if he were going to be able to attain them at Cincinnati.

John Collins, outfielder for the Chicago Americans, has bought a house in Pittsfield, Mass., and will make it his future home.

Lewis, the Boston American outfielder, has stated that he is going to take lessons in running next spring to try to improve his speed on the bases.

It isn't often that a team with only one .300 batter will finish the season last with the mark of minus eight, two or no count on service. This past week, it is generally felt that the two have already come to terms regarding the management.

On the playing rules committee, President Tener appointed J. B. Foster, secretary of the New York club; Miller Huggins, manager of the St. Louis club, and Umpire Henry O'Day. This committee will meet one from the American League. Rule changes made by this joint body will become baseball law without further approval by other authority.

On the league's committee on constitution President Tener appointed August G. Herrmann and President James E. Gaffney of Boston and William F. Baker of Philadelphia.

CORNELL MEN GET VARSITY LETTER

ITHACA—The members of the Cornell football and cross-country teams were rewarded Friday by the athletic council, which voted to them the varsity "C." A few members of last year's baseball team who did not receive their letter last spring were also awarded the "C" at the meeting. The awards follows:

Football—J. M. Munns, W. H. Fritz, Jr., E. R. Guyer, A. F. Rees, Jr., G. M. Williamson, W. C. Colver, Charles Lehr, H. H. Babbitt, J. E. O'Heir, A. C. Phillips, Charles Shuler, D. W. Williams, Charles Barrett, W. C. Cool, A. J. Frick and M. N. Shelton.

Baseball—M. H. Crossman, J. M. Acheson, H. J. Adair, J. R. Donovan, W. H. Johnston and D. F. Faber.

Cross-country—F. M. Fredericksen, J. B. McGoldrick, Jr., C. L. Spelden, F. J. Burke and J. S. Hoffmire.

RECEPTION FOR HARVARD ELEVEN

The Harvard Union will give a reception in honor of this year's victorious football eleven in the living room of the clubhouse next Tuesday evening. R. C. Evans has been selected as chairman, and it is expected that about 2000 of the undergraduates will be present. Captain P. T. Storer and Head Coach Percy D. Haughton will be the principal speakers.

Mr. Haughton is planning to entertain the undergraduates with an illustrated talk on football, dealing especially with the big games of last season. The 18 men who won their letters in the last Harvard-Yale game will be the special guests, and seats will be reserved for them on the platform.

F. R. KILLEEN ELECTED DIRECTOR

The vacancy in the board of directors of the Boston National league club caused by the resignation of Joseph J. Lamkin, who has become half-owner of the Boston Red Sox, has been filled by the election of Frederick R. Killeen, the assistant treasurer.

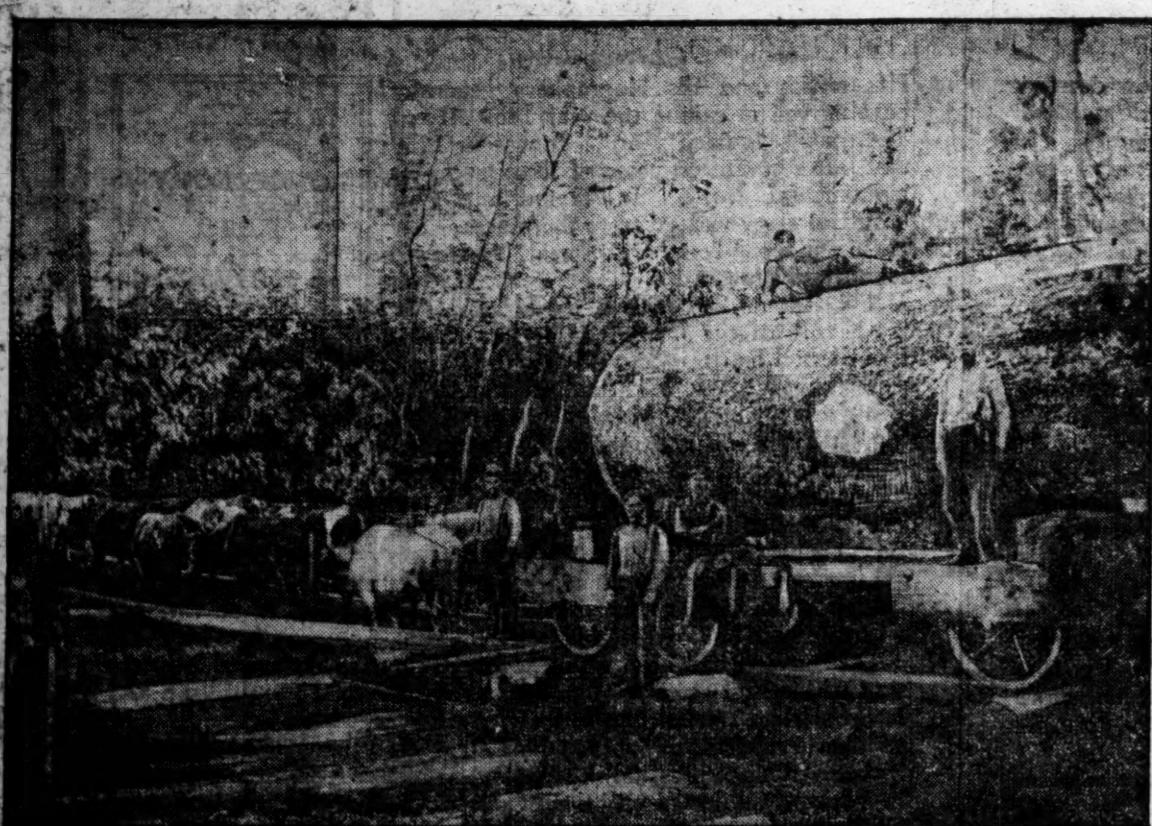
HOCKEY MEN COMPROMISE

NEW YORK—A compromise was effected by the members of the Amateur Hockey League Friday night and seven men teams will play during the first half of each game with six men in the second half.

PRINCETON TO PLAY PITTSBURGH

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton football authorities today received the acceptance of Pittsburgh University to an

THE HOME FORUM



WHEN THE WOLVES ATE UP A RAILROAD

FOR 40 years after settlers began to immigrate to the Oregon country in the American Northwest there were no steam railroads. Rivers were the channels of communication between the little towns upon the streams, and horses through the prairie lands of the Willamette valley. Oxen did the heavy hauling. But logging was difficult without engine power of any kind, without even the donkey engine of today. At last the settlers evolved rails of wood, over which ran the wheels of the huge

clumsy, home-made flat cars (if one may call them such) pulled by oxen. On these cars were loaded the mammoth tree trunks of the Pacific Northwest, and also ordinary freight. But the wooden rails were soft. In later days metal of one kind or another was nailed down over it, but the first step was to cover it with hides. The hide stretched but it protected the wood rails from splintering. One such railroad was six miles long. One winter, however, east of the Cascade mountains conditions

American Teacher Decorated by France

There are a number of American teachers who display decorations from the French government for promoting the study of French in the United States. Mme. Henriette Tisane is one of these. She has furthered French letters in New York for 20 years and now wears the decoration of officier de l'instruction publique. She was chosen as one of three official delegates to represent the United States at the international educational congress held in Paris in 1900. Mme. Tisane is an active worker also in the Alliance Française in New York.

Faith

Faith is the subtle chain which binds us to the infinite; the voice of a deep life within, that will remain until we crowd it thence

—Elizabeth Oakes Smith.

COMMISSION SERVES THE PEOPLE

PROMPTNESS and efficiency are demanded by the American business man of his own business system and he is often heard to remark that he would like to see the same despatch in governmental doings. Therefore the quick-fire action of the New York public service commission which is at work in a little building opposite the big state capitol at Albany is the theme of praise in an article in the New York Sun. The commission is, first of all, a court for the people. It is at once the protector of the public, the guide for service corporations, an arbiter of differences between the two and the promulgator of a constructive policy that has the well-being of both the public and the corporations constantly in view.

Its attentions are chiefly centered on

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herald der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ARCHIBALD MCLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief

ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor

All communications pertaining to the conduct of business and advertising for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Telephone 4530 Back Bay (Private Exchange)

EUROPEAN BUREAU

Ambler House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

United States, Canada and Mexico.

Daily, one year, \$5.00

Weekly, six months, \$3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising furnished upon application to the advertising department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York city.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 700, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

United Kingdom Advertising Office, Ambler House, Norfolk St., Strand, London. Telephone 9753.

Early American School

When Noah Webster was 23 he established a private school at Sharon, Conn. His prospectus said: "The little regard that is paid to the literary improvement of females, even among people of rank and fortune, and the general inattention to the grammatical purity and elegance of our native language are faults in the education of youth that more gentlemen have taken pains to censure than correct. Any young gentlemen and ladies that wish to acquaint themselves with the English language, geography, vocal music, etc., may be waited upon at particular hours for that purpose. The price of board and tuition will be from 6 to 9 shillings lawful money, per week. . . . No pains will be spared to render the school useful. Noah Webster."

Check, money orders, etc., may be waited upon at particular hours for that purpose. The price of board and tuition will be from 6 to 9 shillings lawful money, per week. . . . No pains will be spared to render the school useful. Noah Webster."

Check, money orders, etc., may be waited upon at particular hours for that purpose. The price of board and tuition will be from 6 to 9 shillings lawful money, per week. . . . No pains will be spared to render the school useful. Noah Webster."

NEW PLAN FOR FLOWERS IN THE HOUSE

REMINDING readers that flowers in the house always add elegance to the simplest interiors, especially if they are used with taste and judgment, a writer in *Suburban Life* describes her way of using them. She has a mantel covered with a tin receptacle filled with earth. It is painted a soft gray, and in it she plants crocuses in carefully chosen colors or masses of one color. Fiber may be used instead of earth and the plants should be left in the cellar till they root. The flowers are doubled by the reflection in the mirror and make a brilliant display.

When the blossoming time is past the pan is set away till the bulbs ripen and can be set out in the garden. Then the pan is filled with rocks and when water is poured in vines are introduced as

a foundation for cut flowers and branches. The vines root among the rocks and last a long time and so will other leafy plants.

Sometimes the decoration consists of the lovely nodding blue and white chionodoxa. Then the golden picture is once more reproduced by means of the graceful narcissus. Again single pink, white, or red tulips add their splendid color to the decoration. Some of the garden flowers especially adapted to such a scheme are nasturtiums, pansies, verbena, annual phlox, sweet peas, as well as a host of others. All through the summer is kept up a succession of beautiful, novel and elaborate decoration, requiring only a short time in which to change the flowers and the color scheme.

When the blossoming time is past the pan is set away till the bulbs ripen and can be set out in the garden. Then the pan is filled with rocks and when water is poured in vines are introduced as

Church Unity in Practice

"Church federation" is the name given to the recent alliance of two churches of Marion, Kan., which finding themselves without pastors united under a preacher of a third denomination. They were of the Baptist and Presbyterian faith. Each kept its own board and its own Sunday school, and each elects three members to the managing board of the united church. They called a Congregational clergyman who was willing to baptize the people according to either form. New members are free to choose which branch of the church they will unite with. The articles of federation as they are called state that the experiment is to "assist in the uniting of the Christian forces of the world; to promote the religious interests of our community and thus advance the cause of Christ." They named the movement "The Federated Church of Marion, Kan."

"How Far a Little Candle Throws Its Beams"

A. H. Pfund of Johns Hopkins University, described lately, as reported by the New York Post, the measurement of stellar radiation by means of a wonderfully sensitive thermo-couple used in vacuo, and placed in the focus of the 30-inch reflecting telescope of the Allegheny observatory. The sensitiveness is so great that the heat of a candle could be detected at a distance of eight miles. Good-sized deflections were obtained from Vega, Jupiter, and Altair, and with a more sensitive galvanometer these would be much increased.

Needs Met

Let us be thankful, you and I, who are hedged with trials we did not despair. When charged with sorrows we bore them with love and patience.

When touched with hunger, there came a morsel, and when our lips were dry there was a kindly dew.—George C. McIntosh.

Striving for the Ideal Should Lead Musician

UNDER the title "The Master Speaks" some one writes in the Harvard-Musical Review a homily which may be read to profit by every worker who understands that there is something better to achieve than worldly success. The master and a group of students are seen as they sit round the fire under a bust of Gluck. Gluck was a man of few notes, as so many great men have been men of few words, and this music master is found admonishing his students to burn their most cherished compositions. Their greatness will be best seen in this. Works that might win them facile success, the applause of the symphony audience, the gratitude of the singer whose voice they flatter, these should be burned because they are not the best music that each can write. The man who has courage to burn his music because he knows he can do better and will not give less than his best, this is the man who may write some day a piece of great music.

No man deserves success, says this teacher, but he who can do without it. Success is given to one and not to another, and time judges them equals,

LONGEST VALLEY GLACIER OF ASIA

D. R. HUNTER WORKMAN and Mrs. Workman, the two well-known explorers, addressed a large audience at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London recently, the subject being their late Himalayan explorations. Mrs. Bullock Workman gave an account of the exploration of the Siachen or Rose glacier. The expedition left Srinagar on June 15 of last year, and from Goma on July 2 ascended the Ghyarimal to the Maidan at the tongue of the Bilaphond glacier. This glacier was ascended by Dr. Longstaff in 1909 in his search for the Saltooro pass. In Mrs. Workman's opinion this pass, if it exists at all, is still undiscovered. Many previous attempts, she said, had been made to explore the glacier, but this was not really thoroughly done until the expedition of 1912.

This expedition discovered and ascribed to its north and east source, and established the relation of the eastern Karakoram-Indus watershed to that of Chinese Turkistan at this point. All of its chief affluents were examined, and these and the main stream surveyed and mapped. Most of its important mountains were also triangulated. The glacier, Mrs. Workman said, is 46 miles long, and its width for some 25 miles varies from 2½ to 24 miles. It is without question the longest and largest valley glacier in Asia, probably in the world, excepting those of the polar regions. At one point was found a stone circle 12 feet in diameter, made at one time by natives. The stones, which were covered with lichens, had evidently lain untouched for years.

In other places the footprints of foxes and some other animals were observed. Large ram chickor flew out from the rocks when disturbed by footsteps, and there were a fair number of very small grey birds about in early September, which the guides called snow-birds, being exactly like those found in the Italian Alps. Examples of bird life were scarce, Mrs. Workman said, on the high Siachen, and those existing seemed to make their home there at the last grass.

Four of the peaks triangulated, the

PRINCIPLE AND RULE APPLIED

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OD is the Principle of divine metaphysics. As there is but one God, there can be but one divine Principle of all Science; and there must be fixed rules for the demonstration of this divine Principle." This we read in the Christian Science text-book (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 112-113), written by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

In our study of mathematics, music, mechanics, we apply rules and get results. The child begins his work not by grasping at once all the basic law of mathematics but by going obediently about simple number work. The music student patiently builds his chords according to the law of harmony before he understands a symphony. In the laboratory, the classroom, the field, results follow applied rules. Whether through the swift strides of genius or the patient footstep of him who plods, the way is always the same. The principle, or basic law, unfolds through the rules for its application.

In Christian living the situation is similar. Truth, for instance, is expressed through the rule of truthfulness applied to overcome deceit, dishonesty and all craftiness. Divine Love is applied to human life through the law of loving the neighbor as one's self—through charity, compassion, forgiveness. No mortal can in a moment comprehend the whole of that infinite Truth which sustains the law and order of man and the universe, but every mortal can know at all times the difference between a lie and the truth and can today obey the demand for truth-telling. He can today, also, live the rule of kindness even though he has not yet entered into the heart of infinite Love itself. Divine Principle, God, bases all existence, but to live Godlike lives must proportionately disappear. And this is done as Isaiah says, "precept upon precept; line upon line . . . here a little, and there a little." Just one problem at a time and in solving the problem just one thought at a time, one

minute at a time, we work. And this work consists, in Christian Science, in mentally refuting evil, refusing to give it place or power in our thoughts, and clinging steadfastly to the declaration and the measure of realization we have of the all-power and all-presence of God. This is the divine rule for meeting temptation, whether it be sin, fear, sickness, discouragement, or any of the myriad phases of trouble. And according to our fidelity in applying the rule divine Principle operates to bring harmony into our experience.

Good does not originate in ourselves, we are taught through this highest Christianity. It originates in God, infinite Mind, the divine source of all good, and it flows into our thinking, to be proved through the rules of righteousness,

just as fast as we open our thoughts to receive it. We see plainly that mathematics, art, mechanical laws, do not originate in people. Such laws are universal and unfold to us as we obey to understand them; and as we obey the rules for their application they liberate people from ignorance and limitation. Infinitely more important to mankind, divine law operates in human consciousness to set us free from the ignorance of sin and sickness and disease.

Obedience to Principle through applying its rules is the keynote to progress. Neither personal goodness nor personal persuasion really saves mankind; salvation is just spiritual law working in human thought to destroy material beliefs. In this process to obey is to journey safely. On pages 116-117 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy writes: "If in one instance obedience be lacking, you lose the scientific rule and its reward; namely, to be made ruler over many things." And again on page 119 she says: "Insubordination to the law of Love even in the least, or strict obedience thereto, tests and discriminates between the real and the unreal Scientist."

Surely if exact conformity to law is necessary to bring about results in the fields of the so-called material arts, how entirely does the law of God, the law of righteousness, demand full surrender to its beneficent and blessed activity in the realm of Christian healing! And granting this, fidelity to Principle through the rules of the Scriptures and the Christian Science text-book cannot fail to establish "line upon line," in exact measure, the glad and healing results of righteousness.

Large Lenses for Hawaiian Lighthouse

A lighthouse nearing completion at the extreme western point of the Hawaiian islands is to be equipped with one of the largest revolving lenses ever built. This lens weighs four tons and is about 12 feet high. It was constructed in France at a cost of \$12,000, says Popular Mechanics. Hundreds of glass prisms accurately cut and polished were used, and these are so fitted into the metal frame as to concentrate the light from the central lamp into two powerful beams which come into view every 10 seconds as the lens revolves on its mercury float. The light will be 940,000 candlepower and will be visible at a distance of 40 miles.

The Kingdom

Lift up your heads, rejoice! Redemption draweth nigh; Now breathes a softer air, Now shines a milder sky; The early trees put forth Their new and tender leaf; Hushed is the morning wind That told of winter's grief. . . . He comes, the wide world's King; He comes, the true heart's Friend; New gladness to begin And ancient wrong to end. He comes to fill with light The weary waiting eye; Lift up your waiting eye; Redemption draweth nigh.

—Thomas Toke Lynch.

Child Workers

No industry depending upon child labor can justify itself to the nation.—Good Housekeeping.

WOMAN HOMESTEADER OF WYOMING

VIVID pictures of ranch life in Wyoming are given by some letters reprinted in the Atlantic Monthly under the name "Letters of a Woman Homesteader." The picture includes many individualities drawn with a sure touch. They were written without thought of publication and this is doubtless what makes them so bubble over with the friendliness and merriment of those far flung neighborhoods. The writer went to call on a German woman at holiday time and found her living alone and planning to make holiday for the men on the sheep ranches. There were 12 sheep ranches or camps, where the men took turns cooking whether they knew how or not. Their fare was largely beans and salt pork. So this good German hausfrau prepared 12 boxes of dainties, some roast goose, hams, pies and bread and drove round

to all the camps to surprise the men.

They drove straight across country and when they struck a stubborn bunch of sage brush the vehicle bounded into the air and "did not stop to light," says the writer, but sailed on to a point far beyond the bush before taking to its heels—or wheels—again.

Perhaps the funniest scene of all is at the naming of the calves on the cattle ranch, next door to the homesteader woman. The Scotch owner asked her to help him give the names, for he would no more have left the little things un-named than he would his own children. So they stood in the run-way and named each of the bounding little creatures as it came by. Some of the names were Duke of Monmouth, Duke of Montrose. Oliver Cromwell, Queen Elizabeth and John Fox.

Science

And

Health

With
Key to
the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
EDDY

A complete list of
Mrs. Eddy's works
on Christian Sci-
ence with descrip-
tions and prices
will be sent upon
application

ADDRESS
Allison V. Stewart
Falmouth and
St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, December 13, 1913

The Business Situation Reviewed

There is no doubt that the world stringency of money has had a more restrictive influence upon business than any other single factor, whatever may have been the reasons for money scarcity. This being the case, it is encouraging to note that general expectation is for much easier monetary conditions after the first of the new year. The banking position for a long time past has not been satisfactory. Reserves have been uncomfortably low notwithstanding persistent efforts made to strengthen them. Business recession and a lack of confidence are undesirable at all times, but the situation is not unmixed with blessings if an accumulation of funds in the banks should follow. Money may not be as plentiful as many anticipate, but any substantial increase in the supply would be a great help to railroads and other big corporations, which are obliged to meet maturing obligations next year the aggregate of which may reach half a billion dollars. These debts are not something that can be postponed. They must be met. In addition to the refunding thus made necessary, new capital requirements for additions and improvements will be very large. The conservative policy followed by the railroads in placing orders for rails and equipment, while probably justifiable, has resulted in an accumulation of work which must be done sooner or later. There is no doubt that this work will be taken up as soon as the money market permits.

There are those who believe that the year 1914 will be a slow one for business, but with the enormous amount of improvement work to be done, together with the incessant demands of a steadily growing population, it is impossible to see how business can recede much further. The steel trade has slowed down considerably of late. Bank clearings do not point to immediate expansion of trade. New building operations have fallen off. There are other indices which argue for depression. But it is necessary to take a look ahead in order to get a proper view of things. Although at all important industrial centers the same story of receding business is told, there are signs of better times if one takes the pains to look for them. It is the man who can get the proper perspective who will reap the benefit.

Probably the most important business development of the week was the passing of the New Haven dividend after an unbroken record of forty years of disbursements. It is exceedingly unfortunate for stockholders that such action should be necessary, but it was the only sensible thing for the directors to do and eventually it will redound to the good of holders of the shares. Although railroad net earnings, generally speaking, have been falling off recently, the plight in which New Haven finds itself is due more to former mismanagement than to anything else and its affairs cannot be regarded as an index of general business conditions.

Inter-American Academic Exchange Is Needed

AN UNNAMED donor has endowed a chair of history at Harvard University for providing instruction and guiding research in Latin-American political and social evolution. It is not the first chair of the kind in the country, but nevertheless the donation and its purpose are significant. Along with such a conference as Clark University recently planned and executed admirably, and along with the constructive policy of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in developing trade with the southern republics, the decision of the oldest of the New England universities to specialize hereafter in a field hitherto unworked means much. Cooperating with those professors who are now busy training students for commercial, consular and diplomatic careers, the first incumbent of this new teaching post may at once give a very practical turn to his duties as well as carry on the more conventional lecture and research work. The man who, as agent for manufacturers or traders of the United States, or who, as a consular or diplomatic representative, goes out to his post in either Central or South America with some acquaintance with the racial, religious and political ideals of the men who created these nations, and their descendants, will have an equipment that is superior to that of the ordinary nominee for such duties.

Moreover, as men competent to fill such chairs of history multiply in number, and as the universities find the wherewithal to establish these new foundations, there will come into being a group of scholars competent to serve the two American continents as mediators, precisely after the manner of the academic ambassadors who now go annually to the leading universities of Germany and France as "exchange professors." The South American republics have scholars and thinkers who should find their way north oftener. A plan of exchange would facilitate their coming. But to have an exchange implies something like equality of products exchanged, and how many men in American universities today are linguistically or technically competent for the task?

Peripatetic Education in Civics

THIS generation, in its desire to gain maximum results from planned activities, has found a way to spread abroad information and inspiration that formerly would have been "cabin'd and confined." That is to say, when exhibits of a cultural kind, whether architectural, pictorial, literary or civic, are now assembled by experts, it is with more than one possible audience in mind. A circuit, as it were, is mapped out, around which the display moves in a way as foreordained as did the ancient Wesleyan preacher or as does now the syndicated actor. Yesterday it was the "cubist" pictures; today it is the semi-barbaric, oriental designs for the theater by Bakst; tomorrow it may be spoil won by archeologists in recent excavations in interior Asia. Yesterday the chance to see was open to New Yorkers; today Bostonians have it; tomorrow it will be for Philadelphians. The point is that, with the circuit as a model and with managerial skill enlisted, many forms of education that used to be static are becoming dynamic. What-

ever is worth offering for study in one urban center is now deemed sufficiently valuable to pass on to others. A peripatetic method works out a popularization of knowledge.

How true it is that a new day has come for the "exhibit that educates" is witnessed in the case of the city planning exhibition now open in New York city. Already seen by many thousand persons, after another week under the hospitable roof of the superb city library on Fifth avenue it will take to the road under the management of the American city bureau. Twenty cities between the Hudson and the Pacific will see the massed material showing what community planning has done wherever tried, as well as what practical idealists expect it to do. Then, after it has gone its American circuit, the exhibit may go to Lyons, France, for the coming international exposition on community planning.

Argument is hardly necessary to show that men and women can be enlisted to prepare for an exhibit of this range of influence who might not be touched by a local appeal. Artists, architects, engineers, civic planners, will put their best into a display that is to belt a continent and to stand for a national model in an international contest.

The moral is plain. Movement is living. No cause produces effects commensurate with its worth unless it has passed into the stage of making converts, and this must be on a scale that is more than parochial and local.

IN RESPONSE to a resolution adopted by the United States Senate, May 1, 1913, directing the secretary of war to send to that body any and all facts bearing directly or indirectly upon the truth of the charge publicly made that human slavery exists at this time in the Philippine islands, and that human beings are bought and sold in those islands as chattels, the basis of these allegations being in part a statement made by Dean C. Worcester, Secretary Garrison, in his annual report, declares that no records could be found bearing upon the truth of the charges made by Mr. Worcester and others. The fact that Mr. Worcester submitted a supplementary report which undertook to justify the position he had previously taken, is also referred to by the secretary, who questions the necessity of going further into the matter since Governor-General Harrison is now on the ground and will determine if the laws of the island are adequate to meet the conditions alleged to exist.

Further statements of the secretary are in the nature of comment. He says, for instance, that if the laws are not adequate they should be amended, and adds: "Even the absence of the conditions alleged would hardly justify the failure to enact provisions making such conditions impossible. If it is found that the existing law is adequate it should be adequately enforced."

More to the point, however, is his announcement: "Since writing the foregoing the department has been advised that a law on this subject has passed both houses of the Philippine Legislature, with slight differences which are now pending adjustment." The inference to be drawn from this, plainly, is that the necessity for such an enactment was seen in the islands. If this does not substantiate all the allegations made it goes far toward proving, at least, that there was ground for some, if not all of them.

The people of the United States will not be content to let this matter rest until the laws alluded to are not only passed but rigidly enforced. The administration at Washington will be held to strict accountability for the complete suppression of the evil complained of. Not only must it be wiped out, but public opinion in this country will insist upon absolute assurance that the traffic cannot be revived.

EASTERN and middle western people will be taken back a good many years by the reported circumstance that a single fir tree in Hood River county, Oregon, has just yielded twenty cords of sixteen-inch wood, and that the chopper cleaned up the entire job in seventeen hours.

New Haven Justified in Passing Dividend

SOME day it will be a source of amazement that the decision of a corporation not to pay dividends that were not earned was found to be a topic worth discussing and the official board that reached the conclusion deemed worthy of extended eulogies. The action of the New Haven railroad directors in deciding to pass the quarter day without the division of what, in any fair calculation of right, is not divisible gathers its desert of praise from

contrast with a practise that has been followed with high regard to effect, and slight attention to cause, by their immediate predecessors. It marks the better day of railroad finance that there is no word except of praise for the course these officials have now taken and to the same extent it reflects upon the managing, better called managing, of a period that is closed.

According to standards now being rapidly discarded everywhere, the directors would have been justified in paying the ordinary dividend. No passing decline in earnings would have held them. Very easily could there have been tabulated a statement that would have given surface justification for sending checks to the stockholders, unless there has been a decline in the ability to construct glowing statements out of none too ample facts. But, the directors knew, and the world knows with them, that there is need of whatever accumulation the business of the season has yielded to fortify the road's treasury, to insure against receivership, which the stockholders have an interest to prevent, to provide for necessary expenditures in behalf of a better service, and so knowing the officials have acted with a prudence that argues its own very clear justification.

The passed dividend is the writing down of the net results of mistaken conduct, no longer needing discussion save for warning. Its deprivation to the stockholders is the consequence to partners of the mistakes, to call them by no harsher term, of those who were accountable for the business management of their property. But it puts up the bars against worse consequences and in the interest of the widely scattered holders of shares, along with the interest of the public as patrons and beneficiaries of the service, secures a firm basis for the immediately future betterment.

The incident takes its place in the story of the exploitation of New England transportation properties, but it belongs in the new chapter of restoration rather than in the closed one of dissipation.

His critics and his biographers generally have agreed in calling the year 1850 Alfred Tennyson's "golden year." It was in 1850 that, after seventeen years of labor upon his monumental work, "In Memoriam," his beautiful elegy was given to the public. The poem, it has been truly said, conferred immortality upon his dear friend, Arthur Henry Hallam, and won it for himself. In his lecture of the Lowell Institute series at Huntington hall in Boston a few days ago, Prof George H. Parker fell into agreement with the critics and biographers and called 1850 Tennyson's "climacteric year." Alfred Noyes, who has been lecturing on Tennyson in America, and who has not as yet entirely satisfied the popular longing for maturer knowledge and appreciation of his subject, would seem to be also in agreement with those who have preceded him, that in the middle year of the nineteenth century Tennyson had reached the height of his power as a poet. And yet, strange to say, the popular verdict, returned and registered, as yet popular verdicts on literary subjects may be, is at variance with the opinions of the scholars.

Tennyson had been wounded greatly by the unfavorable reception of his first volume of poems, published in 1830. Wilson and Lockhart had treated him unsparingly; nevertheless, under the spur of their criticism, he labored hard, and early and late, to attain a higher artistic expression in style and in meter. Under this impulse he not only subjected all his previous writings to thorough revision, but he produced others that won for him universal praise. His verses reflected the Victorian age and his place was secure in those circles which claimed, and were granted, the right to enter final literary judgments. This was in the 1850 period, but the public had not yet found its Tennyson, nor did it find him, or come to honor and love him, for a decade or two later.

It may be said that the public began to rally around him with the appearance of "The Idylls of the King" in 1859, and that "The Charge of the Light Brigade" had brought him into popular notice five years previously. He did not, however, find secure lodgment in the public heart until he delighted the English-speaking world with "Enoch Arden," followed it with the "Holy Grail," and supplemented these with "Locksley Hall" and other of his enduring creations. Just as everybody in the United States was reading the English Dickens, and Thackeray, and Reade, and Collins, and Eliot, and the American Whittier and Longfellow, Lowell, Hawthorne and Holmes, so everybody was reading Tennyson in the quarter of a century that ended with 1885. It has seemed to many that the popular desire for good reading began to wane about this time; it is hoped by many that the interest in Tennyson and his Victorian contemporaries manifested at present may mean a permanent revival of the popular literary taste of the last generation.

A NEWLY organized party is going to undertake to scale Mt. McKinley next year, and if this effort fails it will be followed by others. Mt. McKinley is one of the few attractive challenges in the line of adventure now open.

TARDILY but worthily the Nobel prize of 1912 has been conferred on the Hon. Elihu Root for his services as champion of the cause of peace among nations. His countrymen will be practically unanimous in their verdict as to the justness of the award; and so will publicists abroad who are conversant with his record. Debarred from favor of the public as a candidate for high elective office, Mr. Root, in appointive administrative posts during the past years, has given to national and international causes a volume and quality of juristic and diplomatic ability not duplicated by any other man. Political currents have swept other able men into and out of office, and some of them while in power have made history in the cause of international amity. But Mr. Root's commanding place in the cause has been independent of any office he might hold. Rather has it been due to the comprehensiveness of his view, the scope of his plan, and the intellectual virility and precision of his thinking. Whether shaping the organic law for new dependencies of the United States, or outlining the policy of the United States at the Hague conference, or defining the scope and methods of a much-to-be-desired court of arbitral justice, or mediating between the Americas as ambassador at large, or discussing in his present place in the Senate the import of treaties awaiting ratification, Mr. Root has commanded respect of colleague or critic by his breadth of view as a publicist and his devotion to the ideal of good will among nations. His Americanism has never been questioned by any person with a reasonable ideal of what loyalty to country involves; but he also thinks in terms of a world that is rapidly being made one in moral ideal, knowledge of nature and modes of right living. Consequently his opinion today on a matter of American foreign policy would weigh more with the people of his own country and with detached foreign observers than the word of any other man.

The Nobel award confirms the estimate of Harvard when, in 1907, that academic yet civic center of authority and appraisal of public men gave as its reason for conferring the degree of LL. D. upon Mr. Root that he had been an "envoy of good faith and good will amongst the nations." As for Mr. Root's philosophy of internationalism, he has said: "The matters in dispute between the nations are nothing; the spirit which deals with them is everything."

PREMIER MCBRIDE of British Columbia, in refusing the request of an equal suffrage delegation to introduce a government bill in their behalf, is reported as expressing the fear that if women were granted the franchise they would soon sit in Parliament, "and it would be reasonable to suppose that some time they would form a woman's party and thus attempt to run the affairs of the country." In other words, as Premier McBride views it, women under equal suffrage might do what men under unequal suffrage are now doing.

A WESTERN state is thinking of legislating against finger bowls. In the eastern states, finger bowls are no longer forced upon restaurant patrons waiting for their checks, so that legislation of this character is unnecessary.

FARMERS are ready to supply eggs directly to Chicago consumers, providing the latter will guarantee a steady demand. A steady demand! There should be a regular scramble for those eggs.

When Everybody Read Tennyson

Mr. Root and the Nobel Prize